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ABSTRACT

General trends in higher education throughout the world during the decade are discussed, and statistics are presented and analyzed for Africa, Latin America, Northern America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. Factors considered in the regional studies include, when available: student enrollment (headcount, percentage of inhabitants, percentage of college-age population, distribution by sex, foreign students, and distribution by age); student distribution by field of study; and graduates (headcount trends, distribution by field of study, and proportion of women graduates). Information about teaching staff and students by type of institution, students and graduate distribution by field of study, and graduate distribution by degree level is displayed for each country. (MSE)

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international trends, 1960 - 1970

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PREFACE

The series of Unesco *Statistical Reports and Studies* is designed to examine methodological problems in regard to statistics in education, science and culture and to analyse the major trends in these subject fields.

This study (No. 19) is an analysis of the main trends in the quantitative development of higher education during the last decade. It concerns more specifically trends in numbers of students and graduates. It contains, in addition to a statistical study for each continent or world region, statistical tables setting out the main data collected by Unesco over several years

It is hoped that this study will serve as a reference source for those interested in higher education trends. The study was prepared by the Unesco Office of Statistics, which wishes to thank the Member States of the Organization, and more especially, the National Commissions for Unesco and the national statistical services, for their valuable co-operation.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Unesco Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitations of its frontiers. The names used for countries and territories are those which were in force when this report was prepared.

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Distribution of graduates by stage of diploma and by field of study

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Higher education is assuming an increasingly important rôle not only in the education system but in the whole life of nations insofar as it must respond to the new demands arising from the rapid transformation of the world, to the needs of society and to the desire of individuals for culture. In many countries this concern has been reflected in an increased diversification of this education and a rapid rise in student enrolment, while in others there is growing evidence of a relatively intensive drive to ensure its development.

The Unesco Office of Statistics, responsible for the collection of educational data at the international level, has thus been able to analyse some statistical aspects in the development of higher education throughout the world. In doing so the first aim has been to present statistical studies separately for each continent or region: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Northern America, and Oceania. Insofar as this is possible, a common pattern has been adopted for these studies so that the reader may compare the main trends, though these are also discussed in a special section devoted to this purpose.

The second aim has been to publish the greater part of the statistical data concerning higher education which have been collected over a number of years. Since the *Unesco Statistical Yearbook*, because of limited space, contains only data covering a period of a few years, preparation of a report extending over a longer period was indispensable. Before preparing this study, the Office has thus carried out an extensive review of the available statistical data so as to ensure their comparability and compatibility. Data presented in this report which differ from the corresponding data for the same year given in editions of the *Statistical Yearbook* earlier than 1973 should be taken to reflect revisions made as a result of the receipt of further information.

This study deals essentially with numbers of students and graduates. Although the statistical tables show some data concerning teachers, these have not been analysed.

DEFINITIONS

Higher education

According to the Recommendations concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, education at the third level (or higher education) is education "which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge". Data generally refer to all categories of public and private institutions of education at the third level whether or not they confer university degrees. Under this definition higher education is classified according to the following types:

(a) education provided in universities and equivalent institutions leading to the award of a degree;
(b) teacher training provided in non-university institutions;
(c) other education provided in non-university institutions.

As far as possible, these statistics include both full-time and part-time students. Evening courses providing recognized third-level education have been included. Although as a general rule these figures do not cover correspondence courses, they do include them in certain well-defined cases (indicated by a note) in which such courses provide recognized third-level education. In point of fact, these are courses leading to the same degrees and diplomas as intra-mural studies.

The new International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) being prepared by Unesco provides a better insight into the complexity of present higher education systems, particularly by the distinction made between three stages in higher education studies. As regards student enrolment, however, this classification was not yet being used for the collection of statistics relating to the period covered in this report.

Graduates

Students graduating are classified according to "stage diploma", i.e. the level of the qualification obtained:

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree.
Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent qualification.
Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons who already possess a first university degree or equivalent qualification.

Although student enrolment has been analysed globally, it became evident that, as far as these qualifications are concerned, each of the three levels had to be taken separately.

Data contained in the statistical tables are also presented in accordance with this classification with the exception of one table which shows the total number of graduates irrespective of the different levels of qualifications obtained.

It should be noted that not all countries have been able to adhere rigidly to this classification and in the course of the analysis attention is drawn to certain difficulties in regard to the international comparability of these statistics. Since, furthermore, student enrolment is not broken down according to the type of degree or diploma towards which the student is working, it has not been possible to compare trends in the number of graduates and students by field of study.

Fields of study

"Field of study" relates to the student's main area of specialization. The fields of study and the subjects within each field are as follows:

Humanities: archaeology, history, languages, letters, library science, philosophy, psychology, theology and similar subjects.

Education: education, pedagogy (including subjects studied in teacher-training institutions at the third level), physical education.

Fine arts: architecture, drawing, music, painting, sculpture, speech and dramatic arts and similar subjects.

Law.

Social sciences: banking, commerce, diplomacy, economics, ethnology, geography, home economics, international relations, journalism, political science, public administration, social welfare, sociology, statistics and similar subjects.

Natural sciences: astronomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, entomology, geology, geophysics, mathematics, meteorology, mineralogy, physics, zoology and similar subjects.

Engineering: applied science, construction, geodesy, metallurgy, mining, surveying, technology, textiles and similar subjects.

Agriculture: agronomy, dairying, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, rural science, veterinary medicine and similar subjects.

Strict application of this classification has not always been possible, since certain countries have not kept exactly to it. Even in such cases an effort has been made to ensure compatibility of the data for the period in question, while indicating that they are not comparable with data provided by countries which have kept to the classification. For example, the components of the "education" group may vary considerably from one country to another. In principle students classified under this head should be those receiving teacher education either in universities or in higher teacher training colleges. In certain countries, however, and more especially in those where teachers are trained at universities, students are classified according to the subjects they propose to teach and are placed, thus, under heads such as "humanities" and "natural sciences". The "education" group consists only, in this case, of students in pedagogy and future teachers of physical education.

A general tendency to classify architecture in the engineering sciences rather than the fine arts can also be observed.

It should be noted, furthermore, that for certain countries information regarding the distribution by field of study is available only for a proportion of students, generally limited to university enrolments.

Analysis of numbers of students and graduates by field of study is not designed to provide international comparison of the different distribution patterns which are, more often than not, linked with the structure and organization of higher education in the various countries; its purpose, rather, is to show trends in the relative importance of each field of study in each country.

Enrolment ratio

The proportion of higher education students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group has been used in this study, and has been termed the "enrolment ratio". However, final conclusions as to the enrolment level reached in the various countries should not be drawn from analysis of enrolment ratios calculated on this basis. As is shown in the case of several countries where information on the age pattern of the student population is available, a large proportion of students are recruited outside the 20 to 24 year age-group. The importance of the "enrolment ratio" consequently lies only in the fact that it provides an approximate basis for international comparison and it must not under any circumstances be confused with the real enrolment rates by age or age-group.

Academic year

The enrolment data refer, in general, to the beginning of the academic year; data concerning graduates, to the academic year during which the course leading to a degree: or diploma was completed and not to the year in which the degree or diploma was awarded. The years stated in the tables indicate the calendar year in which the academic year begins.

In general, the analysis bears on three reference years (1960, 1965 and 1970) while the statistical tables contain data for 1960 and for all the years included in the period 1965-1970.

Regions covered

The analysis covers the following regions:

Africa
Asia
Europe (including the USSR)
Latin America
Northern America: Canada and the United States of America
Oceania

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have not been taken into consideration. Because of the lack of statistical data, the analysis also does not cover the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

Developed countries are understood to mean all countries in Europe, the USSR, the United States of America, Canada, Japan, Israel, Australia and New Zealand, and the developing countries the rest of the world.

The following symbols are used in the tables:

– Magnitude nil or negligible
0 Magnitude less than half of unit employed
... Data not available
* Provisional or estimated data

GENERAL TRENDS

During the last decade the number of students enrolled in higher education has grown considerably. This remarkable expansion reflects the growing importance assumed by higher education in the various countries throughout the world.

In absolute figures the number of students rose from 11,600,000 in 1960 to approximately 26,850,000 in 1970, representing an average increase of 8.8% per annum. (Table 1). Growth was more rapid during the 1960-65 period, although this trend is not seen in all regions. From 1965 onwards a decline in this enrolment growth rate can be seen, more especially in Europe, but in Africa and Oceania as well. In Asia the slowing down process is less marked, the rate bordering constantly on 10% per annum; in Northern America it has remained stable throughout the ten-year period. In Latin America, on the other hand, the number of students increased between 1965 and 1970 at a higher rate than during the preceding period (see also Fig. 1).

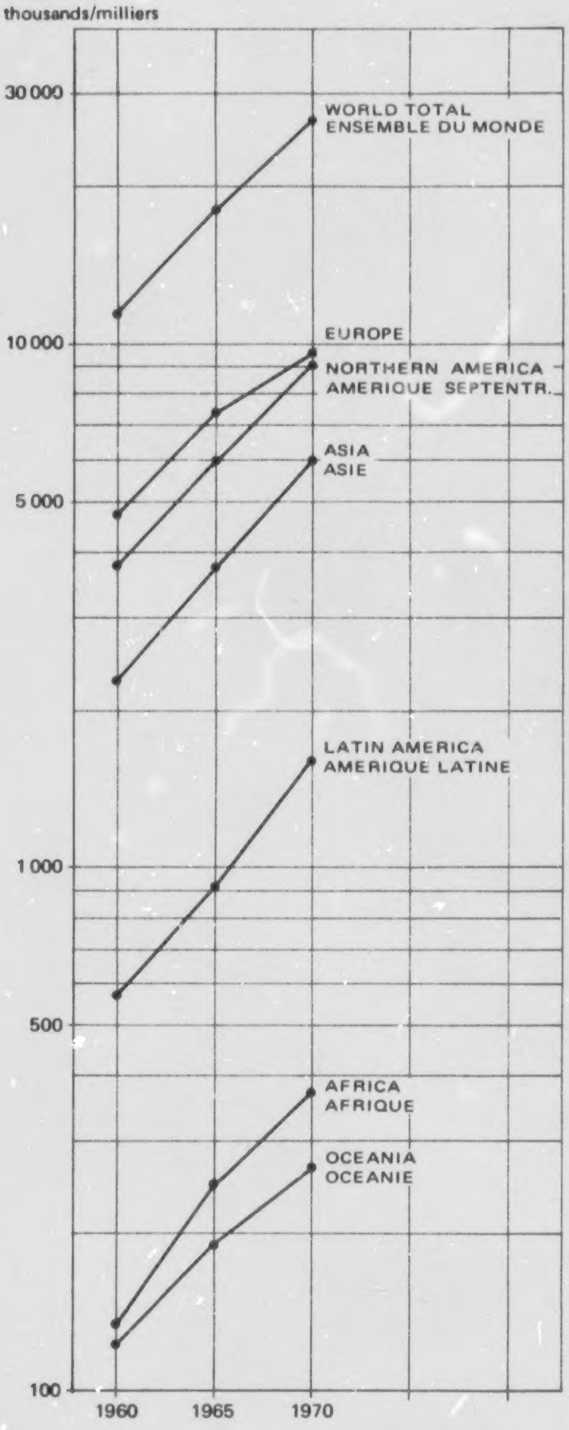
In relative terms there were 55 students per 10,000 inhabitants in 1960, 73 in 1965 and 97 in 1970 (Table 2). This ratio varies considerably, however, according to the regions in question and the discrepancy that existed in this respect between the developed and the developing countries in 1960 was not any less by 1970. In 1970 there were. thus, 35 students per 10,000 inhabitants in

Table 1 – Numbers of students enrolled in higher education and growth rates

Regions/Régions	Number of students/Nombre d'étudiants			Average annual rates of growth (%) Taux moyens d'accroissement annuel (%)		
	1960	1965	1970	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70
WORLD TOTAL/TOTAL MONDIAL	11 594 714	18.353 726	26 843 947	8.8	9.6	7.9
Africa/Afrique	135 055	247 098	373 884	10.7	12.9	8.6
Latin America/Amérique latine	569 151	914 078	1 614 790	11.0	9.9	12.1
Northern America/Amérique septentrionale	3 778 908	5 890 425	9 140 130	9.2	9.3	9.2
Asia/Asie	2 295 797	3 731 289	5 943 943	10.0	10.2	9.8
Europe	4 690 874	7 380 138	9 502 270	7.3	9.5	5.2
Oceania/Océanie	124 929	190 698	268 930	8.0	8.8	7.1
Developed countries/Pays développés	9 399 190	14 677 813	20 778 381	8.3	9.3	7.2
Developing countries/Pays en voie de développement	2 195 524	3 675 913	6 065 566	10.7	10.9	10.6

NOTE – The following countries are not included in the totals:
AFRICA : South Africa and Southern Rhodesia
ASIA : People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

Figure 1 — Total number of students



the developing countries as compared with almost 200 in the developed countries; striking differences may also be seen, however, between the regions that make up this latter group of countries by comparing the figures for Northern America with those of Europe. As the statistical studies below demonstrate, disparities in regard to the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants are sometimes very marked within a single region. During the decade the degree of scatter between countries has decreased, particularly in Latin America and, to a lesser extent, in Europe where it was already less marked in 1960. This trend is not seen either in Africa or Asia, where the degree of scatter is still extremely marked, due probably to the unequal development of higher education in the different countries.[1]

A certain correlation can also be noted between, for example, the enrolment growth rate during the period 1960-70 and the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants in 1960, i.e. high growth rates between 1960 and 1970 are more frequently noted in countries where the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants was low in 1960 and vice versa. This correlation was fairly close in Latin America (r = -0.5) and a little less so in Asia (r = -0.4); in Europe it was very weak although if we consider growth rates between 1965 and 1970 and the student population as a percentage of total population in 1965, we obtain a stronger correlation (r = -0.4).

As it is not possible to calculate enrolment rates, the number of students has been related to the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (Table 3) and the result termed the "enrolment ratio". The percentage calculated on this basis for 1970 has been compared in Figure 2 with that for 1960. In spite of the considerable growth in the number of students in the developing countries, they represent only 4.2% of the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group. In this sense the disparity in relation to the developed countries has continued to increase, as the latter countries have now achieved a ratio of 24.5% compared with 12,5% in 1960.

It will also be seen in Table 3 that enrolment is very unequal as regards sex. In 1970 the enrolment ratio (numbers of students as a percentage of the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group) was still at least twice as high for men as for women in three regions: Africa, Asia and Oceania. Admittedly, from this point of view, inequalities have been considerably reduced since 1960 although, in certain regions, this trend was more clearly marked between 1960 and 1965 than during the more recent period. As Table 4 indicates, in the developing countries the percentage of female students in the student population has grown very little between 1965 (29%) and 1970 (30%), in contrast to what was noted during the

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[1] Scatter has been measured by the coefficient of variation which is the standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean. Expressed as a percentage, this coefficient dropped, between 1960 and 1970, from 72 % to 49 % in Latin America and from 38 % to 34 % in Europe. In Africa and Asia it exceeds 100, the standard deviation being equal to or higher than the mean.

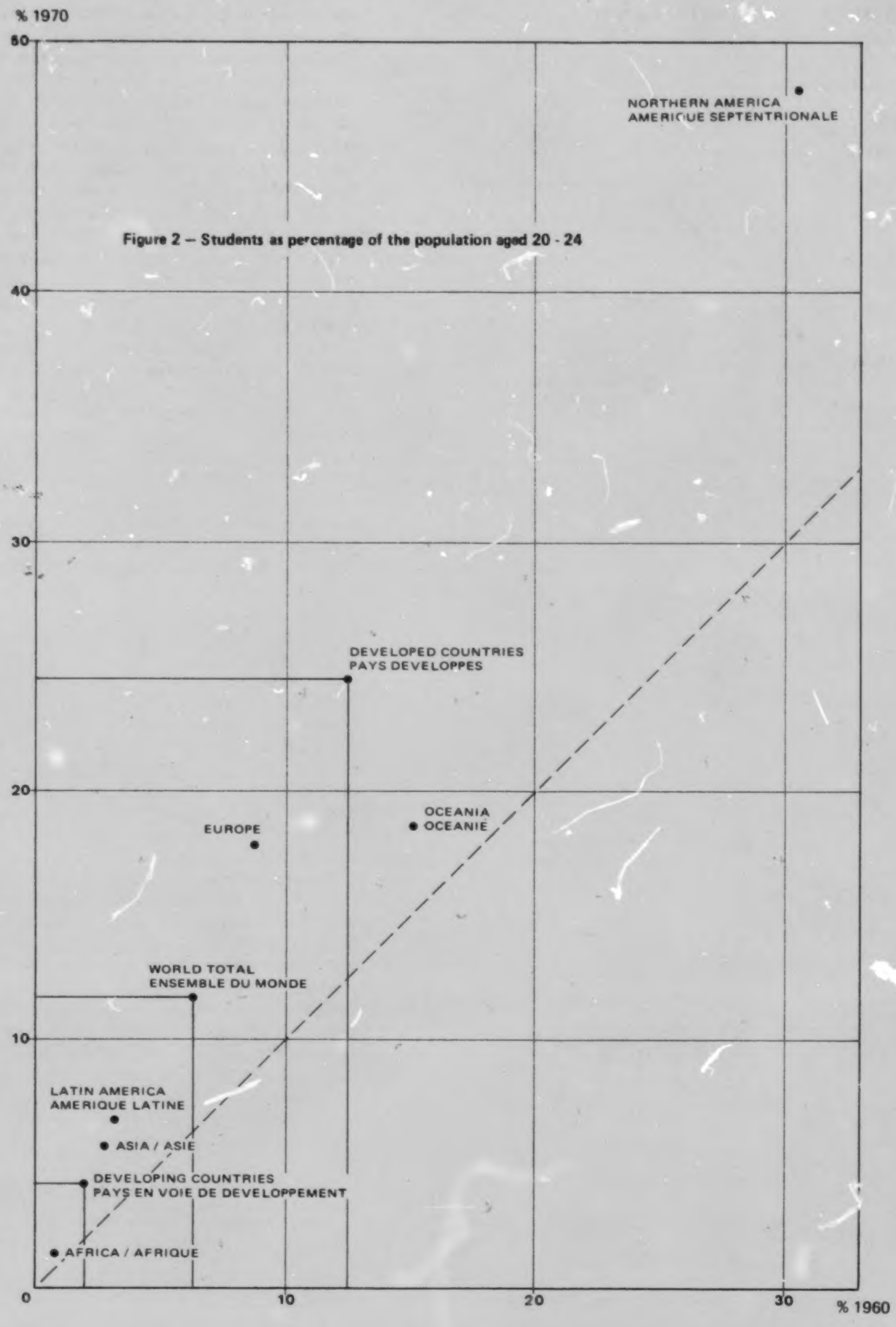


Figure 2 – Students as percentage of the population aged 20 - 24

Table 2 — Number of students per 10 000 inhabitants

Regions/Régions	1960	1965	1970
WORLD TOTAL/TOTAL MONDIAL	55	73	97
Africa/Afrique	7	9	12
Latin America/Amérique latine	27	37	57
Northern America/Amérique septentrionale	190	275	402
Asia/Asie	27	34	48
Europe	73	109	135
Oceania/Océanie	98	134	159
Developed countries/Pays développés	99	146	197
Developing countries/Pays en voie de développement	19	25	35

Table 3 — Student population as a percentage of the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group

Regions/Régions	1960			1965			1970		
	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F
WORLD TOTAL/TOTAL MONDIAL	6.3	8.3	4.2	9.5	12.0	6.9	11.7	14.1	9.1
Africa/Afrique	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.4	1.4	2.2	0.6
Latin America/Amérique latine	3.2	4.5	1.9	4.5	6.0	2.9	6.7	8.6	4.8
Northern America/Amérique septentrionale	30.6	38.5	22.7	39.1	47.6	30.6	48.0	56.0	40.0
Asia/Asie	2.8	4.2	1.3	4.2	6.0	2.3	5.7	7.9	3.3
Europe	8.8	11.1	6.5	16.8	20.1	13.4	17.8	20.0	15.5
Oceania/Océanie	15.1	21.5	8.2	18.6	26.1	10.8	18.6	25.1	11.8
Developed countries/Pays développés	12.5	16.1	8.9	21.2	26.1	16.2	24.5	28.6	20.2
Developing countries/ Pays en voie de développement	2.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	4.2	1.7	4.2	5.7	2.5

M — Male student population as a percentage of the male population in the 20 to 24 year age-group

F — Female student population as a percentage of the female population in the 20 to 24 year age-group

Table 4 — Female students as a percentage of the total student population

Regions/Régions	1960	1965	1970
WORLD TOTAL/TOTAL MONDIAL	33	36	38
Africa/Afrique	16	19	22
Latin America/Amérique latine	30	33	35
Northern America/Amérique septentrionale	37	39	41
Asia/Asie	23	27	28
Europe	37	39	43
Oceania/Océanie	26	28	31
Developed countries/Pays développés	35	38	41
Developing countries/Pays en voie de développement	25	29	30

previous period. In Asia the percentage was only 28% in 1970 as against 27% in 1965. In Europe, on the other hand, the increase in this percentage was very marked and women students represented 43% of the total student population in 1970. It should, however, be pointed out that these data, analysed globally, do not reflect differences between the countries that make up each of the regions in question. These differences can, at times, be very considerable – as can the efforts noted in many countries to achieve greater enrolment of women in higher education.

Exchanges of students are at times fairly considerable. The survey carried out by the Unesco Office of Statistics shows that in 1970 there were some 500,000 persons enrolled in higher education institutions in countries other than their own, which represents under 2% of the total world student population. In Europe as in Northern America the majority of students stuying abroad are enrolled in other countries in the same region. The number of African students studying abroad was relatively high (about 60,000), over half of these being in Europe and a good number in Northern America. These two regions are also the main poles of attraction for students from Latin America (80% of a total of 55,000 students studying abroad) and Asia (65% of a total of 210,000 students studying abroad) although exchanges among the countries in the latter region are on a comparable scale.

The distribution of students by field of study varies fairly widely from one country to another and data do not enable this distribution to be established at the regional level. However, as the statistical study shows, certain trends in this respect are discernible in many countries. For example, the relative importance of law is steadily diminishing in almost all countries, the decrease being very marked in Latin America. Another example is the percentage enrolment in teacher training which is also diminishing in many European, Asian and African countries; the same trend can be seen in the medical sciences, more especially in Latin America and Europe. In these two regions, on the other hand, the social sciences are assuming increasing importance.

In general terms, female enrolment is, in relation to other fields of study, higher in "education" (teacher training), humanities and medical sciences.

Analysis of graduates by field of study and according to the stage of degree or diploma obtained shows that in many countries the majority of stage A diplomas or certificates are granted in "education" (teacher training). As regards stage B degrees, generally the most numerous, their distribution by field of study reflects the same trends as the distribution of student population. Lastly, studies leading to stage C degrees are much more widespread in the developed countries and represent only a very small part of higher education in the developing countries.

AFRICA

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

1. Trends in enrolment and in number of students per 10,000 inhabitants
2. Number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group
3. Distribution of student population by sex
4. Foreign students and enrolment ratio

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

1. Humanities, education and fine arts
2. Law and social sciences
3. Natural sciences
4. Engineering and agriculture
5. Medical sciences
6. Female students by field of study

III. GRADUATES

1. Trends in the total number of graduates
2. Distribution of graduates by field of study
3. Proportion of women graduates

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are not taken into consideration in this study.
2. The following symbols are used in the graphs:

ALG	Algeria
BDI	Burundi
CMR	Cameroun
CAF	Central African Republic
CNG	Congo, People's Republic of
DAH	Dahomey
EGY	Egypt, Arab Republic of
ETH	Ethiopia
GAB	Gabon
GHA	Ghana
GUI	Guinea
IVC	Ivory Coast
KEN	Kenya
LES	Lesotho
LIR	Liberia
LIB	Libyan Arab Republic
MAG	Madagascar
MLW	Malawi
MLI	Mali
MAU	Mauritius and dep.
MOR	Morocco
NIR	Nigeria
RWA	Rwanda
SEN	Senegal
SIL	Sierra Leone
SOM	Somalia
SUD	Sudan
TAN	Tanzania
TOG	Togo
TUN	Tunisia
UGA	Uganda
ZAI	Zaire, Republic of
ZAM	Zambia

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

1. Trends in enrolment and in number of students per 10,000 inhabitants

In many African countries it was not until after 1965 that higher education really began to develop or, at least, to diversify. If we look at Fig. 1, it will be seen that, with the exception of certain countries and of Egypt more particularly, the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants in 1970 is very low. In 1960 this number was even lower (under 5) in all countries, Egypt standing out in very clear contrast to Africa as a whole.

As a result, the growth rate in student enrolment (Table 1), which was very rapid between 1960 and 1965, involves in many cases no more than a limited number of students. Although the effort made between 1965 and 1970 may have been more considerable as, contrary to the preceding period, students are now numbered in thousands, it is nonetheless true that the rate of student enrolment growth has greatly decreased in several countries. It is also true that in certain cases, in spite of the

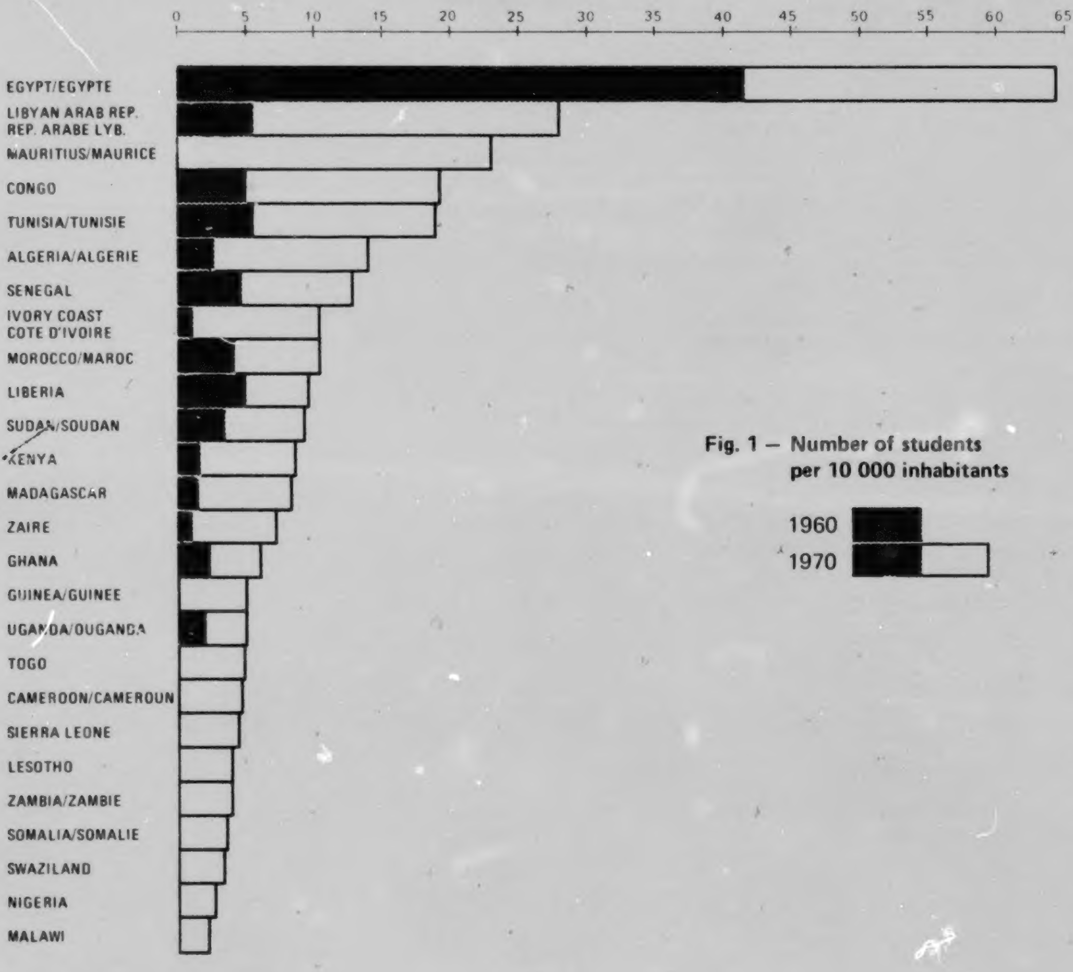


Fig. 1 — Number of students per 10 000 inhabitants

ETHIOPIA, TANZANIA, GABON, MALI, BURUNDI, DAHOMEY, RWANDA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC and UPPER VOLTA: under 2 in 1970.

Table 1 – Average annual growth rates of enrolment in higher education

Country/Pays	1960 - 1970	1960 - 1965	1965 - 1970
Algeria/Algérie	27.5	42.0	19.4
Burundi	32.5	46.3	19.9
Cameroon/Cameroun	23.0	33.0	16.1
Congo	17.1	22.4	12.0
Dahomey	37.5	17.6	51.5
Egypt/Egypte	7.4	10.3	4.6
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	17.8	20.6	15.0
Gabon	–	–	25.3
Ghana	13.7	26.4	2.3
Guinea/Guinée			39.3
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	29.2	36.8	22.0
Kenya	25.3	26.3	24.4
Lesotho	9.2	7.3	11.2
Liberia	8.7	7.2	10.1
Libyan Arab Republic/Rép. arabe libyenne	21.8	21.5	22.1
Madagascar	22.6	33.2	12.8
Malawi	–	–	60.5
Mali	28.7	12.7	39.4
Morocco/Maroc	13.2	14.0	12.3
Nigeria	18.6	25.3	13.5
Rwanda	–	–	27.7
Senegal/Sénégal	13.6	14.9	12.2
Sierra Leone	14.4	18.9	9.9
Sudan/Soudan	13.7	15.3	12.0
United Republic of Tanzania République-Unie de Tanzanie			30.3
Togo	–	–	64.7
Tunisia/Tunisie	16.8	22.7	11.3
Uganda/Ouganda	10.2	3.3	17.6
Upper Volta/Haute-Volta	–	–	45.6
Zaire Republic/Rép. du Zaïre	29.0	31.8	26.6
Zambia/Zambie	–	–	50.0

NOTE – Instead of 1960, the reference year is 1962 in Algeria, Dahomey and Mali, and 1961 in Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria and Zaïre.

slowing down that has been noted, rates are, all the same, extremely high.

In order to have a clearer understanding of these rates, they should be analysed having due regard to what higher education represents in the different African countries (Table 2). The following observations can be made in this respect:

(a) In Egypt which, from the point of view of higher education, is the African country with the highest enrolment figures, the slowing down in student enrolment growth has been very marked: 4.6% per annum between 1965 and 1970 as against 10.3% per annum between 1960 and 1965. The number of students per 10,000 inhabitants rose from 42 in 1960 to 65 in 1970;

(b) In six countries (Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius, Congo, Tunisia, Algeria and Senegal), the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants in 1970 varies between 13 and 28. In Mauritius a university was established only in 1969; in the Congo, Tunisia and Algeria, the annual growth rate in numbers of students fell away considerably between 1965 and 1970; in Senegal, the slowing-down process is less apparent (12.2% per annum between 1965 and 1970 as against 14.9% per annum between 1960 and 1965) and, in Libya, the rate has remained stable at about 22% per annum;

(c) In eight countries (Ivory Coast, Morocco, Liberia, Sudan, Kenya, Madagascar, Zaire and Ghana) the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants, fairly low in 1970, ranges from 6 to 10. With the exception of Liberia, growth rates – extremely high between 1960 and 1965 – have decreased during the 1965-1970 period. However, this falling off has been much more marked in Ghana (2.3% only per annum between 1965 and 1970 as against 26.4% per annum from 1960 to 1965), rates in other countries remaining at over 10 % per annum;

(d) In eleven countries (Guinea, Uganda, Togo, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Lesotho, Zambia, Somalia, Swaziland, Nigeria and Malawi) there are fewer than 5 and over 2 students per 10,000 inhabitants. Only in Lesotho and Uganda has enrolment growth between 1965 and 1970 been greater than the rate during the 1960-1965 period. In certain countries (Togo, Zambia, Somalia,

Table 2 – Number of students per 10 000 inhabitants

Country/Pays	1960	1965	1970
Algeria/Algérie	2.5	6.8	13.9
Burundi	0.1	0.6	1.3
Cameroon/Cameroun	0.8	2.4	4.6
Central African Republic/Rep. centrafricaine	–	–	0.6
Congo	4.8	12.1	19.1
Dahomey	–	0.2	1.2
Egypt/Egypte	41.4	59.2	64.4
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	0.4	1.0	1.8
Gabon	–	0.5	1.4
Ghana	2.2	6.2	6.0
Guinea/Guinée	–	1.1	5.0
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	1.0	4.2	10.2
Kenya	1.5	3.3	8.5
Lesotho	1.9	2.5	3.9
Liberia	4.8	6.4	9.5
Libyan Arab Republic/Rep. arabe libyenne	5.4	11.9	27.8
Madagascar	1.4	5.2	8.3
Malawi	–	0.2	2.2
Mali	–	0.3	1.4
Mauritius/Maurice	1.2	1.3	22.9
Morocco/Maroc	4.0	6.8	10.2
Nigeria	0.9	1.9	2.6
Rwanda	–	0.4	1.1
Senegal/Sénégal	4.5	8.0	12.7
Sierra Leone	1.4	3.0	4.4
Somalia/Somalie	0.2	0.2	3.5
Sudan/Soudan	3.4	6.0	9.1
Swaziland	–	–	3.3
United Republic of Tanzania République-Unie de Tanzanie	–	0.5	1.5
Togo	–	0.4	4.8
Tunisia/Tunisie	5.4	12.9	18.9
Uganda/Ouganda	1.9	2.0	4.9
Upper Volta/Haute-Volta	–	0.1	0.3
Zaire Republic/Rép. du Zaïre	0.9	2.4	7.1
Zambia/Zambie	–	–	3.9

NOTE – Algeria: 1962 instead of 1960.

Table 3 – Student population as a percentage of the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio).

Country/Pays	1960	1965	1970
Algeria/Algérie	0.30	0.82	1.69
Burundi	0.01	0.07	0.15
Cameroon/Cameroun	0.10	0.28	0.54
Central African Republic/Rép. centrafricaine	–	–	0.07
Congo	0.54	1.37	2.15
Dahomey	–	0.02	0.13
Egypt/Egypte	4.70	6.77	7.41
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	0.05	0.11	0.21
Gabon	–	0.05	0.16
Ghana	0.24	0.73	0.72
Guinea/Guinée	–	0.12	0.58
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	0.11	0.47	1.18
Kenya	0.17	0.38	0.97
Lesotho	0.22	0.29	0.45
Liberia	0.56	0.73	1.09
Libyan Arab Republic/Rép. arabe libyenne	0.62	1.40	3.39
Madagascar	0.16	0.59	0.95
Malawi	–	0.03	0.25
Mali	–	0.04	0.16
Mauritius/Maurice	0.15	0.18	2.53
Morocco/Maroc	0.46	0.77	1.19
Nigeria	0.10	0.24	0.30
Rwanda	–	0.04	0.13
Senegal/Sénégal	0.50	0.90	1.46
Sierra Leone	0.16	0.35	0.50
Somalia/Somalie	0.03	0.03	0.38
Sudan/Soudan	0.38	0.68	1.04
Swaziland	–	–	0.37
Tanzania/Tanzanie	–	0.05	0.19
Togo	–	0.05	0.54
Tunisia/Tunisie	0.65	1.56	2.24
Uganda/Ouganda	0.21	0.22	0.57
Upper Volta/Haute-Volta	–	0.01	0.04
Zaire Republic/Rép. du Zaïre	0.10	0.28	0.81
Zambia/Zambie	–	–	0.44

NOTE – Algeria: 1962 instead of 1960.

Swaziland and Malawi) the growth rate is largely due to the recent setting up of higher education institutions;

(e) Lastly, the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants in 1970 was fewer than 2 in the following countries: Ethiopia, Tanzania, Gabon, Mali, Burundi, Dahomey, Rwanda, Central African Republic and Upper Volta.

2. Number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio)

Table 3 shows the enrolment ratio as defined within the context of this study. It will be seen that in the majority of countries this ratio did not exceed even 1% in 1970. Egypt shows the highest ratio: 7.4% in 1970 as against 4.7% in 1960. It should be noted, however, that student numbers increased only slightly in Egypt from 1965 onwards and that this ratio consequently rose less between 1965 and 1970 than in the preceding period. Trends in this ratio in other countries during recent years are also shown in Fig. 2. The increase has been clearly marked in Mauritius and in the Libyan Arab Republic (3.4% in 1970 compared with 1.4% in 1965); in Tunisia and the Congo the ratio exceeded 2% in 1970 and, among the countries where it exceeded 1%, the increase was most noticeable in Algeria, Senegal and Ivory Coast.

5. Distribution of student population by sex

Female enrolment in higher education is, generally speaking, very low in Africa (Table 4). In 1970 the proportion of women in the total student population exceeded 20% in only seven countries: Swaziland (40%), Lesotho (34%), Madagascar (32%), Egypt (27%), Tunisia (23%), Liberia (22%) and Algeria (21%). At about the same time, the

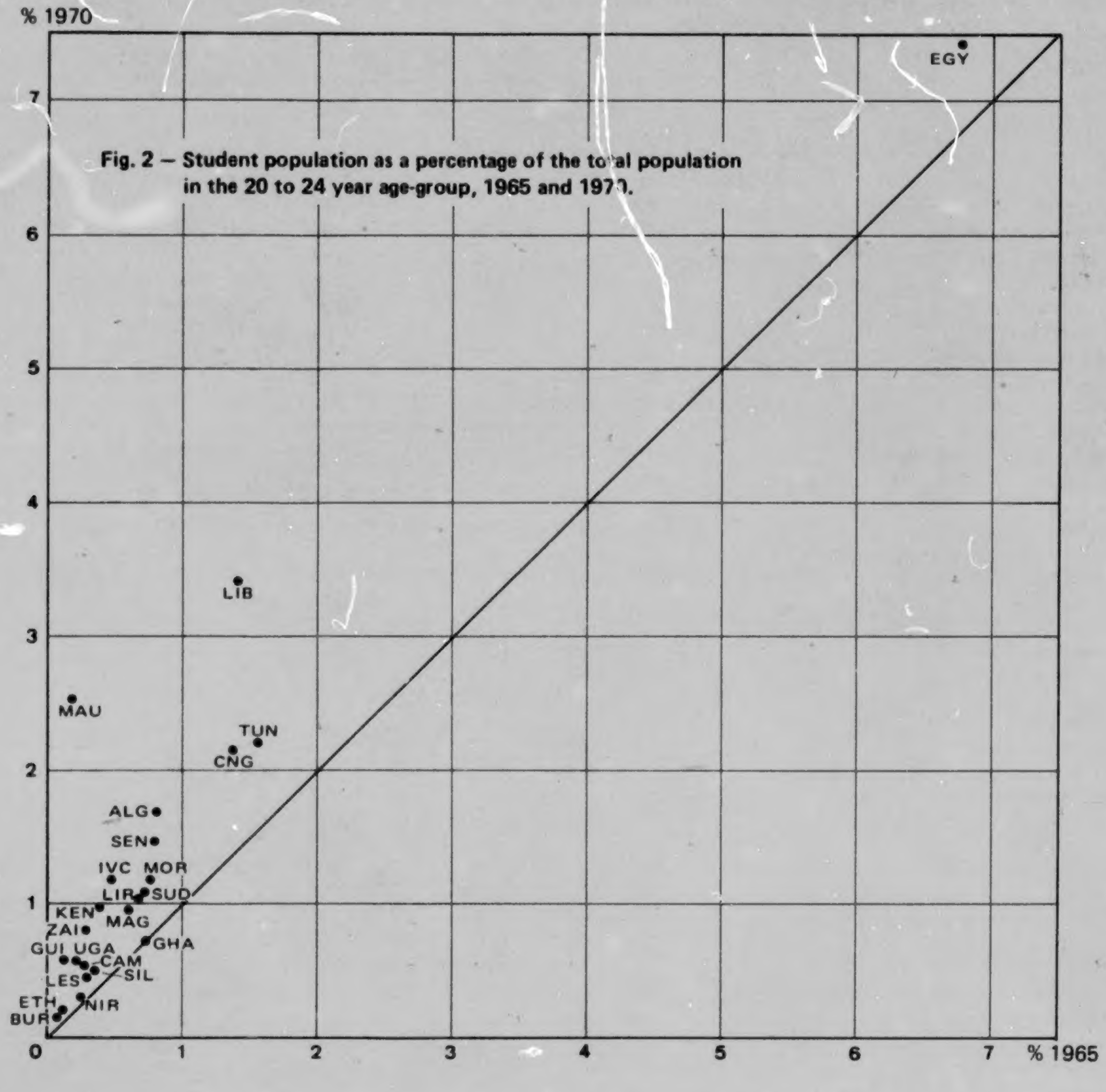


Fig. 2 – Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group, 1965 and 1970.

corresponding figure was between 10% and 20% in 17 countries, including 6 (Senegal, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Togo and Mali) where it declined in comparison with 1965; the most marked increases were in Malawi and Sudan. In the ten other countries women represent less than 10% of total student numbers; their enrolment has increased in comparison with 1965 except in the Congo where, in 1970, it was only 5% as against 14% in 1965.

Table 4 also shows the enrolment ratio calculated separately for men and women, from which it can be seen that in 1970 enrolment in higher education was extremely unequal between the sexes. With the exception of Egypt and, to a lesser degree, Tunisia, the female enrolment ratio failed to reach 1% in any country whereas, in the case of men students, it exceeded this figure in 16 countries. Although still marked in Egypt (10.7% for men and 4% for women) the difference between these two ratios has considerably decreased since 1965. In the Libyan Arab Republic the enrolment ratio was 5.8% for men in 1970 compared with under 1% for women; the discrepancy is very marked in the Congo and in Mauritius where male enrolment is twenty times higher than female enrolment.

4. Foreign students and enrolment ratio

In 1970, according to the survey carried out by the Unesco Office of Statistics, there were approximately 28,000 foreign students enrolled in various African countries.

Table 4 — Male (M) and female (F) enrolment ratios[1] and percentage of women among the student population

Country/Pays	Enrolment ratio (%) Rapport de scolarisation (%)						Female students as percentage of total enrolment % de femmes parmi les effectifs		
	1960		1965		1970				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1960	1965	1970
Algeria/Algérie	0.49	0.12	1.33	0.33	2.65	0.72	21	20	21
Burundi	0.02	0	0.13	0.01	0.28	0.02	7	5	6
Cameroon/Cameroun	0.19	0	0.55	0.02	1.01	0.08	0	4	8
Central African Republic/Rép. centrafricaine	–	–	–	–	0.13	0	–	–	3
Congo	. . .	. . .	2.43	0.37	4.15	0.21	. . .	14	5
Dahomey	–	–	0.04	0	0.25	0.02	–	3	7
Egypt/Egypte	7.72	1.62	10.60	2.80	10.70	4.00	17	21	27
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	0.09	0	0.21	0.02	0.39	0.03	4	7	8
Gabon	–	–	0.11	–	0.33	–	–	–	–
Ghana	0.42	0.05	1.28	0.16	1.23	0.21	11	11	14
Guinea/Guinée	–	–	0.23	0.01	1.07	0.09	–	4	8
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	0.19	0.02	0.76	0.15	2.01	0.33	11	16	14
Kenya	. . .	. . .	0.62	0.14	. . .	. . .	. . .	19	. . .
Lesotho	0.36	0.09	0.49	0.12	0.61	0.30	22	21	34
Liberia	0.85	0.22	1.15	0.31	1.71	0.47	21	21	22
Libyan Arab Republic/Rép. arabe libyenne	1.51	0.05	2.43	0.24	5.83	0.76	3	8	11
Madagascar	0.25	0.07	0.89	0.29	1.31	0.60	23	25	32
Malawi	–	–	0.05	0	0.41	0.09	–	7	18
Mali	–	–	0.06	0.01	0.29	0.04	–	12	11
Mauritius/Maurice	–	–	0.36	0	4.83	0.24	–	1	5
Morocco/Maroc	0.78	0.13	1.35	0.19	1.98	0.40	14	12	17
Nigeria	0.17	0.01	0.36	0.05	0.50	0.09	7	12	14
Rwanda	–	–	0.09	–	0.24	0.03	–	3	9
Senegal/Sénégal	0.83	0.18	1.48	0.32	2.43	0.49	17	18	17
Sierra Leone	0.29	0.04	0.58	0.12	0.83	0.16	11	17	16
Somalia/Somalie	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.67	0.10	13	10	13
Sudan/Soudan	0.71	0.04	1.25	0.10	1.79	0.28	5	7	13
Swaziland	–	–	–	–	0.47	0.28	–	–	40
Tanzania/Tanzanie	–	–	0.09	0.01	0.29	0.06	–	13	17
Togo	–	–	0.09	0.02	0.98	0.12	–	19	12
Tunisia/Tunisie	1.06	0.22	2.56	0.56	3.39	1.05	17	18	23
Uganda/Ouganda	0.37	0.05	0.37	0.07	0.93	0.20	12	14	18
Upper Volta/Haute-Volta	–	–	0.01	0	0.07	0.01	–	21	15
Zaire Republic/Rép. du Zaïre	–	–	0.54	0.03	1.57	0.09	–	5	6
Zambia/Zambie	–	–	–	–	0.76	0.13	–	–	15

[1] Number of students in relation to the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group.

Most of these students – over 13,000 – were in Egypt and represented 6% of the total number of students enrolled in that country. This proportion is particularly high in Ivory Coast and Senegal where foreign students represented in 1970 55 and 45% respectively of enrolment at Abidjan and Dakar universities. In certain countries higher education institutions are regional – or almost so – in character, either because several States share in their financing or because they exchange students on a considerable scale. This can be noted, for example, as between Dahomey and Togo, between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and between Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The same survey discloses that a very large number of African students study abroad, over 50,000 in 1970. In certain countries, such as the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Gabon, Rwanda and Upper Volta, this represents the principal means of training highly qualified personnel.

Table 5 reveals the effect of these two factors – foreign students and students abroad – on calculation of the

Table 5 – Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio)

Country/Pays	National and foreign students enrolled in the country[1] Effectifs nationaux et étrangers dans le pays[1]		National students enrolled in the country[1] Effectifs nationaux dans le pays[1]		National students enrolled in the country and abroad[1] Effectifs nationaux dans le pays et à l'étranger[1]	
	1965	1970	1965	1970	1965	1970
Algeria/Algérie	0.82	1.69	0.63	1.52	0.81	1.68
Burundi	0.07	0.15	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.25
Cameroon/Cameroun	0.28	0.54	0.25	0.51	0.50	0.76
Central African Republic/Rép. centrafricaine	–	0.07	–	0.07	0.18	0.44
Congo	1.37	2.15	0.86	1.34	1.24	1.36
Dahomey	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.10	0.41	0.61
Egypt/Egypte	6.77	7.41	6.12	6.95	6.27	7.12
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.20	0.15	0.28
Gabon	0.05	0.16	0.05	0.16	0.52	1.53
Ghana	0.73	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.92	0.92
Guinea/Guinée	0.12	0.58	0.11	0.57	0.38	0.73
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	0.47	1.18	0.23	0.72	0.39	0.90
Kenya	0.38	0.97	0.32	0.86	0.69	1.23
Lesotho	0.29	0.45	0.10	0.17	0.16	0.22
Liberia	0.73	1.09	0.65	0.94	1.09	1.37
Libyan Arab Republic/Rép. arabe libyenne	1.40	3.39	1.32	2.88	1.88	3.72
Madagascar	0.59	0.95	0.47	0.81	0.58	0.92
Malawi	0.03	0.25	0.03	0.25	0.10	0.33
Mali	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.16	0.18	0.27
Mauritius/Maurice	0.18	2.53	0.18	2.53	1.17	3.23
Morocco/Maroc	0.77	1.19	0.69	1.15	0.90	1.36
Nigeria	0.24	0.30	0.21	0.29	0.30	0.39
Rwanda	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.11	0.30
Senegal/Sénégal	0.90	1.46	0.34	0.85	0.47	1.00
Sierra Leone	0.35	0.50	0.26	0.43	0.44	0.70
Somalia/Somalie	0.03	0.38	0.02	0.37	0.21	0.63
Sudan/Soudan	0.68	1.04	0.66	1.00	0.86	1.18
Swaziland	–	0.37	–	0.37	0.18	0.88
Tanzania/Tanzanie	0.05	0.19	0.04	0.16	0.20	0.35
Togo	0.05	0.54	0.01	0.31	0.38	0.71
Tunisia/Tunisie	1.56	2.24	1.42	2.12	2.32	2.74
Uganda/Ouganda	0.22	0.57	0.13	0.44	0.34	0.73
Upper Volta/Haute-Volta	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18
Zaire Republic/Rép. du Zaïre	0.28	0.81	0.25	0.77	0.35	0.86
Zambia/Zambie	–	0.44	–	0.39	0.10	0.48

1. As a % of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group.

Table 6 – Average annual growth rates of enrolment by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Humanities Lettres		Education		Fine arts Beaux arts		Law Droit		Social sciences Sciences sociales		Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles		Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur		Medical sciences Sciences médicales		Agriculture	
	1960-65	1965-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-65	1965-70
Algeria/Algérie		26.5[1]		...[1]		-9.0		24.1		15.4		12.9		14.5		23.9		13.8
Cameroon/Cameroun		36.2		18.9		–		6.3[2]				21.5		–		–		–
Congo		15.1		11.3		–		20.6		27.5		2.3		–		–		–
Egypt/Egypte	3.7	3.7	12.6	9.0	18.5	14.7	4.5	1.2	11.3	2.5	13.4	-3.6	15.5	4.0	13.4	11.9	12.6	4.4
Ghana	27.0	3.6	30.6	2.0	39.3	0.8	21.6	2.0	23.6	4.6	20.7	8.7	15.9	6.5	–	13.8	-1.8	45.0
Ivory–Coast/Côte d'Ivoire	45.8	18.3	–	8.3	–	–	18.6[2]	29.0[2]	–	–	48.5	14.7	–	–	–	28.6	–	–
Kenya[3]		27.2		–		13.4		–		30.8		21.7		10.2		–		25.0
Liberia		19.1[4]		1.2		–		-3.6		...[4]		...[4]		–		40.0		18.7
Libyan Arab Republic République arabe libyenne	17.6	25.5	–	50.6	–	–	–	16.1	7.7	8.7	19.3	3.6	–	24.8	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	31.3	23.4	–	12.7	–	–	29.8[2]	7.0[2]	61.5	2.4	36.3	10.0	–	36.6	-9.1	61.8	–	8.9
Morocco/Maroc		20.3		13.0		–		...[5]		8.5[5]		-0.5		-2.3		20.2		30.4
Nigeria		5.4		-0.5		5.1		13.6		11.2		12.3		13.3		20.8		14.5
Senegal/Sénégal	14.8	15.4	–	0.6	–	–	7.4	7.0	–	18.0	5.2	2.6	–	28.4	24.5	16.5	–	–
Sierra Leone	16.8	11.2	27.9	39.2	–	–	–	–	13.0	-13.4	1.5	10.4	41.7	22.6	–	–	–	1.4
Sudan/Soudan	13.2	17.4	28.0	-2.1	1.2	7.6	10.5	13.4	25.0	13.2	7.8	11.3	2.1	8.8	5.1	12.6	5.6	15.2
Tunisia/Tunisie (1961, 1965, 1968)	24.0	6.7	36.0	-8.9	–	–	10.3	11.6	32.0	21.0	20.0	14.0	–	–	–	31.0	31.0	16.3
Uganda/Ouganda[6]	7.6[7]	20.4[4]	22.9	7.8	7.3	19.5	–	–	...[7]	...[7]	-9.0	22.7	–	–	13.9	12.3	3.6	29.1
Zaire Republic République du Zaire		42.0		14.7		33.0		65.0		36.0		31.0		31.0		13.3		29.0

1. Education is included into humanities.
2. Haw and economics
3. University of Nairobi only
4. Humanities, social sciences and natural sciences are counted together.
5. Law is included with social sciences.
6. University of Makerere only.
7. Humanities and social sciences are counted together.

enrolment ratio. This ratio has been calculated in three different ways: the first column gives the total enrolment (national plus foreign students) in each country; the second column shows only nationals enrolled in their own countries; and the third column shows the total number of national students, including those abroad.

It is obvious that in countries where the proportion of foreign students is high the ratio calculated by taking into account only national students enrolled in their own country is noticeably lower than the overall ratio. This is the case, for example, with the Congo, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Libya and Senegal. In many other countries, the enrolment ratio, extremely low if students abroad are disregarded, improves considerably when the latter are taken into consideration.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

Table 6 sets out growth rates in enrolment by field of study for the majority of African countries. Certain countries do not appear, either because higher education has only recently been introduced or because the number of students is still low, so that analysis of growth rates would have very little significance. As Table 5 shows, these rates have been calculated, in preference, for the period 1965 to 1970.

On the other hand, the distribution of students by field of study, expressed as a percentage, is shown in Table 7 for all countries. The analysis covers the trends in this percentage between 1965 and 1970 in the majority of countries and between 1960 and 1965 for a few countries only. The graphs do not take into consideration all the percentages set out in Table 6 since, in certain countries, fields of study became diversified only towards 1970.

1. Humanities, education and fine arts

(a) *Humanities*

It will be seen from Figure 3 that in most countries the proportion of students in the humanities category increased between 1965 and 1970. The increase was particularly marked in Cameroon, Madagascar, Morocco and Rwanda; in the Lybian Arab Republic the percentage, already extremely high in 1965 (35%), rose to 41% in 1970.

It should, however, be noted that in almost all countries for which data are available for the whole decade, the relative importance of this category had decreased during the preceding period, i.e. between 1960 and 1965. As Figure 4 indicates, in fact, it increased only in Ivory Coast, Ethiopia and, to a lesser degree, in Tunisia. In the more recent period, however, from 1965 to 1970, the opposite tendency can be seen, In the other countries where the percentage of students in this category had not increased between 1965 and

**Fig. 3 — Humanities —
Percentage of students, 1965 and 1970**

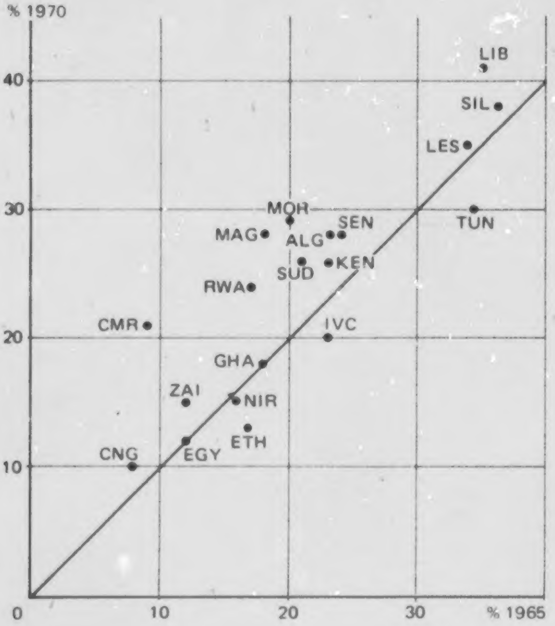


**Fig. 4 — Humanities —
Percentage of students, 1960 and 1965**

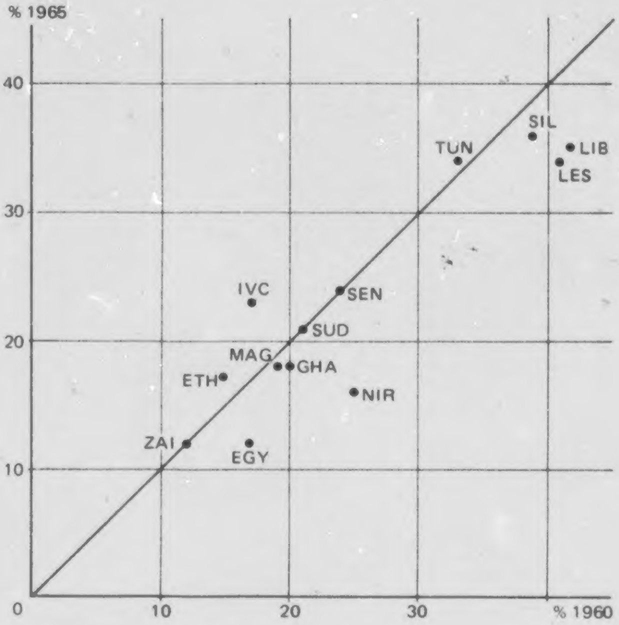


Table 7 – Distribution of students by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Algeria/Algérie	1965	23		3	11	15	19	4	21	1
	1970	28		1	14	12	15	4	26	1
Burundi	1965	15	14	–	11	27	6	–	22	6
	1970	22[1]	...[1]	–	16	21	20[1]	3	14	4
Cameroon/Cameroun	1961	–	5	–	94[2]	–	–	–	–	1
	1965	9	11	–	63[2]	–	13	–	–	4
	1970	21	13	–	41[2]	5	16	–	3	2
Central African Republic République centrafricaine	1970	–	–	–	60	17	–	–	–	23
Congo	1965	8	20	–	40	3	10	–	18[3]	–
	1970	10	20	–	58	6	7	–	–[3]	–
Dahomey	1965	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–
	1970	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–
Egypt/Egypte	1960	17	6	1	13	23	5	13	9	11
	1965	12	7	2	10	24	5	16	11	13
	1970	12	9	2	9	22	4	16	15	13
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	1960	15	9	–	4	12	11	25	6	21
	1965	17	28	–	4	15	6	13	6	11
	1970[4]	13	24	–	8	13	9	10	9	14
Gabon	1965	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	48
	1970	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	40
Ghana	1960	20	24	7	4	7	19	11	–	7
	1965	18	29	11	3	9	15	7	5	2
	1969	18	31	10	3	7	9	8	7	8
Guinea/Guinée	1970	–	–	–	–	35	48	–	11	6
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	1960	17	–	–	71[2]	–	12	–	–	–
	1965	23	16	–	35[2]	–	19	–	8	–
	1970	20	9	–	45[2]	–	14	–	10	–
Kenya[5]	1965	23	–	9	–	15	14	23	–	9
	1970	26	1	6	2	19	13	15	8	10
Lesotho	1960	41	7	–	–	22	31	–	–	–
	1965	34	8	–	9	22	29	–	–	–
	1970	35	5	–	8	25	27	–	–	–
Liberia	1965	60[6]	24	–	5	...[6]	...[6]	–	1	10
	1969	66[6]	14	–	3	...[6]	...[6]	–	2	11
Libyan Arab Republic République arabe libyenne	1960	42	–	–	–	43	16	–	–	–
	1965	35	4	–	12	23	14	10	–	–
	1970	41	12	–	10	13	6	12	1	6

Madagascar	1960	19	–	–	52[2]	3	17	–	8	–
	1965	18	4	–	46[2]	9	19	1	1	2
	1970	28	4	–	35[2]	6	17	2	7	2
Malawi	1970	19	15	–	2	16	14	10	4	20
Mali	1965	–	60	–	40		–	–	–	–
	1970	–	32	–	40		–	12	4	12
Mauritius/Maurice	1970	–	–	–	–	68	–	18	–	14
Morocco/Maroc	1965	20	17	–	44		8	4	6	1
	1970	29	17	–	17	21	4	2	8	2
Nigeria	1961	25	6	4	–	20	21	8	11	4
	1965	16	22	2	4	19	15	6	7	7
	1970	15	13	1	5	20	17	7	12	9
Rwanda	1965	17	–	–	–	36	25	–	21	–
	1970	24	–	–	–	20	26	–	31	–
Senegal/Sénégal	1960	24	–	–	40	–	25	–	11	–
	1965	24	4	–	28	10	16	1	16	–
	1970	28	2	–	22	13	10	2	20	2
Sierra Leone	1960	39	4	–	–	25	25	2	–	–
	1965	36	6	–	–	22	12	6	–	19
	1970	38	19	–	–	7	12	10	–	13
Somalia/Somalie	1965	–	–	–	47	53	–	–	–	–
	1970	–	24	–	32	34	5	–	–	5
Sudan/Soudan	1962	21	7	2	12	19	11	16	7	3
	1965	21	10	1	11	26	9	12	6	4
	1970	26	5	1	11	27	9	10	6	4
United Republic of Tanzania République-Unie de Tanzanie	1970	29	43	–	8	–	3	–	6	11
Togo	1965	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	39	5	–	23	19	14	–	–	–
Tunisia/Tunisie	1961	33	8	–	25	7	24	–	–	2
	1965	34	12	–	16	9	21	–	6	3
	1968	30	6	–	16	12	23	–	9	4
Uganda/Ouganda[7]	1960	34[8]	8	3	–	...[8]	31	–	15	8
	1965	37[8]	17	4	–	...[8]	14	–	22	7
	1970	39[8]	10	4	3	...[8]	16	–	16	10
Zaire Republic République du Zaïre	1961	12	5	–	27	15	7	5	11	3
	1966	12	8	1	4	22	14	6	10	3
	1969	15	5	1	7	25	14	6	6	3
Zambia/Zambie	1966	61[8]	13	–	–	...[8]	26	–	–	–
	1970	39[8]	15	–	5	...[8]	23	10	3	3

1. Education is included in part with humanities and in part with natural sciences.
2. Law and economics.
3. The Medico-social Centre ceased operations in 1968.
4. Distribution is calculated in relation to a total from which first-year students (25% of the total) are excluded as since 1969 they have no longer been classified by field of study.
5. University of Nairobi only.
6. Humanities, social sciences and natural sciences are counted together.
7. University of Makerere only.
8. Social sciences are included with humanities.

Fig. 5 – Education – Percentage of students, 1965 and 1970

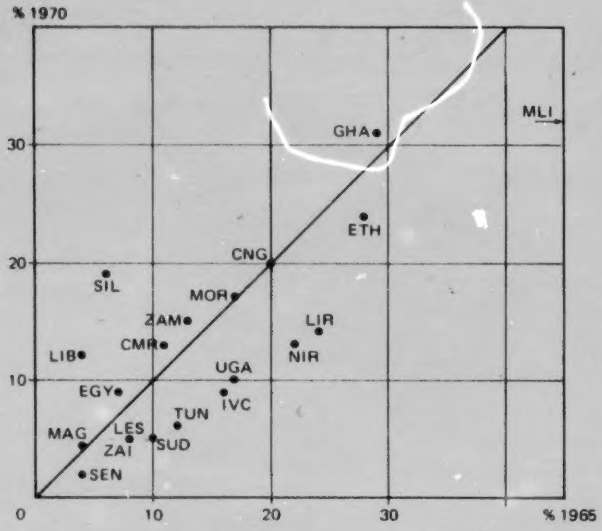
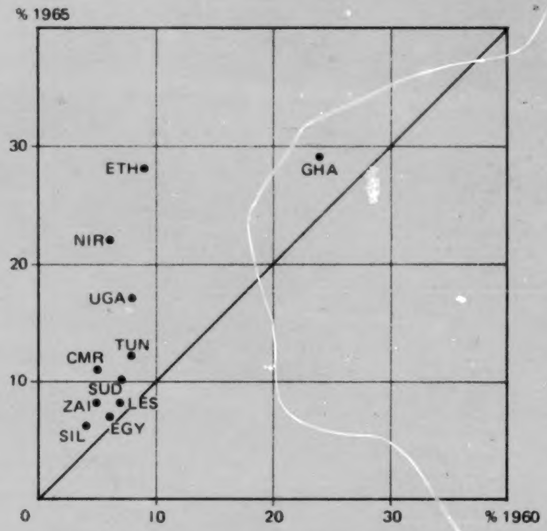


Fig. 6 – Education – Percentage of students, 1960 and 1965



1970 (Egypt, Nigeria and Ghana) there is no increase either between 1960 and 1965.

(b) *Education (teacher training)*

In the Libyan Arab Republic and in Sierra Leone, the growth in student numbers between 1965 and 1970 was more rapid in "education" than in other fields of study. (See Table 6). It is, hence, only in these two countries that the percentage of these students has clearly increased (Figure 5) : 12% in 1970 as against 4% in 1965 in the Libyan Arab Republic and 19% in 1970 as against 6% in 1965 in Sierra Leone. In all the other countries, the proportion has remained stable or has decreased.

It is interesting to note in Figure 6 that this percentage had, however, increased between 1960 and 1965 in all countries for which 1960 statistics are available. The increase was, in fact, very considerable in Nigeria, Ethiopia and Uganda; but these three countries are also characterized by a fall in the relative importance of this field of study when we compare the years 1970 and 1965.

It has already been pointed out in the introduction that as regards distribution by field of study, the purpose of this analysis is not to compare percentages noted in the different countries but rather trends within a single country. In the case of teacher training in Africa the difficulty in comparing the percentage of students from one country to another is even more

Fig. 7 – Law – Percentage of students, 1965 and 1970

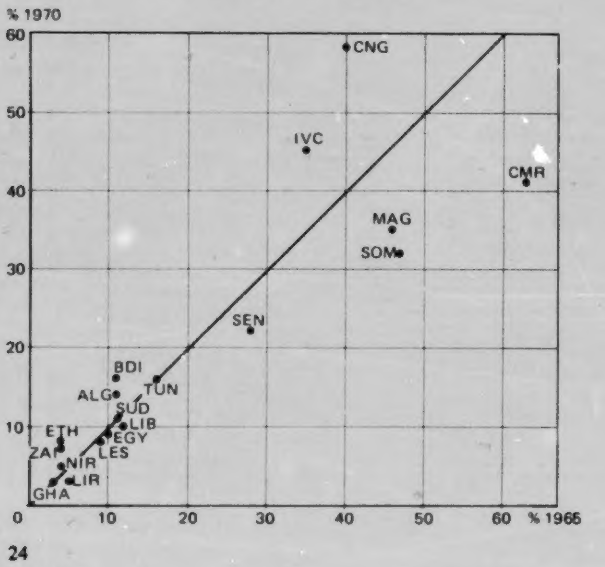


Fig. 8 – Law – Percentage of students, 1960 and 1965

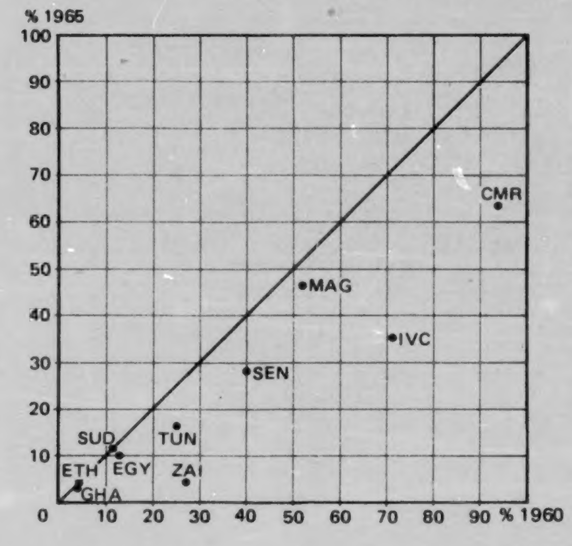


Fig. 9 – Social sciences – Percentage of students, 1965 and 1970

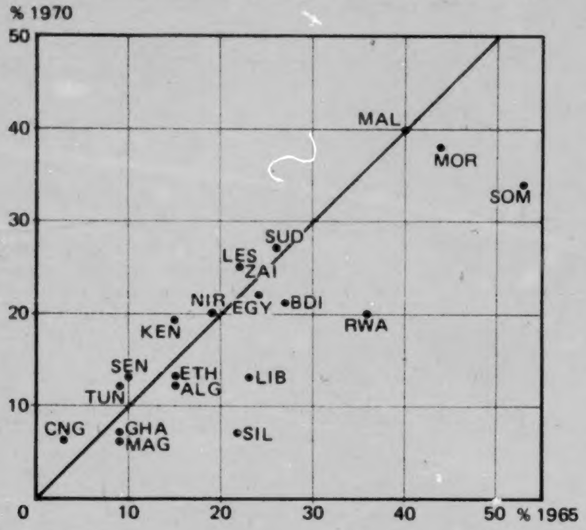
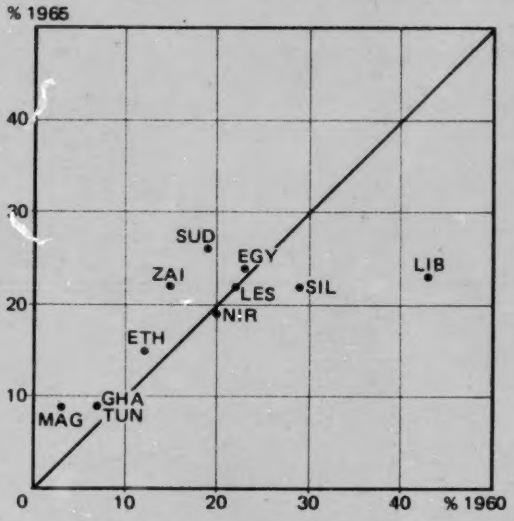


Fig. 10 – Social sciences – Percentage of students, 1960 and 1965



marked. This percentage tends to be lowest in those countries where faculties of letters and sciences play a primary rôle in the training of teachers (Senegal, Zaire, Madagascar, among others), without the students in question being counted in the "education" category. The percentage is very high, on the other hand, in certain countries such as Ghana (31%) and Tanzania (43%) which include in this category all students whose training is intended to equip them for teaching.[1]

(c) *Fine arts*

Studies in the fine arts sector are almost non-existent in Africa as they can be identified in eight countries only (Table 7). In five countries these students represent less than 2% of the total student population in 1970. The percentage is, however, high in Ghana (10% in 1970 as against 7% in 1960) whereas in Kenya it dropped to 6% in 1970 from 9% in 1965.

2. Law and social sciences

(a) *Law*

In certain countries higher education commenced with the establishment, more especially, of faculties of law and economics.[2] Thus in 1960 students in this category represented 94% of the total student population in Cameroon, 71% in Ivory Coast, 52% in Madagascar and 40% in Senegal. As Figure 8 indicates, in all countries for which data are available this percentage fell between 1960 and 1965, and in fact, to a marked extent Zaire, Ivory Coast and Cameroon. This tendency can also be seen between 1965 and 1970 in several of these countries (Figure 7) and more particularly in Cameroon where the percentage dropped to 41% in 1970. Table 6 also shows that, in relation to other fields of study, the growth in numbers of law students has been very slight during the recent period in Cameroon, Madagascar and Senegal.

Two countries are marked, however, by an increase in the relative importance of this category between 1965 and 1970. They are the Congo and Ivory Coast where the percentage, already high in 1965, rose in 1970 to 58% and 45% respectively. The sharp variations in this percentage in Ivory Coast (71% in 1960, 35% in 1965 and 45% in 1970) are due to the regulations introduced in 1965 in regard to the competitive examination for the course leading to the certificate of competence in law. It should be noted in this respect that certain countries, including Ivory Coast, count those enrolled in such courses leading to the *certificat de capacité en droit* as law students. The number of these students, which is very considerable (over half the total number of law students in Ivory Coast), varies sharply at times which explains to a large extent a sudden drop or increase in the total number.

It can be seen, lastly, that the percentage of law students is fairly stable in the other countries and under 10% in many of them.

(b) *Social sciences*

Comparison of Figures 9 and 10 reveals certain important aspects in the trend of enrolment in the social sciences. Since 1960 it has diminished in the Libyan Arab Republic and in Sierra Leone, dropping from 43% to 13% in 1970 in the first case, and from 29% to 7% in 1970, in the second. In Sierra Leone the

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1. The statistical tables also show that in Tanzania for example, this category did not include all such students before 1970 and the percentage was thus extremely low up to 1969 (9%).
2. It has not always been possible to show law and economics separately. However, the very large majority of these students are, in fact, enrolled in law.

Fig. 11 – Natural sciences – Percentage of students, 1965 and 1970

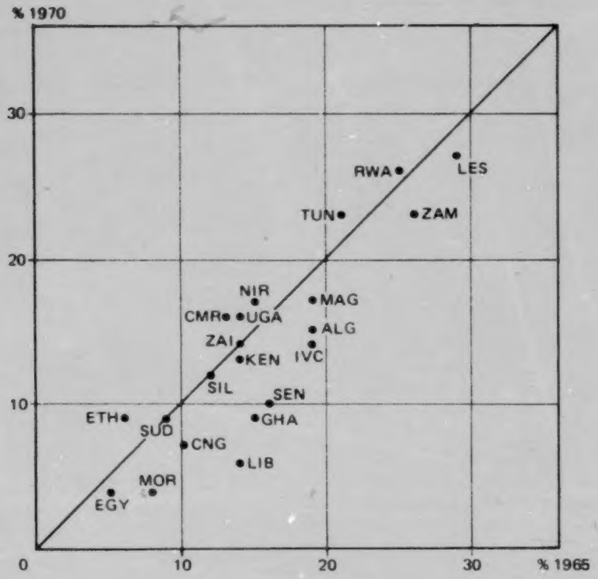
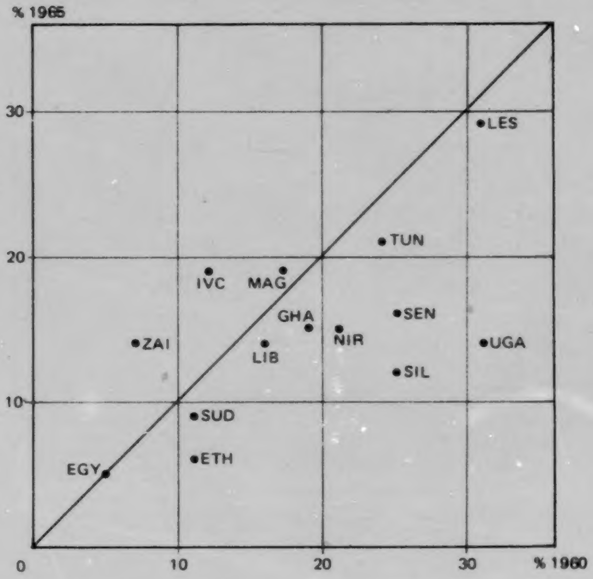


Fig. 12 – Natural sciences – Percentage of students, 1960 and 1965



number of students enrolled in the social sciences, in fact, decreased in absolute terms between 1965 and 1970. In the other countries where statistics are available for the whole ten-year period, it appears that the relative importance of the social sciences increased on the whole between 1960 and 1965. Figure 9 shows indeed, that during the 1965-1970 period the percentage of these students fell in the majority of these countries, as well as in others for which only this period has been taken into consideration. In countries where an increase in the percentage can be seen, it has been relatively slight (Kenya, Senegal and Tunisia) or involves only a very small percentage (Congo).

3. Natural sciences

The growth in [illegible] numbers of students in this category is relatively low; of the 17 countries included in Table 6 for the period 1965-1970, there are 11 where it is lower than the average rate for the student population as a whole. In certain countries, such as the Libyan Arab Republic, the deviation is very marked: between 1965 and 1970 the number of students enrolled in the natural sciences increased at a rate of 3.6% per annum (as against 19.3% per annum in 1960-65) whereas the rate for the student population as a whole was 22% per annum (21.5% per annum in 1960-65). Although in six countries (Cameroon, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda and Zaire) the opposite tendency can be noted, there is no country in which growth in this field of study has been, in relation to the others, the most rapid.

These facts can be assessed in a different light in Figures 11 and 12: the percentage of students enrolled in the natural sciences is stable or is clearly declining in almost all countries. This trend can be seen during both the 1960-65 and the 1965-70 periods, the only important exceptions occurring during the former period in Zaire and Ivory Coast. Thus of the six countries that had over 20% of their students enrolled in this field of study in 1960 (Figure 12), only two (Lesotho and Tunisia) remain in this category in 1970 (Figure 11).

4. Engineering and agriculture

(a) *Engineering*

As Table 7 indicates, in several countries engineering studies are not as yet developed or have only been so recently.[1] In countries where this training was already being provided in 1965, its relative importance has scarcely grown, the notable exception being Sierra Leone (10% in 1970 as against 6% in 1965). A decrease in this percentage has been, in fact, very marked in some of them, as in the case of university training in Kenya (15% in 1970 as against 28% in 1965) and, more especially, in Ethiopia where the percentage – 25% in 1960 – dropped to 13% in 1965 and 10% in 1970 (see Figure 13).

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[1] Gabon, which is not shown in Figure 13, has a few institutions providing training for certain technicians in engineering and agriculture. However, the number of students is very low (65 in 1970) so that the percentages in Table 7 are not significant.

Fig. 13 – Engineering – Percentage of students, 1965 and 1970

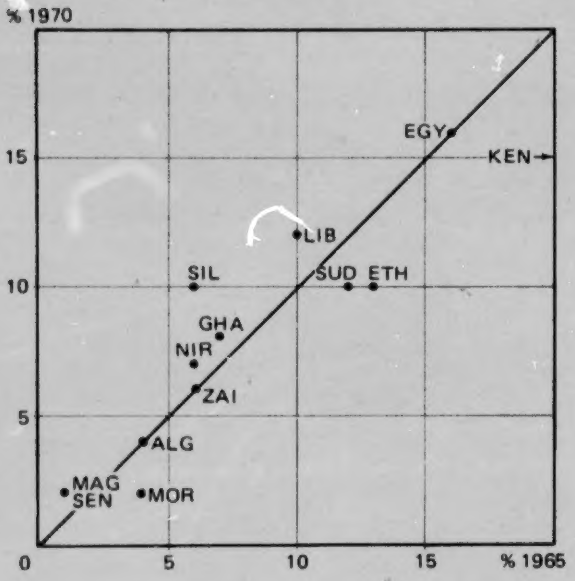
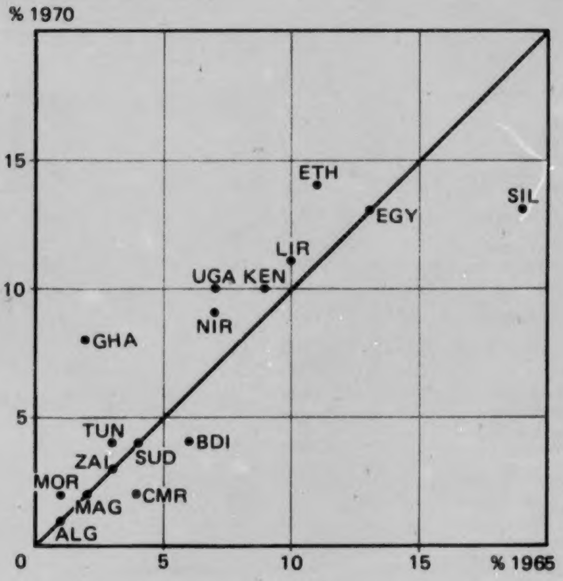


Fig. 14 – Agriculture – Percentage of students, 1965 and 1970



It should be pointed out, lastly, that in the majority of countries the percentage of students in this category did not exceed 10% in 1970; while it is notably high in Egypt (16%) it is no higher than the figure recorded in 1965.

(b) *Agriculture*

The proportion of students in agriculture increased more especially in Ghana where, following a decline from 7% in 1960 to 2% in 1965, it reached 8% in 1970 (Table 7 and Figure 14). Between 1965 and 1970, in fact, the growth rate for this category of students in this country was 45% per annum as against only 2.3% per annum for the total number of students in higher education (Table 6).

If we consider the countries where the relative importance of this field of study exceeded 8% in 1970, it can be seen that it has also increased in Uganda, Nigeria, Ethiopia and, to a lesser extent, in Kenya and Liberia. In Sierra Leone on the other hand, this percentage has dropped sharply: 13% in 1970 as against 19% in 1965. We have no comparable data for Malawi prior to 1970, but the figure was 20% during that particular year.

Students in agriculture represented, in 1970, less than 5% of the total student population in several countries including the Sudan, Tunisia, Zaire, Madagascar, Cameroon and Algeria, this percentage being stable or on the decline in comparison with 1965, except in the case of Tunisia.

Lastly, it is only recently that certain countries such as Mali, the Libyan Arab Republic and Somalia have begun to develop higher studies in agriculture (Table 7).

5. Medical sciences

The medical sciences have shown unquestionable expansion in most African countries. As can be seen in Table 6, between 1965 and 1970 this category of students grew more rapidly than the total student population in all countries listed, with the exception of Uganda and Zaire. This tendency is also reflected in Figure 15 which shows the increase in the percentage of students in the medical sciences in almost all countries. Admittedly some percentages are fairly low (under 10%) or involve only a small number of students (Rwanda), but this trend can be noted also in countries such as Algeria, Senegal, Egypt and Nigeria where enrolment in this field of study was already high in 1965 and involved, in absolute terms, a considerable number of students.

6. Female students by field of study

As was stated in section I above, except in a few countries the proportion of female students in higher education was, in general, very low.

This overall inequality concerning male and female enrolment in higher education is even more marked when the situation is analysed by field of study. Table 8 accordingly shows for the majority of African countries the percentage of female enrolment in each field of study.

As a general rule the proportion of women students is everywhere higher among the humanities and "education" (teacher training) categories. In certain countries as, for example, Ivory Coast in 1970, the percentage of female enrolment in humanities (33%) is at least twice as high as

Table 8 – Proportion of female students by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Algeria/Algérie	1965	20	37		11	14	8	16	2	21	10
	1970	21	28		11	16	11	22	2	24	16
Burundi	1970	6	11	–	–	3	6	2	–	8	–
Cameroon/Cameroun	1966	4	6	9	–	3	–	7	–	–	–
	1970	8	12	14	–	4	3	7	–	14	–
Congo	1965	14	38	3	–	5	–	18	–	34 [1]	–
	1970	5	16	3	–	4	4	4	–	– [1]	–
Dahomey	1970	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Egypt/Egypte	1960	17	30	34	23	10	14	12	5	18	7
	1970	27	36	35	31	17	37	34	9	27	19
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	1960	5	19	5	–	–	2	8	–	–	–
	1970	8	12	4	–	2	–	5	1	8	11
Ghana	1960	11	12	30	7	2	4	–	–	–	–
	1969	14	16	18	9	15	9	10	–	21	7
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	1960	11	40	–	–	4	–	7	–	–	–
	1970	14	33	7	–	8	–	11	–	15	17
Lesotho	1960	22	19	45	–	–	11	27	–	–	–
	1970	34	45	64	–	12	31	24	–	–	–
Liberia	1965	21	24 [2]	22	–	11	. . . [2]	. . . [2]	–	100	1
	1969	22	22 [2]	20	–	3	. . . [2]	. . . [2]	–	67	1
Libyan Arab Republic	1961	3	2	–	–	–	3	6	4	–	–
République arabe libyenne	1970	11	12	18	–	3	9	23	6	10	4
Madagascar	1960	23	52	–	–	12	–	25	–	28	–
	1970	32	45	77	–	21	23	28	4	37	15
Malawi	1970	18	16	53	–	6	13	16	–	11	10
Mali	1970	11	–	9	–	17		–	–	24	–
Morocco/Maroc	1965	12	6	18	–	7		19	1	18	1
	1970	17	21	22	–	8	14	19	2	21	1
Nigeria	1965	13	15	21	7	7	6	15	4	15	4
	1970	14	20	24	7	11	9	15	1	18	6
Rwanda	1970	9	8	–	–	–	16	3	–	3	–
Senegal/Sénégal	1960	17	36	–	–	4	–	17	–	24	–
	1970	17	28	19	–	10	5	9	3	23	1
Sierra Leone	1968	17	28	13	–	–	17	13	–	–	1
Somalia/Somalie	1970	13	–	15	–	10	17	–	–	–	6
Sudan/Soudan	1965	7	9	15	8	6	7	6	–	13	–
	1970	13	19	20	18	9	12	7	1	16	4
Togo	1970	12	18	2	–	12	8	2	–	–	–
Tunisia/Tunisie	1961	18	25	8	–	11	9	18	–	–	7
	1968	21	29	22	–	19	10	22	–	18	3
Uganda/Ouganda[3]	1960	7	12 [4]	15	19	–	. . . [4]	4	–	3	–
	1970	18	21 [4]	23	17	17	. . . [4]	14	–	16	6
Zaire Republic	1966	5	21	8	–	–	3	5	–	3	1
République du Zaïre	1969	5	10	8	2	2	3	6	2	4	–
Zambia/Zambie	1970	15	17 [4]	32	–	5	. . . [4]	13	–	5	2

1. The Medico-social Centre ceased to operate in 1968.
2. Humanities, social sciences and natural sciences are counted together.
3. University of Makerere only.
4. Humanities and social sciences are counted together.

Fig. 15 – Medical sciences – Percentage of students, 1965 and 1970

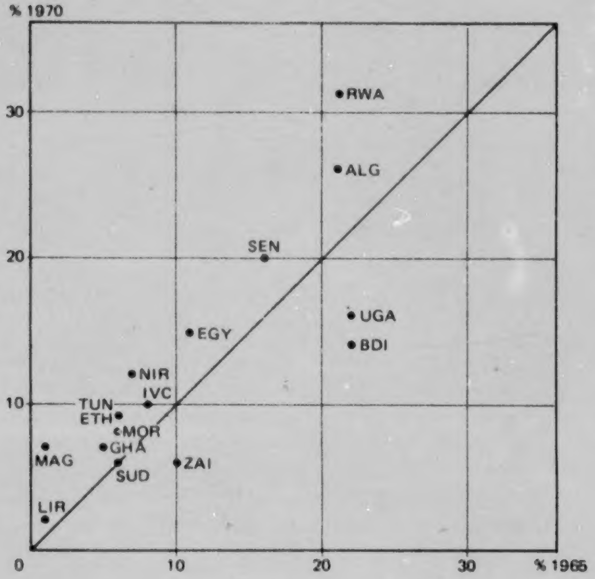
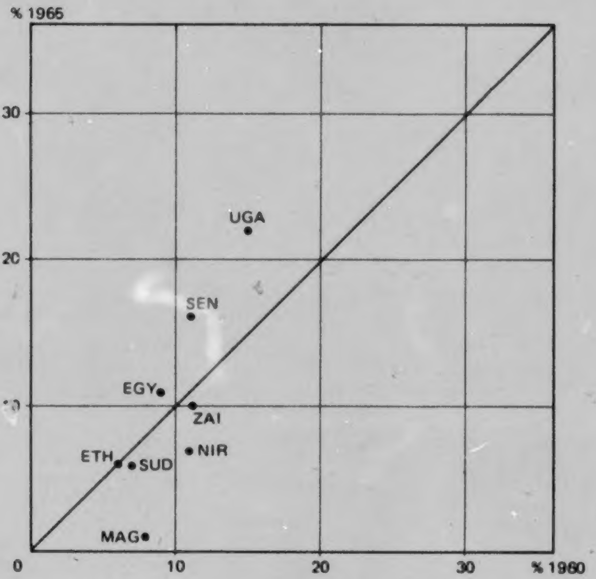


Fig. 16 – Medical sciences – Percentage of students, 1960 and 1965



the overall rate (14%). It will be noted, however, that in Egypt female enrolment is as high in humanities and "education" as in social sciences and natural sciences, but it is more especially in the last two categories that it has increased between 1960 and 1970.

In several countries female enrolment is also fairly high – in relation to the overall percentage – in the medical sciences. In the case of the Congo, the drop in the proportion of women in the total student population (5% in 1970 as against 14% in 1965) is chiefly explained by the fact that the Medico-social Centre where female enrolment stood at 34% in 1965 ceased to operate in 1968. But the percentage of women has also greatly decreased in the natural sciences.

In engineering the proportion is extremely low, the highest figure being 9%, in Egypt. In certain countries, including Egypt, it is slightly higher in agriculture although in most cases the numbers involved are small.

III. GRADUATES

1. Trends in the total number of graduates

Graduates are classified according to three "stages of diploma" (levels of qualification obtained):

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree

Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent qualifications

Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent qualification.

Table 9 has been drawn up in order to indicate the types of degrees and diplomas that have been taken into consideration in the different countries as well as their relative importance. It can be seen that Stage A diplomas represent an important proportion of all the qualifications awarded in several countries. In certain cases, admittedly, these are diplomas after completion of basic training or an awarded initial course required before studying for a first university degree in the same higher education institution or abroad.

In many African countries statistical data in respect of graduates are available for a few years only. It is, in fact, only recently that certain of them have begun to collect these statistics systematically and to publish them. There is also the fact that in several countries higher education became really established only after 1965 and trends in the number of graduates cannot be assessed until some years later.

Consequently, it has only been possible to calculate growth rates in respect of Stage B graduates in 11 countries; these are set out in Table 10.

In several of these countries these rates were very high during the 1965-70 period although in the Sudan, and more especially in Ghana, a falling off in comparison with the preceding period can be observed. In Ghana this seems to match the very marked slowing down in the growth of student enrolment noted under I above. Moreover, the number of students graduating at Stage A also increased by only 1.8% per annum between 1965 and 1970 as against 33% per annum between 1960 and 1965. However, the decline in the growth rate of Stage A graduates can also be seen in Ethiopia (15,6% per annum in 1965-70 compared with 51.8% per annum in 1960-65) and in Tunisia (5.8% per annum) between 1965 and 1968 as against 44% per annum between 1961 and 1965).

Table 9 – Distribution of higher education graduates by stage of diploma (as percentage of the total)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level Niveau A	Level Niveau B	Level Niveau C
Algeria/Algérie	1969	–	97	3
Burundi	1970	88	12	–
Cameroon/Cameroun	1964	58	42	–
	1970	64	36	–
Congo	1969	97	3	–
Dahomey	1970	100	–	–
Egypt/Egypte	1960	–	98	2
	1969	–	90	10
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	1960	21	79	–
	1970	48	52	–
Ghana[1]	1961	28	64	8
	1970	19	74	8
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	1971	17	65	17
Kenya[2]	1965	12	74	14
	1970	3	93	4
Lesotho	1970	31	65	4
Liberia	1961	–	100	–
	1970	–	100	–
Libyan Arab Republic République arabe libyenne	1960	–	100	–
	1970	–	100	–
Madagascar	1970	61	39	–
Malawi	1970	77	22	1
Mali	1969	–	100	–
Morocco/Maroc	1970	52	42	6
Nigeria	1961	30	65	5
	1967[3]	19	73	8
Rwanda	1969	–	100	–
Senegal/Sénégal	1965	36	46	18
	1970	66	34	–
Sierra Leone	1960	3	76	20
	1967	5	85	10
Sudan/Soudan	1961	29	71	–
	1971	10	85	5
United Republic of Tanzania République-Unie de Tanzanie	1969	–	100	–
Togo	1970	91	9	–
Tunisia/Tunisie	1961	29	71	–
	1968	29	71	–
Uganda/Ouganda[4]	1960	25	70	5
	1971	4	95	2
Zaire Republic/République du Zaïre	1971	33	67	–
Zambia/Zambie	1970	42	42	16

1. Not including diplomas awarded by non-university teacher training institutions.
2. University of Nairobi only.
3. Data refer to 4 universities instead of 5.
4. University of Makerere only.

Table 10 – Average annual growth rate in number of students graduating at Stage B (as a %)

	1960 - 1965	1965 - 1970
Egypt/Egypte	8.7	10.6
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	13.4	20.4
Ghana	34.0	13.5
Kenya	. . .	40.4
Liberia	. . .	11.9
Libyan Arab Republic/Rép. arabe libyenne	23.7	25.2
Senegal/Sénégal	. . .	10.7
Sierra Leone (1960 - 1967)	18.5	. . .
Sudan/Soudan	19.9	13.5
Tunisia/Tunisie (1961-65, 1965-68)	22.0	32.0
Uganda/Ouganda	13.3	22.0

Higher studies leading to higher university degrees (Stage C) are still little developed in Africa, except in the case of a few countries. Data available for Egypt and Ghana show that the number of these graduates increased between 1965 and 1970 at an annual rate of 7% for the former and 13% for the latter country.

2. Distribution of graduates by field of study

(a) *Stage A diplomas*

In certain countries, particularly those whose higher education systems closely resemble the French pattern, studies leading to the first university degree are divided into two "cycles", the first of which extends over two years and provides students with basic training leading to the award of a diploma. In this case the diploma has been counted as a Stage A award. Some countries, however, do not take these diplomas into consideration and do not, thus, include them in their statistics. This applies, for example, to Algeria and Ivory Coast although in the latter country other Stage A diplomas are taken into account.

Table 11 shows the distribution of these diplomas by field of study; the percentages for Kenya, Sierra Leone and Uganda are not included as they reflect a very low number of diplomas.

It will be noted first of all that "education" (teacher training) represents the majority, or a large proportion at least, of these diplomas. This is particularly true of the Congo, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia.

Insofar as they constitute a stage in the first degree course, Stage A diplomas in the humanities or natural sciences occupy a relatively important place in Cameroon, the Congo, Madagascar, Morocco, Senegal and Togo. It should be stressed in this connexion that, in absolute terms, the number of these diplomas is obviously higher than the number of Stage B degrees; in certain cases they are, in fact, the only diplomas awarded.

Table 11 – Distribution by field of study of Stage A diplomas (not equivalent to a first university degree) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Burundi	1970	19	–	–	13	36	–	5	22	6
Cameroon/Cameroun	1964	–	12	–	88	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	29	19	–	23	5	24	–	–	–
Congo	1969	29	36	–	21	5	9	–	–	–
Dahomey	1970	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	1960	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	60	–
	1965	–	55	–	–	5	–	17	23	–
	1970	–	81	–	–	–	3	5	11	–
Ghana[1]	1961	–	–	37	–	18	–	–	7	38
	1965	1	34	20	–	14	–	13	8	10
	1970	10	–	16	–	24	–	22	12	15
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	1971[2]	11	9	–	42	–	–	–	–	–
Lesotho	1970	–	10	–	39	–	–	–	–	52
Madagascar	1970	33	21	–	12	11	23	–	–	–
Malawi	1970	–	28	–	–	18	–	19	12	23
Morocco/Maroc	1970	45	48	–	–	2	2	1	–	2
Nigeria	1961	–	88	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1965	6	48	10	–	14	–	–	1	21
	1967[3]	6	66	3	–	24	–	–	–	1
Senegal/Sénégal	1965	–	–	–	100		–	–	–	–
	1970	38	9	–	11	21	9	11	–	–
Sudan/Soudan	1961	–	65	16	–	19	–	–	–	–
	1965	–	56	10	–	9	–	–	14	10
	1968	–	65	4	–	3	–	–	10	18
Togo	1970	39	9	–	21	23	9	–	–	–
Tunisia/Tunisie	1961	–	77	–	20	2	–	–	–	–
	1965	10	84	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
	1968	–	99	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Zaire Republic République du Zaire	1971	–	76	3	–	16	2	4	–	–
Zambia/Zambie	1970	–	71	–	–	29	–	–	–	–

1. Not including diplomas awarded by non-university teacher training institutions.
2. Distribution by field of study is not known in respect of diplomas awarded by University Institutes of Technology (34% of the total).
3. Data refer to 4 universities instead of 5.

It has already been stated that studies leading to the certificate of competence in law held a fairly important place in several countries. It can be seen from Table 11 that these certificates, plus the preparatory diplomas required for first degree courses, represent a fairly high proportion of the number of Stage A diplomas awarded in Cameroon, the Congo, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia. However, their relative importance has decreased in Tunisia and, following their diversification by field of study, in Cameroon and Senegal.

In Ethiopia the place held by engineering and medical sciences has dropped sharply in favour of "education", whereas in Ghana the former rose to 22% in 1970 and the latter to 12%. But, with the exception of a few countries, very few of these diplomas were awarded in these two fields of study or in agriculture.

(b) *Stage B degrees*

Trends in the distribution of these degrees by field of study can be measured in Table 12 in respect of only a few countries, as data for 1960 and 1965 were not available for all.

In 1970, or the year nearest that date, the greatest proportion of these degrees were, in many countries, awarded in the humanities. In comparison with 1965, this proportion increased considerably in several countries as, for example, in Kenya (30% as against 21%), the Libyan Arab Republic (44% instead of 37%), Senegal (54% compared with 39%) and the Sudan (35% as against 24%).

Table 12 – Distribution by field of study of Stage B degrees (first university degrees or equivalent) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Algeria/Algérie	1970	25	–	2	18	18	11	9	16	2
Burundi	1970	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon/Cameroun	1964	–	47	–	37	–	–	–	–	17
	1970	37	19	–	25	–	11	–	–	8
Congo	1969	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt/Egypte	1960	31	9	1	9	20	4	9	9	8
	1965	16	9	3	9	25	7	12	6	13
	1970	12	11	3	6	21	4	16	14	13
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	1960	8	15	–	–	14	4	20	–	39
	1965	22	7	–	4	8	7	13	12	27
	1970	31[1]	22	–	10	...[1]	4	9	14	9
Ghana[2]	1961	36	–	–	–	25	23	16	–	–
	1965	26	7	5	10	30	8	6	5	2
	1970	27	13	8	4	16	13	6	5	8
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	1971	45	16	–	13	9	9	–	9	–
Kenya[3]	1965	21	–	–	–	21	17	34	–	8
	1970	30	–	6	–	23	11	21	–	8
Lesotho	1970	38	6	–	14	28	14	–	–	–
Liberia	1961	25[1]	49	–	–	...[1]	15	–	–	11
	1965	26[1]	33	–	2	...[1]	24	–	–	16
	1970	46[1]	28	–	6	...[1]	11	–	4	6
Libyan Arab Republic République arabe libyenne	1960	40	–	–	–	43	16	–	–	–
	1965	37	–	–	12	26	25	–	–	–
	1970	44	12	–	6	14	9	9	–	6
Madagascar	1970	39	–	–	12	10	25	4	–	10
Malawi	1970	14	–	–	6	41	32	–	–	6
Mali	1969	–	27	–	6	30	–	20	–	17
Morocco/Maroc	1970	25	25	–	30	8	2	4	3	4
Nigeria	1961	22	6	1	–	16	27	9	12	7
	1965	23	8	4	5	30	14	6	5	5
	1967[4]	29	4	2	7	21	14	6	10	7
Rwanda	1969	30	–	–	–	47	23	–	–	–
Senegal/Sénégal	1965	39	–	–	24		26	–	11	–
	1970	54	–	–	6	8	14	–	18	–
Sierra Leone	1960	38	–	–	–	40	22	–	–	–
	1965	44	–	–	–	33	19	4	–	–
	1967	32	8	–	–	18	5	7	–	30
Sudan/Soudan	1961	28	–	–	17	26	7	10	8	4
	1965	24	10	–	11	15	11	22	5	2
	1971	35	5	1	10	26	3	8	5	7
United Republic of Tanzania République-Unie de Tanzanie	1969	–	51	–	13	30	2	–	4	–
Togo	1970	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia/Tunisie	1961	35	–	–	30	3	22	–	–	10
	1965	33	–	–	16	24	12	–	–	15
	1968	34	–	–	22	13	23	–	–	9
Uganda/Ouganda[5]	1960	58[1]	–	2	–	...[1]	11	–	21	8
	1965	47[1]	11	3	–	...[1]	15	–	14	9
	1971	39[1]	11	3	4	...[1]	22	–	11	10
Zaire Republic République du Zaïre	1971	15	8	2	14	42	6	5	6	3
Zambia/Zambie	1970	47	8	–	11	2	13	14	16	–

1. Humanities and social sciences are counted together.
2. Not including non-university teacher training.
3. University of Nairobi only
4. 4 universities instead of 5.
5. University of Makerere only.

Table 13 – Distribution by field of study of Stage C degrees (higher univerity degrees or equivalent) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Algeria/Algérie	1969	56	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–
Egypt/Egypte	1965	7	10	–	8	12	7	3	38	15
	1969	9	13	–	7	15	15	5	22	13
Ghana	1965	2	53	25	–	12	5	–	4	–
	1970	4	50	21	–	22	3	–	–	–
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire	1971	14	35	–	2	–	41	–	8	–
Kenya	1965	–	75	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
	1970	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco/Maroc	1970	–	–	–	95	5	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	1965	26	48	–	–	2	16	–	–	7
	1967[1]	38	28	1	2	3	22	–	3	3
Sudan/Soudan	1971	2	68	–	–	24	1	–	–	5
Uganda/Ouganda[2]	1965	–	97	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
	1969	7	64	–	–	–	7	–	18	4
Zambia/Zambie	1970	3	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1. 4 universities instead of 5.
2. University of Makerere only.

This trend is not, however, always confirmed: in Egypt graduates in the humanities represent no more than 12% of the total in 1970 as against 31% in 1960, the main increases being in engineering and medical sciences, and it is the social sciences that account for the majority of Stage B graduates. This is even more pronounced in Zaire where the social sciences percentage exceeded 40% in 1971. But we also see that, as from 1965, it decreased to a very marked extent in Ghana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Sierra Leone and Tunisia. As regards law, Morocco stands out with 30% of all Stage B graduates. In Cameroon and Senegal the percentage of law graduates dropped while in Tunisia it rose slightly between 1965 and 1968 following a sharp decline during the 1961-65 period.

In Tanzania, 51% of degrees awarded in 1969 were conferred in respect of studies leading to a teaching career; in Ethiopia this percentage rose from 7% in 1965 to 22% in 1970. But the proportion declined sharply in Liberia (28% in 1970 as against 49% in 1961) and in Cameroon, following the diversification of higher education.

It is interesting to note that in the countries for which statistics are available for at least 1965 and 1970, the natural sciences have lost much of their relative importance, with the exception of Tunisia and Uganda. In Liberia, for example, the proportion fell for 24% in 1965 to 11% in 1970 and in the Libyan Arab Republic, over the same period, from 25% to only 9%.

A similar tendency is also seen in engineering and agriculture, with the exception of Egypt where, as already stated, engineering graduates are relatively increasingly numerous. These two fields of study which, in Ethiopia, accounted for more than half the total number of graduates in 1960 represented no more than 9% each in 1970. To a lesser extent, the same trend appears in regard to engineering in Ghana, Kenya and the Sudan. Very recent data are not available for Sierra Leone but, in 1967, 30% of graduates book their degree in agriculture.

The proportion in respect of the medical sciences has increased more particularly between 1965 and 1970 in Egypt and Senegal. In these two countries as well as in Algeria, Ethiopia and Zambia, the figure now exceeds 14%.

(c) *Stage C degrees*

Higher studies leading to this type of degree, as has been stated, are very little developed in almost all African countries. Table 13 shows the distribution of these degrees by field of study for no more than a few of these countries. It should, however, be pointed out that even among these selected countries there are some in which the number of these graduates is very low, and does not exceed 30 (see statistical tables). It is above all in Egypt, and also in Ghana and Nigeria, that they are relatively more numerous and it can be seen that their distribution by field of study is fairly diversified. It can also be seen that in Egypt the proportion of Stage C graduates in medical sciences, natural sciences, social sciences and agriculture is quite large. In the majority of cases degrees are mainly conferred in "education" following one or two years of study after obtaining a first degree. In other cases, because of the virtual non-existence of courses at this level, they correspond to no more than a single type of degree prepared in one or two subjects.

Table 14 – Proportion of women graduates (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level of degree Niveau du diplôme	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine-arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agri-culture
Algeria/Algérie	1969	B	23	40	–	–	15	19	25	–	30	–
Burundi	1970	A	6	6	–	–	5	5	–	–	11	–
		B	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon/Cameroun	1970	A	12	18	20	–	4	6	8	–	–	–
		B	7	11	9	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Egypt/Egypte	1965	B	23	28	43	28	6	31	23	5	34	11
		C	11	25	22	–	3	3	19	1	10	10
	1970	B	28	33	37	27	15	41	34	9	33	19
	1969	C	13	18	17	–	3	7	16	5	19	10
Ethiopia/Ethiopie	1965	A	12	–	1	–	–	27	–	–	44	–
		B	3	11	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
	1970	A	12	–	8	–	–	–	7	–	54	–
		B	5	10[1]	2	–	2	...[1]	4	–	5	–
Kenya[2]	1967	B	14	24	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	6
Lesotho	1970	B	35	48	75	–	–	28	33	–	–	–
Liberia	1967	B	24	20[1]	35	–	22	...[1]	20	–	100	8
Libyan Arab Republic République arabe libyenne	1970	B	10	9	22	–	3	6	19	4	–	6
Madagascar	1970	A	32	58	25	–	2	20	26	–	–	–
		B	46	64	–	–	40	20	51	–	–	16
Malawi	1970	A	17	–	43	–	–	8	–	–	4	14
		B	16	33	–	–	–	19	10	–	–	–
Mali	1969	B	8	–	15	–	38	5	–	–	–	–
Morocco/Maroc	1970	A	15	9	20	–	–	13	24	–	–	–
		B	21	42	23	–	10	5	48	–	10	–
		C	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	1967[3]	A	18	13	20	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
		B	13	22	8	6	10	2	17	–	24	2
		C	13	15	17	–	50	–	5	–	–	–
Senegal/Sénégal	1965	A	10	–	–	–	10		–	–	–	–
		B	27	33	–	–	3		38	–	27	–
Sudan/Soudan	1966	A	19	–	12	19	–	100	–	–	41	–
		B	5	8	12	–	5	7	–	–	–	–
	1971	B	13	18	14	–	10	13	14	–	12	2
United Republic of Tanzania République-Unie de Tanzanie	1969	B	15	–	16	–	4	18	22	–	7	–
Togo	1970	A	8	6	–	–	24	3	–	–	–	–
		B	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia/Tunisie	1968	A	20	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		B	15	20	–	–	9	14	18	–	–	4
Uganda/Ouganda[4]	1965	B	11	13[1]	18	14	–	...[1]	6	–	7	–
	1969	B	19	26[1]	20	20	–	...[1]	15	–	10	2
Zambia/Zambie	1970	A	28	–	19	–	–	50	–	–	–	–
		B	13	19	13	–	–	–	15	–	6	–
		C	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1. Humanities and social sciences are counted together.
2. University of Nairobi only.
3. 4 universities instead of 5.
4. University of Makerere only.

3. Proportion of women graduates

The proportion of women among graduates varies according to the field of study and the "stage of diploma", i.e. level of qualification obtained. Table 14 shows this proportion for the majority of countries; in certain cases, the Stage A or C percentages have been omitted as they referred to a very small number of graduates.

In Madagascar, Morocco and Senegal, unlike other countries, the proportion of women is higher among Stage B graduates than for Stage A. This proportion is, in addition, higher than the overall rate of female enrolment in higher education(see Table 4 in section I). In Madagascar, the difference is very considerable in 1970: whereas women represented 32% of the total enrolment figure, they constituted 46% of Stage B graduates and 32% for Stage A. This percentage noted among Stage B graduates is very high in comparison with other countries and is followed only by Lesotho (35%) and Egypt (28%).

As in the case of student numbers, this table shows that women are relatively more numerous among "education" graduates and in humanities and natural sciences, particularly insofar as these relate to training for the teaching profession. Medical sciences also represent a field in which the proportion of women can be fairly high. It will be noted, however, that in Egypt (Stage B) the percentage has greatly increased in the social sciences (41% in 1970), far exceeding the overall proportion.

LATIN AMERICA

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

1. Trends in enrolment
2. Numbers of students and total population
3. Number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group
4. Distribution of student population by sex
5. Foreign students and enrolment ratio
6. Distribution of student population by age

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

1. Humanities, education and fine arts
2. Law and social sciences
3. Natural sciences
4. Engineering and agriculture
5. Medical sciences
6. Female students by field of study

III. GRADUATES

1. Trends in the total number of graduates
2. Distribution of graduates by field of study
3. Proportion of women graduates

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following symbols are used in the graphs:

ARG	Argentina	COS	Costa Rica	GUY	Guyana, Republic of	PAN	Panama
BAR	Barbados	CUB	Cuba	HAI	Haiti	PAR	Paraguay
BOL	Bolivia	DOM	Dominican Republic	HON	Honduras	PER	Peru
BRA	Brazil	ELS	El Salvador	JAM	Jamaica	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago
CHI	Chile	ECU	Ecuador	MEX	Mexico	URU	Uruguay
COL	Colombia	GUA	Guatemala	NIC	Nicaragua	VEN	Venezuela

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

1. Trends in enrolment

During the last decade higher education in the majority of Latin American countries has been marked by particularly rapid growth. In 18 of the 22 States considered,[1] the annual growth rate in student enrolment exceeded 9%; in 15 countries, the number of students in 1970 had *at least* trebled in comparison with 1960. As Tables 1 and 2 show, this expansion was, in general, greater between 1965 and 1970 than during the 1960-65 period, and we can, thus, differentiate between the following groups of countries:

(a) In certain countries (Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador and Costa Rica) the growth rate is very rapid; the average rate varying between 16 and 28% per annum. This expansion, at times, assumes spectacular proportions and it is sufficient to take Brazil as an example in this respect: 430,000 students in 1970 compared with 156,000 in 1965. This group of countries is further characterized by the fact that growth rates increased in remarkable fashion between the two periods considered, i.e. 1960-65 and 1965-70. Thus, in Ecuador, where the growth rate was 8.4% per annum during the first period, 1960-65, it rose to 22.5% per annum between 1965 and 1970; Brazil and the Dominican Republic doubled their growth rates. In this respect Bolivia and Honduras should be added to this group of countries as between 1965 and 1970 they also experienced a considerable increase in the annual growth rate of student enrolment;

(b) In five countries (Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Chile and Guatemala) growth rates are considerable and very similar, ranging from 12.5 to 14% per annum. The other feature of this group of countries is the absence of any marked change in the annual growth rates during the two periods; they maintain a constant, but high rate;

(c) Lastly, a clear slackening can be seen in the growth of enrolments between 1960-65 and 1965-70 in 7 countries; Barbados, Peru, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Paraguay, Panama and Argentina. Certain among them, as Peru, continue to show a fairly high rate (9.5% per annum) although lower than that of the preceding period (17.8% per annum). In Argentina, one of the countries with the highest enrolment in Latin America, the growth rate fell to 2.2% per annum. Two other countries can be added to this group: Cuba, where the growth rate has been maintenaid at about 5% per annum since 1961, and Uruguay, which has fairly low rates. The growth of enrolments in this country has always remained at between 2 and 3% per annum except for the 1950-55 period when the rate was 4.4%.

It should be noted, finally, that there are a number of territories in Latin America which possess institutions of higher education (see Statistical Tables). However, with the exception of Puerto Rico where the higher education system has been in full expansion since 1950, these are isolated establishments, mostly providing teacher training, with limited numbers of students, varying considerably from year to year.

Table 2 shows growth rates of enrolment between 1950 and 1960 for a certain number of countries. Comparison of the two Tables (1 and 2) highlights the considerable expansion in the number of students in Latin America from 1960 onwards and, in the case of many countries, from 1965 more particularly.

Since data concerning newly enrolled students are available in respect of five countries only (Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru), international comparison is not possible. With the exception of Mexico, there appears to be no falling away in the increase in the number of new enrolments: between 1965 and 1971 their number rose by 26% per annum in Brazil, 12.4% per annum in Colombia, 16.7% in Nicaragua and 8.8% per annum in Peru.

The university sector represents the whole, or practically the whole, of higher education in the majority of Latin American countries. The notable exceptions are Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela where the non-university sector consists more particularly of institutions specializing in teacher training (teacher training colleges). It has been observed that the growth rates for students enrolled in teacher training institutions are far higher than those for university institutions in Bolivia and, more especially, in Argentina. In the case of Peru on the other hand a remarkable drop in the growth rate of enrolment in teacher training institutions can be observed as from 1965: 5.4% per annum between 1965 and 1970 as against 29.6% per annum during the 1960-65 period.

Almost all higher education systems in Latin America disregard the distinction between full-time and part-time study.

2. Number of students and total population

Table 3 and Figure 1 reveal the discrepancies between the countries of Latin America with regard to the number of

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[1] Owing to absence of data Haiti has not been taken into consideration. The Republic of Guyana, which does not figure in this section, set up its university in 1963 and the number of students enrolled there rose from 319 in 1965 to 1.112 in 1970. As regards Belize, there is an institution for teacher training, but the number of students is very small.

Table 1 — Average annual growth rates of enrolment in higher education (as a %)

Country/Pays	1960 - 1970	1960 - 1965	1965 - 1970
Argentina/Argentine	4.3	6.4	2.2
Barbados/Barbade	19.0	26.0	12.4
Bolivia/Bolivie	9.5	7.0	12.8
Brazil/Brésil	16.2	10.2	22.5
Chile/Chili	11.7	10.9	12.5
Colombia/Colombie	14.0	14.0	14.0
Costa-Rica	12.6	9.0	16.4
Cuba	5.2	5.3	5.1
Dominican Republic/République dominicaine	21.2	14.3	28.5
El Salvador	15.0	11.4	18.6
Ecuador/Equateur	15.2	8.4	22.5
Guatemala	11.6	10.1	13.0
Honduras	11.2	8.9	13.5
Jamaica/Jamaïque	12.2	15.9	8.7
Mexico/Mexique	12.2	11.2	13.2
Nicaragua	20.7	18.2	23.2
Panama	7.3	12.4	2.4
Paraguay	9.1	11.2	7.0
Peru/Pérou	13.5	17.8	9.5
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinité et Tobago	16.6	25.4	8.4
Uruguay	2.5	2.1	3.2
Venezuela	12.6	11.8	13.4

Table 2 — Average annual growth rates of enrolment in higher education in a number of Latin American countries, 1950 to 1960 (as a %)

Country/Pays	1950 - 1960	1950 - 1955	1955 - 1960
Argentina/Argentine	8.2	12.5	3.9
Brazil/Brésil	6.5	7.3	5.7
Colombia/Colombie	7.9	4.5	11.3
Costa Rica	11.8	10.5	13.1
Dominican Republic/République dominicaine	4.3	6.9	1.8
El Salvador	7.0	3.0	11.1
Ecuador/Equateur	8.5	7.2	9.9
Guatemala	8.2	6.4	10.0
Honduras	7.4	6.2	8.7
Mexico/Mexique	8.4	9.8	6.9
Nicaragua	9.9	12.4	7.5
Panama	10.3	8.6	11.9
Paraguay	7.3	4.8	9.9
Peru/Pérou	6.8	0.9	13.0
Uruguay	2.7	4.4	1.0

Fig. 1 – Number of students per 10 000 inhabitants

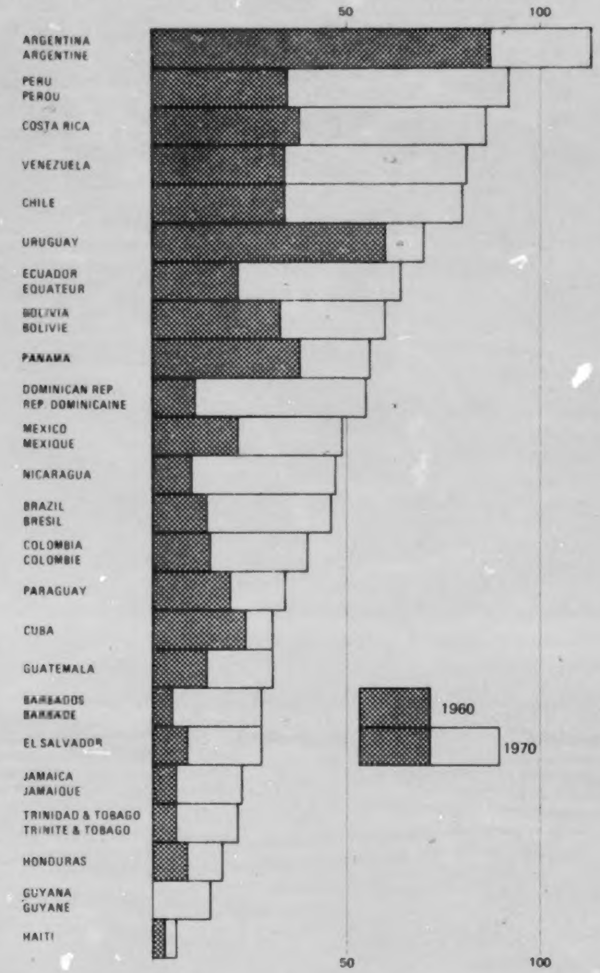

Table 3 – Number of students per 10 000 inhabitants

Country/Pays	1960	1965	1970
Argentina/Argentine	87	109	113
Barbados/Barbade	5	16	28
Bolivia/Bolivie	33	41	60
Brazil/Brésil	14	19	46
Chile/Chili	34	50	80
Colombia/Colombie	15	25	40
Costa Rica	38	48	86
Cuba	24	27	31
Dominican Republic/République dominicaine	11	19	55
El Salvador	9	14	28
Ecuador/Equateur	22	27	64
Guatemala	14	19	31
Guyane	–	5	15
Haïti/Haiti	3	4	6*
Honduras	9	11	18
Jamaica/Jamaïque	6	11	23
Mexico/Mexique	22	31	49
Nicaragua	10	19	47
Panama	38	58	56
Paraguay	20	29	34
Peru/Pérou	35	68	92
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinité et Tobago	6	16	22
Uruguay	60	62	70*
Venezuela	34	51	81

students per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1970 Argentina was the only country in which this number exceeded 100 and in over half the countries the number was under 50. This should not, however, blind us to the changes – considerable at times – that have occurred since 1960. At that time the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants in Argentina (87) and in Uruguay (60) was very high in comparison with the other countries. Since then this gap has been considerably reduced, as a result, first, of the rapid increase in the number of students in the majority of countries and, secondly, of the limited expansion of higher education in Argentina and Uruguay.

3. Number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio)

The measures taken by the Latin American countries to develop higher education, particularly since 1965, have enabled them to increase their enrolment ratio to a marked extent (Table 4). In 1960 this was less than 5% in all countries except Argentina (11.1%) and Uruguay (7.7%), while in 11 countries it was even under 2.5%; the progress made by 1970 can be seen from Figure 2.

Seventeen countries have, thus, *at least* doubled their enrolment ratios during the decade. Despite a slight decline in the enrolment ratio between 1965 (14%) and 1970 (13.8%) Argentina is, from this point of view, the country with the highest level of enrolment in Latin America. The ratio is also now fairly high in Peru (10.6%), Costa Rica (10.4%) Venezuela (9.9%), Chile (9.3%) and Uruguay (9%).

4. Distribution of student population by sex

The proportion of women among the total higher education student population varies considerably from country to country: in 1970 it ranged from 12.6% in Haiti to 46% in Panama. In nine countries (Panama, Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Argentina, Jamaica, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela) this proportion now exceeds 40%. In seven countries women students represent 30 to 40% of the total student population and under 30% in 8 other countries (Table5). Although there are a greater number of male students in all the countries considered, the proportion of women in higher education is increasing in relation to 1960 except in four countries: Barbados, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

Table 5 also shows enrolment ratios by sex. It can be seen from this table that in 1960 the male enrolment ratio was, in 17 countries, *at least* twice as high as that calculated for women. Among these countries were 9 in which the ratio was at least four times as high for men as for women. These disparities have, however, decreased

Table 4 - Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group: enrolment ratio

Country/Pays	1960	1965	1970
Argentina/Argentine	11.1	14.0	13.8
Barbados/Barbade	0.7	2.8	3.4
Bolivia/Bolivie	3.6	4.6	6.9
Brazil/Brésil	1.6	2.2	5.3
Chile/Chili	4.1	6.1	9.3
Colombia/Colombie	1.8	3.0	4.8
Costa Rica	4.8	6.1	10.4
Cuba	2.7	3.1	3.6
Dominican Republic/République dominicaine	1.3	2.2	6.4
El Salvador	1.1	1.7	3.3
Ecuador/Equateur	2.6	3.3	7.6
Guatemala	1.7	2.4	3.6
Guyane	–	0.7	1.7
Haiti/Haïti	0.4	0.4	0.5*
Honduras	1.0	1.4	2.0
Jamaica/Jamaïque	0.7	1.4	3.0
Mexico/Mexique	2.6	3.8	5.8
Nicaragua	1.1	2.4	5.7
Panama	4.6	6.9	6.5
Paraguay	2.6	3.4	3.8
Peru/Pérou	4.1	8.0	10.6
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinité et Tobago	0.8	1.9	2.6
Uruguay	7.7	8.4	9.0*
Venezuela	4.0	6.3	9.9

Fig 2. - Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group

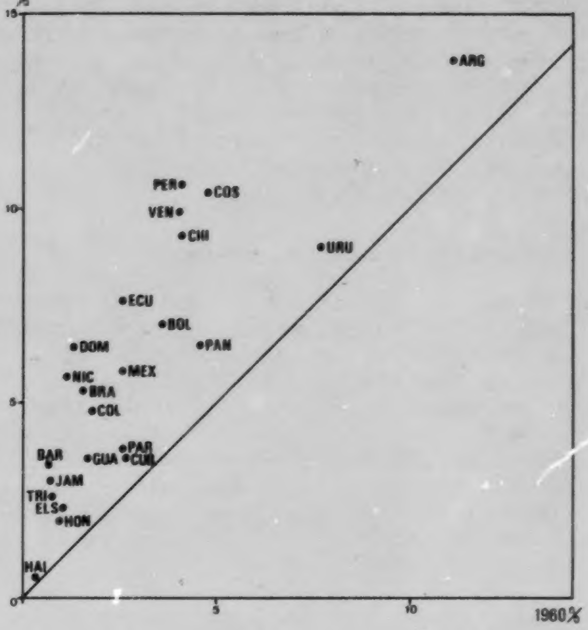

Table 5 – Male (M) and female (F) enrolment ratios[1] and percentage of women among the student population

Country/Pays	Enrolment ratio (%) Rapport de scolarisation (%)						Female students as percentage of total enrolment % de femmes parmi les effectifs		
	1960		1965		1970				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1960	1965	1970
Argentina/Argentine	14.8	7.2	16.8	11.1	15.6	12.0	32	39	43
Barbados/Barbade	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.7	3.8	3.1	57	45	46
Bolivia/Bolivie	5.5	1.6	6.6	2.5	9.6	4.2	22	26	29
Brazil/Brésil	2.3	0.9	3.1	1.3	6.6	4.0	28	31	38
Chile/Chili	5.2	3.0	7.6	4.6	11.6	7.1	37	38	38
Colombia/Colombie	2.9	0.7	4.7	1.4	7.2	2.5	18	23	27
Costa Rica	5.4	4.3	7.0	5.1	11.5	9.2	44	42	44
Cuba	3.4	2.1	3.9	2.6	4.3	2.9	39	39	39
Dominican Republic/République dominicaine	1.9	0.7	3.0	1.4	7.2	5.6	28	32	43
El Salvador	1.7	0.4	2.7	0.7	...	...	20	21	22*
Ecuador/Equateur	4.1	1.0	5.1	1.4	10.5	4.6	19	22	30
Guatemala	3.0	0.3	4.1	0.7	5.7	1.4	10	14	19
Guyane	–	–	1.2	0.2	2.8	0.7	–	15	20
Haiti/Haïti	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	...	...	12	12	13*
Honduras	1.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	...	...	17	19	23*
Jamaica/Jamaïque[2]	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.1	...	...	35	42	44
Mexico/Mexique	4.4	0.9	6.3	1.3	9.2	2.3	18	18	20
Nicaragua	1.8	0.4	3.4	1.3	7.6	3.7	19	26	32
Panama	5.1	4.0	7.5	6.4	7.0	6.1	43	47	46
Paraguay	3.8	1.6	4.0	2.8	4.3	3.3	32	41	42
Peru/Pérou	5.8	2.4	10.4	5.6	13.7	7.5	29	34	35
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinité et Tobago	0.9	0.7	2.5	1.4	3.4	1.8	44	37	35
Uruguay	9.0	6.3	...	...	11.0*	7.5*	41	...	40*
Venezuela	5.3	2.6	8.2	4.2	11.6	8.2	31	33	41

1. Number of students in relation to the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group.
2. Mona College only.

considerably in 1970 in a good many countries where the more rapid growth of female enrolment has enabled a greater degree of balance to be achieved between the enrolment ratios for each sex. There remain, however, very considerable inequalities even if Haiti – which is an extreme case – is excluded: thus, in Mexico the enrolment ratio for men is 9.2% as against only 2.3% for women; in Guatemala it is 5.7% as against 1.4%; in Colombia 7.2% compared with 2.5% and in Bolivia 9.6% compared with 4.2%.

5. Foreign students and enrolment ratio

The number of foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education in Latin American countries is relatively low and its effect on the enrolment ratio is thus negligible . The eight per cent of foreign students in Uruguay in 1968 represents as a whole an exception, just as their relative importance in Jamaica is linked with the structure of the University of the West Indies. In absolute figures there were some 9,000 foreign students studying in Argentina in 1970 (these figures probably also include immigrants); in Brazil there were 6,763 in 1971 and in Mexico 2,539 in 1969.

There are a good many Latin American students abroad, particularly in the United States of America and

Table 6 – Distribution of student population by age-groups (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	under 20 years moins de 20 ans	20-24 years 20-24 ans	25-29 years 25-29 ans	30 years and over 30 ans et plus
Argentina/Argentine	1962	29.5	45.7	15.6	9.2
TOTAL	1965	24.0	47.6	14.7	13.7
	1969	22.2	51.6	14.9	11.3
University education	1962	28.9	46.7	16.0	8.4
Enseignement universitaire	1965	22.7	47.8	15.4	14.1
	1969	20.4	51.8	15.9	12.0
Non-university education	1962	34.0	38.5	12.2	15.3
Enseignement non	1965	36.1	45.9	8.3	9.7
universitaire	1969	34.7	50.5	8.2	6.6
Chile/Chili	1971	16.0	57.1	18.0	8.8
Cuba	1971	17.0	59.3	16.5	7.2
Costa Rica	1966	32.8	41.0	26.2	
TOTAL	1972	32.0	44.7	23.3	
University education	1966	28.7	40.5	13.8	17.0
Enseignement universitaire	1972	31.9	42.6	15.5	10.0
Teacher training	1966	51.5	43.4	5.0	
Enseignement normal	1972	32.5	57.6	9.9	
Mexico/Mexique	1965	20.6	54.8	18.0	6.6
	1970[1]	26.1	54.8	19.1	
Peru/Pérou[2]	1966	17.5	49.2	21.5	11.8
	1969	17.8	53.0	19.8	9.4
Venezuela	1960	24.0	48.3	16.1	11.6
	1965	20.4	51.1	17.5	11.0
	1971	20.4	51.1	17.5	11.0

[1] Not including the Autononous University of Mexico.

[2] Not including teacher training of a non-university type.

Table 7 – Average annual growth rates of enrolment by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Humanities/Lettres			Education			Fine arts/Beaux-arts			Law/Droit		
	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70
Argentina/Argentine	10.1	16.1	4.3	17.8	24.0	11.7	0.9	–2.8	4.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
Barbados/Barbade	–	–	11.0	6.6	5.5	7.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	11.5	12.0	11.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia/Bolivie (1965-68)	. . .	. . .	0.1	. . .	. . .	13.6	. . .	. . .	13.4	. . .	. . .	13.5
Brazil/Brésil	21.8	11.9	32.5	17.3	10.2	24.9	11.8	1.0	23.7	11.5	6.8	16.5
Chile/Chili	2.7	–0.1	6.7	13.1	9.4	16.8	11.2	5.1	17.7	0.8	4.2	–2.5
Colombia/Colombie	14.3	37.7	–5.1	25.3	34.9	16.5	6.7	10.9	2.6	7.9	5.0	10.7
Costa-Rica	13.8	10.2	17.5	12.9	10.0	15.9	5.0	6.7	3.3	6.1	4.0	8.4
Cuba	11.0	21.0	3.6	–8.8	4.2	–18.0	10.2	1.0	18.2	–14.3	–10.5	–17.3
El Salvador	6.5	4.6	8.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	–	–	–	–0.5	8.1	–9.9
Ecuador/Equateur	30.4	29.0	31.8	20.7	14.4	27.4	13.6	6.3	21.3	8.3	2.0	14.9
Guatemala	20.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	10.2	. . .	. . .	6.4	. . .	. . .
Guyana/Guyane	–	–	21.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras (1960, 65, 68)	–	–	0	14.2	9.2	17.0	–	–	–	7.3	9.0	4.4
Mexico/Mexique	17.8	11.1	25.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	9.1	11.1	7.0	9.3	11.2	7.5
Nicaragua	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	11.9	10.4	13.4
Panama	0.5	4.2	–3.1	7.5	18.7	–2.6	3.0	5.5	0.5	8.4	8.4	8.5
Paraguay	11.4	16.9	6.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	12.6	9.6	15.6	10.4	14.0	7.0
Peru/Pérou	14.0	17.1	11.4	17.6	29.9	8.3	24.0	20.3	26.0	6.1	6.1	5.9
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinité et Tobago	–	–	6.1	5.0	9.4	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay (1960, 65, 68)	–4.1	–3.8	–4.6	–	–	–	0.9	–1.5	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Venezuela (1960, 64, 67)	5.7	6.5	4.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.7	9.9	11.7	7.1	12.6	0.2

NOTES – Argentina – Law is included with social sciences.
Costa Rica – Humanities include natural sciences and the compulsory general course for first-year students.

in Europe, but their number is not large enough to change enrolment ratios significantly. It should be noted, however, that in Trinidad and Tobago the enrolment ratio calculated with the inclusion of students studying abroad is 4.2% in 1970 as against 2.6% if they are excluded; in Guyana it is 3.8% compared with 1.7%; 7.7% in Panama as against 6.5%; and 7.5% in Bolivia as against 6.9%. In all the other countries enrolment ratios change only slightly if students studying abroad are taken into consideration for calculation purposes.

6. Distribution of student population by age

Data concerning students' age are not very significant insofar as they are available in respect of seven countries only: Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. On the basis of Table 6 it can, however, be seen that if they were to reflect the age structure of the student population, the enrolment ratios calculated in sub-sections 3 and 4 above would be distinctly lower. Although, in fact, students in the 20 to 24 year age-group constitute the majority, there are many who are under 20 or over 25 years of age. The relations between the number of students in the 20 to 24 year age-group and the total population in the same age-group[1] is, thus, for the most recent year shown in Table 6, 7% in Argentina, 6.7% in Chile, 2.4% in Cuba, 5.9% in Costa Rica and 5.2% in Venezuela.

In these seven countries students in the 25 to 29 year age-group represent 15 to 20% of the total student population and those aged 30 years or over represent more than 10% in the majority of these countries.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

Tables 7 and 8 show, respectively, the average annual growth rates and the distribution of students by field of study. These two tables form the basis for the analysis of trends in each field of study in the various countries under review.

Owing to the lack of international comparable data, it has not been possible in this section to take the Dominican Republic and Haiti into consideration. In Bolivia, Honduras and Uruguay, 1968 was the most recent year for which these data were available; in Venezuela it was 1967.

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[1] What we have in this case is an enrolment *rate* in respect of the population in the 20 to 24 age-group and not an enrolment *ratio* as defined previously.

Social sciences Sciences sociales			Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles			Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur			Medical sciences Sciences médicales			Agriculture		
1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70
4.3	9.0	–0.2	6.4	10.8	2.1	5.2	4.4	6.1	–1.5	2.0	–5.0	13.6	13.3	13.9
–	–	–	–	–	19.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
...	...	18.6	...	...	16.7	...	...	7.5	...	...	9.9	...	...	12.7
20.4	16.0	25.0	28.1	14.9	42.8	15.8	14.8	16.8	10.7	5.1	16.7	14.0	17.5	10.6
15.2	13.9	16.5	2.5	–3.4	8.8	14.4	18.3	10.6	11.1	8.3	13.9	9.6	0.0	20.1
22.9	21.0	24.8	12.2	5.7	19.2	12.4	12.2	12.5	4.9	1.6	8.3	14.3	15.9	12.7
7.9	4.9	11.0	...	...	...	16.9	5.9	28.9	10.8	10.2	11.5	20.9	15.4	26.6
–11.7	–8.8	–13.9	14.6	6.9	21.1	7.3	8.4	6.4	11.1	13.7	9.1	15.3	10.2	19.6
11.8	9.1	15.2	–6.6	12.9	–25.7	8.7	4.7	13.6	7.0	3.4	11.4	–	–	19.4
20.5	12.8	28.7	8.2	–6.4	25.2	15.2	9.5	21.3	7.3	–5.6	22.1	17.4	14.1	20.7
15.7	...	...	1.9	...	...	10.0	...	...	9.1	...	...	13.3	...	...
–	–	18.1	–	–	22.7	–	–	22.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
17.0	7.9	34.0	4.3	4.8	3.5	3.2	1.3	6.6	7.2	15.7	–5.5	7.3	1.7	17.6
11.3	11.2	11.4	5.9	11.2	0.8	15.1	11.2	19.2	11.8	11.2	12.4	12.7	11.2	14.2
27.3	37.9	17.5	...	...	...	26.2	20.7	31.8	1.0	–6.7	9.4	11.8	4.1	20.0
15.3	20.6	10.4	6.2	16.1	–2.8	3.5	6.1	1.0	6.5	9.8	3.3	9.7	28.8	–6.6
8.2	14.5	2.2	6.9	2.6	11.3	14.7	16.2	13.2	1.3	–4.5	7.4	8.7	6.1	11.3
12.8	15.7	10.5	9.6	17.1	3.7	9.6	5.8	12.7	3.9	0.8	6.6	15.0	15.9	14.3
–	–	39.5	–	–	17.3	–	–	15.5	–	–	–	8.3	11.6	5.2
2.8	4.0	0.6	...	...	...	1.7	–0.5	5.7	4.0	2.9	5.9	12.1	13.0	10.7
14.0	9.2	21.0	27.0	39.0	11.7	8.4	5.6	12.3	9.4	10.7	7.6	17.4	24.0	9.0

Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay – Education is included with humanities.
Uruguay – Natural sciences are included with humanities

Table 8 – Distribution of students by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Argentina/Argentine	1960	7	4	10	33		3	13	28	2
	1965	10	7	6	36		4	11	22	2
	1970	11	11	7	32		4	14	15	4
Barbados/Barbade	1960	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1965	44	41	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
	1970	41	33	–	5	–	20	–	–	–
Belize	1960	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1965	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia/Bolivie	1965	2	18	4	9	15	6	9	19	5
	1968	2	19	5	10	19	7	8	19	6
Brazil/Brésil	1960	10	6	5	25	15	4	12	21	3
	1965	11	6	3	21	19	4	14	16	4
	1970	16	6	3	17	21	10	11	13	2
Chile/Chili	1960	4	28	6	11	11	4	20	12	5
	1965	2	26	4	8	12	2	28	11	3
	1970	2	31	5	4	15	2	26	12	4
Colombia/Colombie	1960	3	4	11	18	10	3	24	21	7
	1965	7	10	10	12	13	2	22	12	7
	1970	3	12	6	10	20	3	20	9	7
Costa Rica	1960	40	25	5	6	12	...	4	6	1
	1965	43	26	5	5	10	...	3	7	2
	1970	45	26	3	3	8	...	5	5	3
Cuba	1961	4	15	3	3	26	6	18	20	5
	1965	6	15	2	2	14	6	21	28	6
	1970	6	4	4	1	5	12	22	33	12
El Salvador	1959	12	6	–	24	15	6	21	15	–
	1965	9	4	–	22	15	7	16	11	2
	1970	6	2	–	6	13	1	13	8	2
Ecuador/Equateur	1960	4	8	5	16	12	4	19	25	5
	1965	9	11	5	12	15	2	20	13	7
	1970	13	13	4	9	19	2	19	13	6
Guatemala	1960	7		4	27	17	5	17	19	4
	1970	14		4	17	24	2	15	15	5
Guyane	1965	36	–	–	–	36	27	–	–	–
	1970	28	5	1	1	24	22	16	4	–

Honduras	1960	–	7	–	22	19	6	19	18	10
	1965	2	7	–	22	18	5	13	25	7
	1968	1	9	–	18	32	4	12	16	8
Jamaica/Jamaïque[1]	1961	31	4	–	–	16	25	–	23	–
	1965	29	6	–	–	15	32	–	18	–
	1970	23	5	–	1	21	31	–	19	–
Jamaica/Jamaïque[2]	1967	19	3	–	–	26	22	18	12	–
	1970	15	3	–	1	26	24	20	12	–
Mexico/Mexique	1960	7		5	13	27	10	20	16	3
	1965	7		5	13	27	10	19	16	3
	1970	12		4	10	25	5	25	15	3
Panama	1960	29	9	6	6	18	17	7	7	1
	1965	20	12	4	5	26	19	5	6	2
	1970	15	10	4	6	37	15	5	7	1
Paraguay	1960	19		7	19	18	9	4	18	6
	1965	24		7	22	21	6	5	8	5
	1970	23		10	22	17	7	6	8	6
Peru/Pérou	1960	8	30	1	10	16	4	12	15	5
	1965	8	49	1	6	15	4	7	7	4
	1971	9	46	2	5	16	3	8	6	5
Trinidad and Tobago Trinité et Tobago	1960	–	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
	1965	24	43	–	–	3	11	10	–	8
	1970	22	30	–	1	9	17	14	–	7
Uruguay	1960	8	–	12	29	14	...	4	30	4
	1965	6	–	10	28	15	...	4	31	7
	1968	4	–	9	26	14	...	4	33	8
Venezuela	1960	8	8	3	15	21	2	18	19	4
	1966	7	13	3	13	22	3	14	17	6
	1967	6	13	3	11	24	4	14	16	6

NOTES – Colombia, El salvador and Ecuador – Figures do not total 100, the difference being due to the fact that first-year or preparatory (general studies) year students are not classified by field of study.
Costa Rica – Humanities include natural sciences and the compulsory general course for first-year students.
Jamiaca (1) – Mona Campus only (University of the West Indies).
Jamaica (2) – Mona Campus and College of Arts, Sciences and Technology.
Uruguay – Natural sciences are included with humanities.

1. Humanities, education and fine arts

It has not been possible to consider humanities and education (teacher training) separately in Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay. Figures for humanities in Costa Rica include the courses taken by all first-year university students as well as the natural sciences. In Uruguay data for humanities refer to the Faculty of Letters and Sciences. Furthermore, even in the case of countries which provide separate figures for humanities and education (teacher training), this distinction may not be comparable at the international level. The difficulty is that in certain countries where teacher training is provided at university, students are classified according to the subject they propose to teach, so that the heading "education" refers mainly to pedagogical studies.

(a) *Humanities*

If we leave aside Brazil, Guatemala, Ecuador, Mexico and Argentina, the proportion of students enrolled in the humanities sector remained stable or decreased between 1960 and 1970 (Figure 3). This is true just as much of countries where this proportion was substantial in 1960 (Barbados, Guyana, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago) as in those where it was, on the whole, modest (Honduras, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Uruguay, Peru and Venezuela). As Table 7 indicates, certain of these countries have considerably reduced the annual growth rate of enrolment in this sector during the 1965-1970 period. In the case of Colombia the drop is remarkable – a negative rate of 5.1% per annum as against 37.7% per annum between 1960 and 1965. However, humanities students in this country represent only 3% of the total student population. On the other hand, the extremely rapid growth in the number of these students between 1965 and 1970 in Ecuador (31.8% per annum), Brazil (32.5% per annum) and Guatemala has resulted in a marked increase in the proportion that this group represents.

(b) *Education (teacher training)*

As Figure 4 shows, Peru differs sharply from Latin American countries as a whole: students in this category represented 46 % of total enrolment in 1970 as against 30 % in 1960. Peru has, in fact, many non-universitary institutions for the training of teaching staff. Their greatest expansion, however, took place between 1960 and 1965 (Table 7) as the growth in the number of these students decreased to 8.3 % per annum between 1965 and 1970 compared with approximately 30 % per annum during the former period.

Apart from Peru it is only in Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina that the proportion of students in this category has grown to a marked degree between 1960 and 1970 (Figure 4). It is interesting to note in this respect that this percentage has remained stable in the majority of countries. In Cuba these students represented, in 1970, only 4 % of the total compared with 15 % in 1960 and this relative drop also reflects an absolute decrease in this group of students between 1965 and 1970 (- 18 % per annum). In Trinidad and Tobago the decrease in the percentage of students enrolled in this sector is due more particularly to the recent diversification of higher education in the country.

Fig. 3 – Humanities – Percentage of students

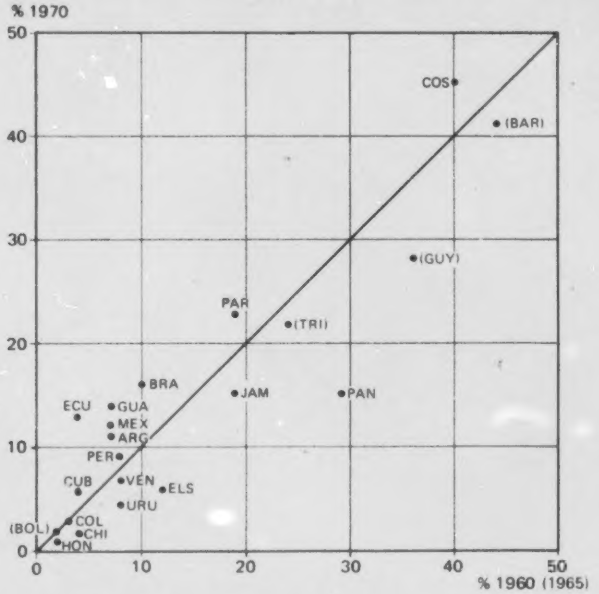


Fig. 4 – Education – Percentage of students

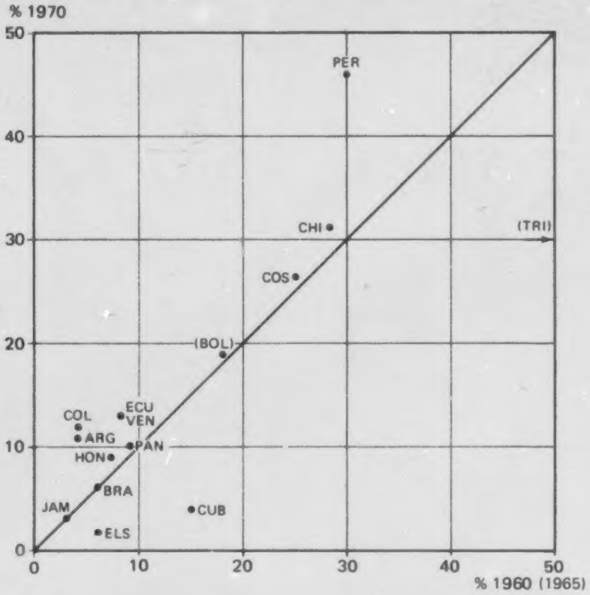
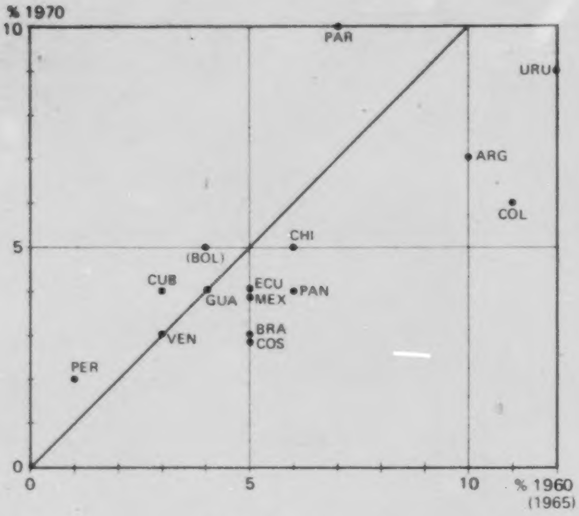


Fig. 5 – Fine arts – Percentage of students



(c) *Fine arts*[1]

With the exception of Paraguay and Uruguay where fine arts students represented, in 1970, 10 and 9 % respectively of the total student population, this proportion is fairly low in most countries (Figure 5): between 2 and 7 %. Furthermore, the percentage has fallen since 1960, except in Paraguay, Bolivia, Cuba and Peru. As Table 7 shows, the annual growth rate of students in the fine arts in these four countries was much greater between 1965 and 1970. The same fact can be in seen to a marked extent in Brazil (an annual increase of 23.7 % between 1965 and 1970, compared with 1 % during the 1960-65 period) and in Ecuador.

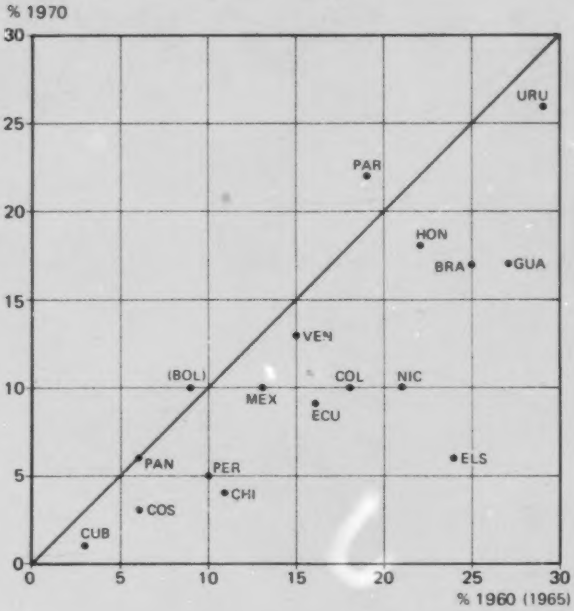
2. Law and social sciences

It has not been possible to make a separate analysis of law and social sciences in Argentina and this country is therefore shown only under the head of "social sciences". However, on the basis of available information the trends in student enrolment in these two categories have followed the general tendencies noted in most Latin American countries.

(a) *Law*

In 1960 law held an important, and at times predominant place in university studies in the Latin American countries: over 15 % of the total student population in ten countries. By 1970 this situation has changed markedly and Figure 6 reveals the decline in the percentage of law students. The proportion of students in this category decreased in all countries, the only notable exception being Paraguay (22 % in 1970 as against 19 % in 1960).

Fig. 6 – Law – Percentage of students



It appears, in fact, that the recent development of higher education systems in Latin America has taken the form of a wider diversification of disciplines rather than the focusing of priority attention on traditional subjects such as law. This is, at least, what emerges from Table 7 where it can be seen that annual growth rates of law students are, in general, not as high as those for other fields of study. This growth may seem considerable between 1965 and 1970 in Brazil and Ecuador in relation to the other countries; it reflects, however, the rapid expansion of the educational systems in these two countries and it is not as high as growth of enrolment in other fields of study.

Lastly it can be seen, that the percentage of students enrolled in law studies varies considerably from one country to another. In 1970 it stood at 1 % in Cuba and 26 % in Uruguay (1968). Between these two extremes three groups of countries can be distinguished according to the percentage figure in 1970: one group (Costa Rica, Chile, Peru and Panama) where the percentage of students in this category is very low (between 3 and 6 %); a second group where it lies between 9 and 13 % (Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico, Colombia, Nicaragua and Venezuela), and a third group (Guatemala, Brazil, Honduras and Paraguay) where it is still fairly high (between 17 and 22 %).

(b) *Social sciences*

The social sciences have experienced very rapid growth in many Latin American countries to judge from the

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[1] In the case of Latin America this refers more particularly to architectural studies.

Fig. 7 – Social sciences – Percentage of students

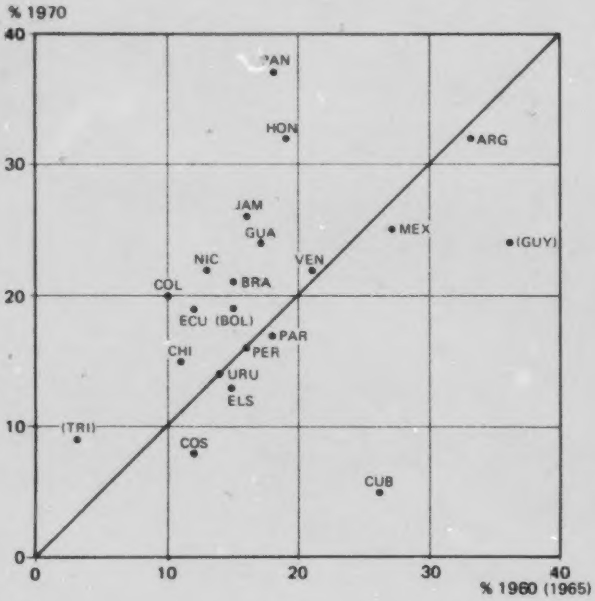
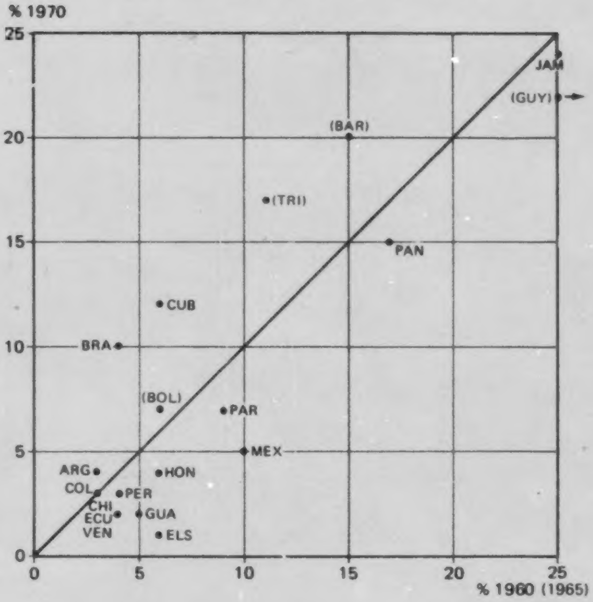


Fig. 8 – Natural sciences – Percentage of students



increase in the percentage of students in this category between 1960 and 1970 (Figure 7). In certain countries such as Panama and Colombia this proportion doubled during the decade. Moreover, as Table 7 indicates, the growth rate in respect of the number of these students between 1965 and 1970 was at least 15 % per annum in half the countries under review.

It should also be noted that in a not inconsiderable number of countries – El Salvador, Uruguay, Peru, Paraguay, Venezuela, Mexico and Argentina – the percentage of students in this group barely changed between 1960 and 1970.

The situation of Cuba in this respect is quite exceptional in relation to the other Latin American countries. In 1961, student enrolment in the social sciences represented 26 % and in 1965 this percentage had dropped to 14 %, to be finally reduced to 5 % in 1970. The numbers of students in this group have, thus, decreased by 11.7 % per annum between 1960 and 1970.

3. Natural sciences

It is clear from Figure 8 that, with the exception of Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica, students in this category represent only a slight proportion of the total student population in the Latin American countries: between 1 and 7 % in 1970. What is more, this percentage decreased in most countries during the decade. For example, in Mexico it dropped to 5 % in 1970 as against 10 % in 1960.

A reverse tendency can be seen more especially in Brazil and Cuba. The number of students enrolled in natural sciences increased at a very considerable rate in these countries between 1965 and 1970 (Table 7): 42.8 % per annum in Brazil and 21.1 % per annum in Cuba. These rates, which are extremely high in comparison with other fields of study, have enabled these countries at least to double the percentage of students in this group. The percentage now stands at 12 % in Cuba compared with 6 % in 1960 and 10 % in Brazil as against 4 % in 1960.

It is possible, to a greater extent than in any other field of study that variations in the definition of the natural sciences explain in part the differences between countries. It has been established that the low percentage of students in this category in some countries is due, to a certain extent, to the impossibility of distinguishing, in statistical terms, students enrolled in the natural sciences in "faculties of philosophy, sciences and letters" whose main purpose is the training of teachers. Students in these faculties are sometimes lumped together under "humanities" or split between "humanities" and "education".

4. Engineering and agriculture

(a) *Engineering*

As Figure 9 indicates, the proportion of engineering students increased in marked fashion between 1960 and 1970 only in Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago (between 1965 and 1970) and Nicaragua. It is only, in fact, in these countries and in Argentina, Paraguay and Costa Rica that the rate of increase in the number of these students (Table 7) exceeded the rate of increase in the total student population (see Table 1 in section I above), during the decade. In the majority of the other countries the relative importance of this group is declining.

Fig. 9 – Engineering – Percentage of students

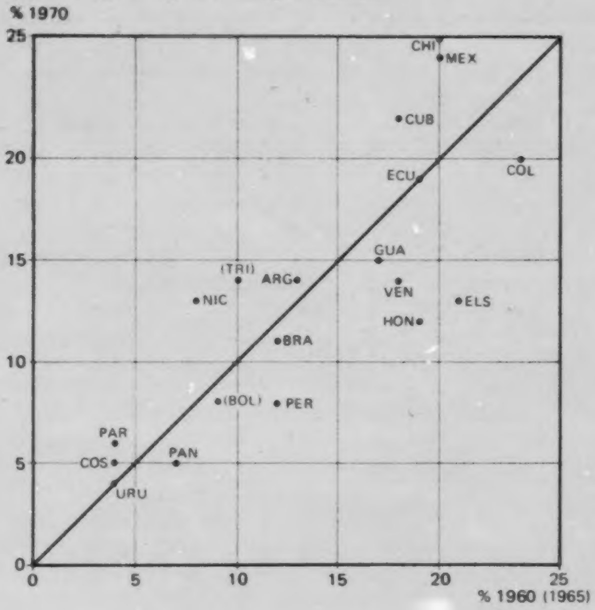
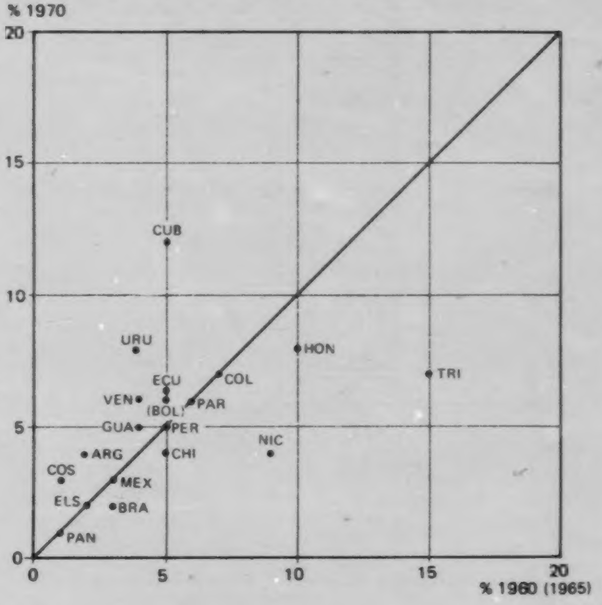


Fig. 10 – Agriculture – Percentage of students



If we consider the proportion of these students in 1970 three groups of countries can be distinguished. In the first (Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Panama, Costa Rica and Uruguay) the proportion is very low, ranging from 4 % in Uruguay to 8 % in Peru. In Peru the relative importance of this field of study has dropped considerably. This decline took place, however, between 1960 and 1965 and from 1965 onwards a clear acceleration in the growth of enrolment can be seen since it exceeds the growth rate for total student enrolment.

In the second group of countries (Guatemala, Argentina, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Brazil), the proportion of engineering students in 1970 ranges from 11 to 15 % whereas in 1960 the highest and lowest percentages were 8 and 21 %. The drop in this proportion is specially marked in Honduras and El Salvador. In Brazil, where higher education expanded considerably between 1965 and 1970, engineering is not one of the fields of study that have been marked by the greatest increases: the growth rate is lower than that for the total student population. It should, however be noted that the situation between 1960 and 1965 was the reverse: the annual growth rate for engineering student enrolment (14.8 %) was half as much again as for all displines (10.2 %).

In the third group of countries (Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia and Ecuador) the present proportion of engineering students is very high: 26 % in Chile, 25 % in Mexico. It has increased distinctly in these two countries and in Cuba, remained stable in Ecuador (the annual growth rate in the number of these students was equal to that for the total number of students) and is declining in Colombia (20 % in 1970 as against 24 % in 1960).

(b) *Agriculure*

In 1970 the percentage of student enrolment in agriculture was under 8 % in all countries with the exception of Cuba where it increased very considerably between 1960 and 1970, the percentage rising from 5 to 12 % (Figure 10). Indeed, in comparison with other subjects, the number of students in this category has grown at a very fast rate, particularly during the 1965-1970 period: 19 % per annum (Table 7). In comparison with other fields of study, growth rates have also been considerable in Uruguay and Costa Rica, with the result that there has been a sharp increase in agriculture's share of the total student population.

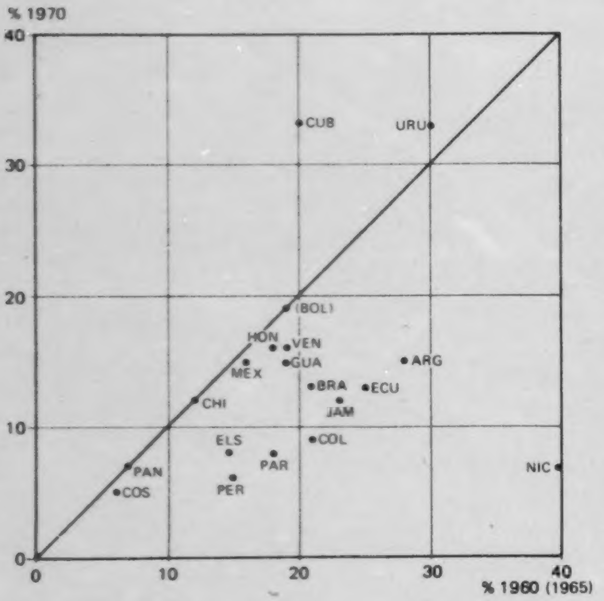
In Trinidad and Tobago and in Nicaragua there has been a marked falling away in the relative importance of agriculture during the decade.

In the majority of countries, lastly, the percentage represented by these students has remained fairly stable.

5. Medical sciences

As Figure 11 shows, the drop in the relative importance of the medical sciences is a feature common to almost all Latin American countries. Cuba and, to a lesser extent, Uruguay are the only exceptions. These two countries are still distinguished by the fact that in 1970 the proportion of students in this category was much higher (33 %) than in other countries (under 20 %). In Cuba the growth rate in the number of these students was extremely rapid between 1960 and 1965 (13% per annum) and also during the 1965-1970 period (9.1 %) in comparison with other fields of study (see Table 7).

Fig. 11 – Medical sciences – Percentage of students



It is interesting to note that the percentage of enrolment in the medical sciences has decreased more especially in those countries where it was very high in 1960: Nicaragua, Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil and Colombia. In 1960, the proportion of students in this category exceeded 20 % in these countries, reaching even 40 % in Nicaragua. In 1970 this percentage was less than 15 % in all these countries. An equally substantial decrease can be seen in Paraguay (8 % in 1970 as against 18 % in 1960) and in Peru (6 % in 1960 compared with 15 % in 1970). In certain countries and at different periods there has also been a falling away in the number of students in the medical sciences (Figure 20): Ecuador (1960-1965), Honduras (1965-1970), Paraguay (1960-1965), Nicaragua (1960-1965) and Argentina (1965-1970).

The maintenance of a high growth rate in enrolment in the medical sciences – and more particularly in medicine properly speaking – always involves very considerable capital expenditure. This may explain to a certain extent the less rapid growth in the number of these students in some countries in relation to other fields of study. It is also possible that since the percentage of enrolment in the medical sciences was already very considerable in 1960 in many countries, as in Argentina for example, such countries have decided to encourage the expansion of other fields of study.

6. Female students by field of study

Table 9 sets out the proportion of women students in each field of study for several countries. In section I above this proportion was calculated in relation to the total student population but it is clear that this does not provide an exact reflexion of female enrolment in higher education. Indeed, as soon as this enrolment is calculated by field of study, very considerable differences can be observed.

In all countries the proportion of women among teacher training students (education)[1] was higher in 1970 than the overall female enrolment rate. This proportion was, for example, 87 % in Argentina and 77 % in Brazil whereas the overall female enrolment rate for higher education as a whole in these two countries was 43 and 38 % respectively. It is interesting to note that in Peru, where teacher training holds an important place in the higher education system, there is no difference between female (48 %) and male (52 %) enrolment in this category. In most countries a slight trend towards a drop in female enrolment in "education" can be noted between 1960 and 1970. This trend was, however, very marked in Cuba (63 % compared with 86 % in 1961) and in Costa Rica (69 % as against 80 % in 1960).

Humanities also represent a sector where this rate is very high: over 50 % in the majority of countries in 1970, 72 % in Brazil, 74 % in Paraguay and 81 % in Argentina. Although a clear decline in this rate between 1960 and 1970 can be observed in Cuba (59 % as against 72 %) and, to a lesser extent, in Chile and Mexico, in the other countries the trend has been, as a whole, towards expansion.

In 1970 female enrolment in the medical sciences was fairly considerable in relation to other fields of study in many countries such as Chile, Cuba, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. A very marked increase in this rate was recorded between 1960 and 1970 in these five countries, as well as in Argentina, Ecuador and Brazil. It has, in fact, dropped only slightly in the two countries where it exceeded 50 % in 1960: Panama and Costa Rica.

The proportion of women students in the social sciences remains fairly low in the majority of countries, the two important exceptions in 1970 being Panama (46%) and Cuba (42%). In Chile this rate fell from 44% in 1960 to 38% in 1970 and the only other decrease occurred in Costa Rica. As Table 9 indicates, the proportion of women in the student population in this category tended on the whole to increase in the other countries.

With regard to law, growth in the female enrolment rate has been a common tendency in Latin America, though in 1970, with the exception of Cuba and Uruguay, this percentage was still fairly low.

Considerable discrepancies exist in relation to female and male enrolment in engineering and agriculture. In spite of an increase in female enrolment rates in these two fields of study, they still stand at very low level: between 1 and 9% in engineering. Cuba provides a notable exception in this respect: 19% in 1970 (compared with 14% in 1961) of students enrolled in engineering were women, and in agriculture the percentage now stands at 25%. Engineering studies seem still to be more

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[1] For the sake of convenience in this survey, we shall also employ the expression "female enrolment rate".

Table 9 – Proportion of female students by field of study (%)

			Humanities		Education		Fine arts		Law		Social sciences		Natural sciences		Engineering		Medical sciences		Agriculture	
Country/Pays	Total		Lettres		Education		Beaux-arts		Droit		Sciences sociales		Sciences exactes et naturelles		Sciences de l'ingénieur		Sciences médicales		Agriculture	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
Argentina/Argentine	33	43	80	81	85	87	47	46	. . .	. . .	28	33	40	51	2	4	30	40	8	13
Barbados/Barbade	57	46	-	49	57	59	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	58	70	-	-	58	70	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia/Bolivie (1965, 1968)	26	28	47	56	72	68	31	26	12	21	19	21	4	5	1	2	28	28	2	10
Brazil/Brésil	28	38	64	72	77	77	55	61	14	24	28	31	38	37	2	4	24	31	4	9
Chile/Chili	37	38	61	57	66	61	46	45	22	25	44	38	29	31	3	6	36	60	13	13
Costa Rica	44	44	32	41	80	69	63	56	10	16	30	22	. . .	. . .	2	3	56	48	3	4
Cuba	33	39	72	59	86	63	33	45	34	46	32	42	60	45	14	19	28	48	19	25
Ecuador/Equateur	19	30	35	68	52	52	6	14	6	11	26	32	49	56	3	2	22	30	1	12
Guatemala (1965,1970)	14	19	57	52	. . .	. . .	10	14	7	15	12	17	35	66	1	3	5	12	3	3
Guyana/Guyane (1965, 1970)	15	20	28	31	-	26	-	13	-	15	4	15	13	20	-	2	33	33	-	-
Mexico/Mexique (1960, 1969)	18	18	57	50	57	59	12	10	11	14	17	17	34	41	1	3	21	24	3	3
Nicaragua	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	24	13	23	. . .	. . .	2	7	28	50	-	3
Panama	43	46	62	66	73	70	12	21	4	15	44	46	28	42	1	5	58	56	-	5
Paraguay	32	42	60	74	. . .	. . .	59	50	17	26	7	21	63	64	6	6	27	54	19	10
Peru/Pérou (1960, 1971)	29	35	28	33	51	48	18	36	13	17	25	25	23	33	4	9	28	50	3	4
Trinidad & Tobago/ Trinité et Tobago	44	35	-	48	52	52	-	-	-	26	-	21	-	33	-	1	-	-	1	13
Uruguay (1968)	. . .	40	. . .	66	-	-	. . .	34	. . .	45	. . .	37	. . .	. . .	. . .	9	. . .	46	. . .	15
Venezuela	31	. . .	56	. . .	57	. . .	44	. . .	32	. . .	26	. . .	31	. . .	6	. . .	42	. . .	6	. . .

NOTES – Argentina – Law is included with social sciences.
Costa Rica – Humanities include natural sciences and the general course for first-year students.
Guatemala and Paraguay – Education is included with humanities.
Uruguay – Natural sciences are included with humanities.

"reserved" for men than agriculture where female enrolment rates are slightly higher and have, in certain cases, risen more sharply. Admittedly in certain countries - Peru, Nicaragua, Chile and Panama, for example - the percentage of women in the engineering student population continues to increase; it is nonetheless true that comparison between these rates and those for the humanities and education, for example, discloses considerable differences between the sexes: when the figures are broken down.

III. GRADUATES

1. Trends in the total number of graduates

Analysis of trends in the number of graduates in Latin America comes up against certain diffuculties, including some of a statistical kind. Very marked variations can be seen at times in this number from one year to another, while in certain cases the figure seems to be relatively low. If we consider this problem solely from the statistical standpoint, certain differences in the definition of the term "graduate" in Latin America may lie at the root of this situation. Statistics vary, indeed, considerably according to whether they refer to the number of "egresados", "graduados" or "titulados". A student who successfully completes his course ("egresado") is not necessarily a "titulado"; he has to prepare a thesis and the "examen de grado". As a result the number of graduates may be relatively low if only "titulados" are taken into consideration as is the case in many countries in Central America.

As stated in the Introduction, graduates are classified according to three "stages of diploma", i.e. levels of qualification obtained:

Stage A:	Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree.
Stage B:	First university degrees or equivalent.
Stage C:	Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Stage A diplomas are practically non-existent in Latin America (see statistical tables). Although numerically low, they are relatively important, nonetheless, in Jamaica, Guyana, Colombia ("carreras cortas" diplomas), Uruguay (1965) and Ecuador. The largest growth rate is recorded in Colombia: 21% per annum between 1965 and 1969, but in absolute figures the number of these diplomas amounted to only 851 in 1969.

It is obvious that the quasi-totality of the diplomas awarded are first university degrees or equivalent diplomas (Stage B)[1]. As Table 10 indicates, these awards have increased at very rapid rates in the majority of countries. As in the case of numbers of students, the increase in the number of graduates is also strongly marked during the final years of the decade. In Brazil between 1965 and 1970 they increased by 25% per annum compared with 4.3% per annum between 1960 and 1965. The rate was 23.4% in Chile (as against 5.8%); 21% in Ecuador (compared with 15.5%); 13.6% in Cuba (as against 8.5%), 12.2% in Venezuela (compared with 4.3%) and 10.3% in Argentina. In many cases this increase far exceeds that of numbers of students as, for example, in Argentina, Cuba and Chile. Can we conclude, in general, that there is an improvement in the internal efficiency of higher education? To reply to this question in precise detail would require more searching analysis, taking into account other factors such as new enrolments and length of studies.

The reverse tendency to that described above can be seen in Bolivia and Honduras: the growth rate in the number of Stage B degrees awarded dropped considerably from 1965 onwards.

As regards Stage C (post-graduate), very few countries mention this in their statistics. This is due more particularly to the fact that this level of studies is not – or is very little – developed in the Latin American countries. There may, perhaps, be a relation between the virtual non-existence of this level of studies and the relatively long duration (5 years on an average) of studies leading to the first university degree. It should also be added that requirements for obtaining a first university degree in certain Latin American countries are, at times, fairly similar to those normally applicable in obtaining a Stage C degree of the "master's degree" type. If we consider on the other hand what, in many higher education systems in Latin America, are termed Stage C studies, we find that this level is to all intents and purposes negligible during the decade under review. In many countries, for example Brazil, it is only from 1970 onwards that it really began to expand.

Table 10 – Average annual growth rates of Stage B degrees (first university degree or equivalent)

Country/Pays	Period/Période	Average annual rates of growth (%) Taux d'accroissement annuel
Argentina/Argentine	1960-66	8.9
	1966-70	10.3
Bolivia/Bolivie	1962-65	29.0
	1965-68	–5.5
Brazil/Brésil	1960-65	4.3
	1965-70	25.0
Chile/Chili	1960-65	5.8
	1965-70	23.4
Colombia/Colombie	1965-69	10.7
Costa Rica	1965-68	18.6
Cuba	1961-65	8.5
	1965-69	13.6
El Salvador	1960-65	23.0
	1965-70	19.3
Ecuador/Equateur	1960-65	15.5
	1965-70	21.0
Guatemala	1960-65	16.8
	1965-70	16.2
Honduras	1961-65	39.0
	1965-69	4.4
Mexico/Mexique	1962-65	10.9
	1965-69	11.0
Nicaragua	1965-69	25.0
Panama	1962-67	13.4
Paraguay	1960-65	12.5
	1965-70	11.3
Uruguay	1960-65	6.2
Venezuela	1961-66	4.3
	1966-69	12.2

2. Distribution of graduates by field of study

For the reasons already mentioned, Table 11 shows only Stage B degrees by field of study. However, the statistical tables indicate this distribution for the three stages of diploma for those countries where this is applicable.

In all countries except Paraguay, whose figures include education as well, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil and Panama, the percentage of graduates in the humanities did not exceed 10% either in 1960 or in 1970. Within this limit, there have been changes which differ widely according to the country in question: in Chile

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[1] In the case of certain countries such as Argentina, Mexico and Peru, it has not been possible to obtain the distribution of degrees and diplomas awarded according to their level. In such instances, for the sake of convenience and in view of the fact that the majority of these are Stage B degrees, they have all been considered as coming within this category.

Table 11 – Distribution by field of study of Stage B degrees (first university degree or equivalent) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine-arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Argentina/Argentine	1960	4	5	5	14	8	6	21	33	4
	1970	8	20	4	13	14	3	10	25	3
Bolivia/Bolivie	1962	1	–	1	24	10	–	13	44	7
	1968	1	2	2	16	23	–	18	32	4
Brazil/Brésil	1960	15	10	5	19	12	4	9	22	3
	1970	18	10	3	14	21	7	12	13	3
Chile/Chili	1960	7	25	3	10	8	1	14	27	4
	1970	2	29	3	4	18	2	23	14	5
Colombia/Colombie	1960	5	1	9	16	8	9	14	33	5
	1969	4	16	3	9	11	5	19	18	15
Costa Rica[1]	1965	3	36	–	27	7	8	6	9	4
	1968	7	34	–	13	8	8	6	20	5
Cuba	1961	5	19	5	6	18	3	6	35	3
	1969	7	13	1	2	9	9	27	26	6
Dominican Republic	1961	7	–	1	21	27	–	8	32	4
République dominicaine	1969	4	26	–	23	23	1	6	15	2
El Salvador	1960	5	–	–	21	–	8	11	55	–
	1970	4	–	–	15	5	16	24	35	1
Ecuador/Equateur	1960	–	15	1	18	1	11	10	36	9
	1970	5	32	3	16	8	2	12	11	11
Guatemala[2]	1960	1	2	–	22	5	6	17	46	2
	1970	5	7	6	16	7	1	20	28	9
Guyane	1965	39	–	–	–	55	6	–	–	–
	1970	54	–	–	–	27	19	–	–	–
Honduras[3]	1961	–	–	–	38	3	3	15	41	–
	1969	–	–	–	33	10	14	18	23	–
Mexico/Mexique	1962	3	1	5	11	8	11	22	35	5
	1969	1	3	5	14	13	5	28	28	4
Panama	1962	25	31	4	9	10	7	2	8	3
	1967	17	31	2	5	17	13	4	8	2
Paraguay	1960	9		–	13	19	13	1	28	18
	1970	36		3	11	13	11	2	10	10
Peru/Pérou[4]	1971	1	41	1	10	12	2	13	13	7
Uruguay	1960	1	–	8	33	12	–	9	30	7
	1965	1	–	8	20	8	–	6	46	11
Venezuela	1961	5	9	1	14	27	1	11	29	3
	1969	9	19	2	12	17	1	13	21	6

1. University of Costa Rica only.
2. University of San Carlos only.
3. University of Honduras only.
4. Not including teacher training at the third level.

humanities graduates represented 2% in 1970 compared with 7% in 1960; in Argentina and Venezuela the percentage has shown a marked increase. As regards Paraguay, humanities and education, which represented only 9% of the total number of graduates in 1960, reached 36% in 1970.

A considerable number of graduates acquire their training with a view to taking up a teaching career; they represent 41% of the total number of graduates in the Universities of Peru[1] and between 26 and 34% in the Dominican Republic, Chile, Panama, Ecuador and Costa Rica. This percentage increased more especially in Colombia (16% in 1969 as against 1% in 1960), in Argentina (20% in 1970 compared with 5% in 1960), in Ecuador(32% in 1970 as against 15% in 1960) and in Venezuela (19% in 1969 as against 9% in 1961). As in the case of the humanities, the percentage is very low in Mexico, Bolivia and Guatemala.

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[1] Data concerning non-university teacher training institutions are not available.

As with numbers of students, the proportion of law graduates in the total number of graduates has decreased to a marked extent or has remained more or less stable. More up-to-date data are not available for Uruguay, but as far back as 1965 the proportion of law graduates was only 20% compared with 33% in 1960. Between 1960 and 1970 it dropped from 10 to 4% in Chile, from 27 to 13% in Costa Rica between 1965 and 1968, from 16 to 9% in Colombia between 1960 and 1969 and from 24 to 16% in Bolivia between 1962 and 1968. In 1969, however, it was still 23% in the Dominican Republic and 33% in Honduras.

On the other hand, the relative importance of the social sciences has continued to increase, and to a marked extent in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Honduras and Ecuador. Cuba is an important exception since the percentage of graduates in this category decreased to 9% in 1969 as against 18% in 1961. An equally marked decline can be seen, futhermore, in Paraguay (19% in 1960 and 13% in 1970) and Venezuela (27% in 1961 and 17% in 1969).

The percentage of graduates in natural sciences increased in those countries where it was fairly low in 1960 or the nearest year to that date: El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Cuba and Brazil. It decreased, on the other hand, in countries where it was high: Paraguay, Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador. Argentina and Guatemala, where this percentage – already low in 1960 – decreased still further in 1970, should be added to this group of countries.

In 1970 (or 1969) the proportion of engineering graduates reached 28% in Mexico, 27% in Cuba, 24% in El Salvador and 23% in Chile. In these last three countries the increase has been considerable since in 1960 the figure was only 6% in Cuba, 11% in El Salvador and 14% in Chile. If Uruguay, for which no recent data are available, is disregarded, Argentina is the only country in which a very marked decline in the relative importance of engineering is recorded: 10% in 1970 as against 21% in 1960. In the other countries there is, as a whole, an increase, although not a very marked one, and the percentage continues at a low rate in Paraguay and Panama.

Graduates in agriculture who, in 1960 constituted 18% of the total in Paraguay, represented no more than 10% in 1970. The figure is under 5% in Chile, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic and Panama. On the other hand it exceeds 10% in Ecuador and has increased to a marked extent in Colombia (15% in 1969 compared with 5% in 1960), Guatemala, Cuba and Venezuela.

In 1965 roughly 1 graduate out of 2 in Uruguay obtained his degree in the medical sciences. In the absence of more up-to-date information it cannot be established if, from 1965 onwards, the relative importance of this field of study is decreasing in Uruguay as can be observed in the other Latin American countries. A decrease, in fact, in the percentage of graduates in the medical sciences has been noted in all these countries since 1960. Towards 1960 they represented over 30% of the total number of graduates in many countries: 55% in El Salvador, 46% in Guatemala, 44% in Bolivia, 41% in Honduras, 36% in Ecuador, 35% in Cuba and Mexico, 33% in Argentina and Colombia and 32% in the Dominican Republic. Reference to 1970 (or 1969) shows that this percentage has sometimes decreased considerably. It has dropped, thus, by at least half in Ecuador, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and Chile. The decline has also been substantial in Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, Brazil and El Salvador.

3. Proportion of women graduates

Tables 12 shows the proportion of women among students who have obtained a Stage B degree (first university degree or equivalent).

In 1970, the overall proportion of women graduates is higher than the proportion of women students (see section I above particularly in Chile (44%), Argentina (50%) and Brazil (41%). It is, on the other hand, significantly lower in Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and, more especially, in Guatemala. In the other countries included in Table 12 the two proportions are more or less equivalent.

If the proportion is considered by field of study, the discrepancies already described concerning female enrolment are even greater in the case of women graduates. The highest percentages of women occur among graduates in "education" (teacher training), the humanities and natural sciences insofar as these relate to teacher training. In Argentina 90% of "education" graduates are women and this percentage exceeds 60% in many countries. Percentages in respect of the humanities are also very high, exceeding 70% in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela.

The medical sciences are, in many countries, a field of study in which the proportion of women among graduates is very considerable: 65% in Chile, 45% in Argentina, 43% in Peru, 42% in Cuba and 41% in Venezuela. In almost all countries, furthermore, this percentage has increased during the decade.

Percentages in law have risen in all countries but they are, in general, lower than the percentages calculated for all graduates. In the social sciences they are, on the whole, higher than the overall figures.

Lastly, in engineering, women represent under 6% of graduates in the Latin American countries, with the exception of Cuba (18% in 1969) and Bolivia (12% in 1968).

Table 12 – Proportion of women among Stage B graduates (first university degree or equivalent) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Argentina/Argentine	1960	29	70	90	57	23	30	47	1	30	11
	1970	50	87	91	46	31	41	56	4	45	9
Bolivia/Bolivie	1962	19	33	–	–	4	3	–	–	38	8
	1968	30	67	77	21	13	47	–	12	37	–
Brazil/Brésil	1960	36	71	81	62	11	37	45	1	25	3
	1970	41	74	79	63	22	33	48	3	35	12
Chile/Chili	1960	42	83	63	25	15	55	25	1	48	4
	1970	44	74	68	48	25	53	33	2	65	10
Colombia/Colombie	1960	27	55	88	63	4	65	76	0	15	3
	1966	25	50	55	22	15	31	60	2	29	2
Costa Rica[1]	1968	39	35	77	33	2	43	27	–	19	–
Cuba	1961	36	84	86	27	20	16	77	22	15	19
	1969	37	48	71	40	35	33	39	18	42	31
Dominican Republic	1961	29	63	–	–	25	41	–	–	19	37
République dominicaine	1967	42	15	77	44	30	29	–	5	50	17
El Salvador	1970	26	42	–	–	5	–	64	5	34	–
Ecuador/Equateur	1960	27	–	68	–	1	7	69	18	20	–
	1970	24	46	42	5	5	40	70	–	24	3
Guatemala[2]	1960	13	–	–	–	4	–	83	6	14	–
	1970	9	56	33	3	5	3	50	–	7	–
Guyane	1966	16	33	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
	1970	20	29	–	–	–	4	18	–	–	–
Honduras[3]	1965	15	–	–	–	8	57	78	–	10	–
	1969	17	–	–	–	11	36	53	5	4	–
Mexico/Mexique	1965	13	55	56	5	9	9	62	1	16	1
	1969	15	63	62	9	12	11	52	2	21	4
Peru/Pérou[4]	1971	30	18	48	13	11	17	25	6	43	1
Venezuela	1961	25	64	4	32	28	21	19	5	35	7
	1969	39	74	58	37	38	39	48	4	41	8

1. University of Costa Rica only.
2. University of San Carlos only.
3. University of Honduras only.
4. Not including teacher training at the third level.

NORTHERN AMERICA

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

III. GRADUATES

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

This region comprises only two countries: Canada and the United States of America. During the decade, student enrolment increased at a markedly high rate: 12.6% per annum in Canada and 9% per annum in the United States (Table 1). If we take the two periods 1960-65 and 1965-70, there is no variation in this rate for the United States while Canada underwent a slight decline (12% per annum between 1965 and 1970 as against 13.2% per annum in the 1960-65 period).

Comparison of the expansion of the university and non-university sectors of education reveals that the latter is growing much faster. In Canada, between 1965 and 1970, the average growth rate of enrolment in non-university educational institutions[1] was 19.4% per annum as against 11.3% per annum in university-type education. In the United States, during the same period, the rate was 13.6% per annum for enrolments in institutions providing two-year courses, as against 5.6% per annum in universities and institutions offering four-year courses.

It should also be noted that part-time students represent a major share of the total enrolment. In Canada, in university-type education, their numbers increased by nearly 18% per annum during the decade; their share of total university enrolment rose from 22% in 1960 to 34% in 1970. The growth rate in part-time student enrolment for all institutions of higher education in the United States was 11% per annum between 1960, when it accounted for 28% of total enrolment, and 1970, when it accounted for 31%. It is noteworthy, however, that the proportion of part-time students is much higher in non-university education[2] (47% in 1970) than in university-type education (26% in 1970).

Table 1 – Growth rates in enrolment and number of students per 10 000 inhabitants

	Canada	United States of America Etats-Unis d'Amérique
Average annual rates of growth of enrolment (%) Taux moyens d'accroissement annuel des effectifs d'étudiants(en %)		
1960-1970	12.6	9.0
1960-1965	12.0	9.1
1965-1970	13.2	9.0
Number of students per 10 000 inhabitants Nombre d'étudiants par 10 000 habitants		
1960	110	198
1965	185	284
1970	300	414

When studying the development of their higher educational systems, it is not uncommon to find the expression "mass higher education" applied to these two countries, particularly to the United States. As early as 1960 there were about 200 persons out of every 10,000 in the United States and 110 out of every 10,000 in Canada engaged in a course of higher education (Table 1). This proportion has since considerably increased and in 1970 it was 414 out of every 10,000 in the United States or double the 1960 figure, and 300 in Canada, that is, nearly three times the 1960 level. It can also be seen that the gap between the two countries has markedly diminished.

Table 2 – Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group: enrolment ratio

	Canada			United States of America Etats-Unis d'Amérique		
	MF	M	F	MF	M	F
1960	16.0	19.7	12.3	32.2	40.6	23.9
1965	26.3	32.5	20.2	40.4	49.1	31.7
1966	28.4	34.8	22.0	45.5	54.6	36.3
1967	30.8	37.7	24.0	45.5	54.1	36.9
1968	31.0	37.9	24.1	47.6	56.3	38.8
1969	32.8	39.6	25.8	47.9	56.3	39.3
1970	35.5	42.1	28.8	49.2	57.3	41.0

MF – Enrolment ratio for both sexes
M – Male enrolment ratio
F – Female enrolment ratio

Table 2 shows for these two countries the enrolment ratio defined as the number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-groups. Although this does not strictly speaking denote the enrolment level in as much as it does not take into account the age structure of the student population, this ratio does nevertheless reflect the wide extension of higher education in the two countries concerned. In the United States it rose from 32.2% in 1960 to 49.2% in 1970, and in Canada the advance has been even more marked, with 35.5% in 1970 as against 16% in 1960.

In 1970 the proportion of women among the total student population was 41.3% in the United States and 40% in Canada, as against 37% and 38% respectively in 1960. It will be seen from table 2, however, that the

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1. Excluding teacher training colleges, which are being gradually incorporated in universities.
2. For the purposes of this study, the term institutions of a non-university type means those providing two-year courses.

enrolment ratio is higher for men than for women. Since the increase in female enrolment was slightly faster than for male enrolment, the gap between the two enrolment ratios has been somewhat reduced. Nevertheless the differences existing in 1970 are not negligible: in the United States the ratio amounts to 57.3% for men, as against 41% for women, and in Canada to 42.1% as against 28.8%.

These two countries receive a relatively large number of foreign students. In 1970 there were some 145,000 foreign students in the United States (as against 53,000 in 1960), which represents nearly 25% of the world total. Canadian universities received 7,300 foreigners in 1960 and over 22,000 in 1970. It should however be noted that, particularly in the United States, such students represent only a small fraction of the total enrolment in higher education.

The number of students abroad has been shown by Unesco surveys to be relatively high in the case of Canada: at over 15,000 in 1970, as against 8,300 in 1962. Although higher in absolute terms, the number of United States students abroad – 19,000 in 1970 – is low in relation to the total national enrolment.

Particulars of the age structure of students during the decade are not available for Canada. In the United States the age distribution of undergraduates in 1970 was as follows:

Under 20 years: 45.5%
20 to 24 years: 42.5%
25 years and over: 12.0%

It will be seen that the percentage of students under twenty years old is very high, access to higher education being available at very early ages. The percentages corresponding to the two subsequent groups would be a title higher if account had been taken of post-graduate students.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

It was not possible to obtain particulars in respect of these two countries concerning distribution of the total student population by field of study. In Canada the only data available refer to full-time students enrolled in universities and equivalent institutions. For the United States it is only possible to provide a breakdown by field of study in respect of post-graduate students, namely, those enrolled in courses leading to a higher degree (master's and doctor's degrees). Since the statistics are not comparable, they have been presented separately for Canada in Table 3 and for the United States in Table 4. The subsequent observations cannot be generalized to apply to all students and are therefore valid only in respect of the categories of students defined above.

In 1970 in Canada, 41% of full-time university students were reading humanities. However, as Table 2 shows, the rate of growth in this field of study has greatly diminished since 1965. This tailing-off is also very marked in the natural sciences with an annual growth of 9.4% between 1965 and 1970, as against 25.6% in the previous period. The proportion of medical students dropped between 1960 and 1970. The same is true of engineering, though the growth rate here was higher between 1965 and 1970 than for the previous five years. The increase in the number of social science students proceeded at the same pace during the two periods in question, and their proportion in 1970 was 9%.

The proportion of women students is highest in education (55%), medical sciences (47%), fine arts (46%) and humanities (43%).

In the United States (Table 4) most post-graduate students are in education (31%) and social sciences (24%).

Table 3 – Canada: Full-time students enrolled in universities and equivalent institutions

	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Distribution (%)	1960	40	10	1	2	8	8	13	8	3
Répartition en %	1965	45	12	1	2	7	14	9	7	2
	1970	41	14	2	2	9	15	9	6	2
Average annual rates of	1960-70	10.3	13.7	19.5	11.6	11.3	17.2	5.6	7.5	6.4
growth of enrolment (%)	1960-65	15.1	16.3	15.7	10.7	11.2	25.6	3.7	9.1	8.5
Taux moyens d'accroissement annuel (en %)	1965-70	5.6	11.1	23.4	12.4	11.4	9.4	7.5	5.9	4.4
Percentage of female	1965	37	54	38	6	24	18	1	45	6
students Taux de participation féminine (%)	1970	43	55	46	13	27	22	1	47	10

Table 4 – United States of America: Students enrolled on courses leading to a higher degree (master's and doctor's degrees)

	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Distribution (%)	1960	12	30	3	1	21	16	12	2	1
Répartition en %	1965	14	28	4	.	24	16	11	2	1
	1970	14	31	4	.	24	13	8	2	1
Average annual rates of	1960-70	11.1	10.4	13.3	4.4	11.4	7.4	5.9	9.3	7.0
growth of enrolment (%)	1960-65	14.2	9.6	13.9	8.3	13.5	10.1	9.4	8.8	7.8
Taux moyens d'accroissement annuel (en %)	1965-70	8.2	11.1	12.7	0.5	9.4	4.8	2.4	9.8	6.1

Except in the case of education and medical sciences, all growth rates between 1965 and 1970 are lower than in the previous period. This difference is particularly marked in natural sciences and in engineering. It will also be seen that the proportion of students in these two fields of study has slightly diminished .

III. GRADUATES

As already indicated, graduates are divided into three "stages of diploma", i.e. levels of qualification obtained:

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree
Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent
Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Unlike the situation mentioned with regard to statistics on student enrolment, data concerning the distribution of all graduates by field of study are available for both countries. It must be pointed out, however, that Stage A diplomas in the United States, consisting mainly of associate degrees, cannot be broken down by subject. Furthermore, they are taken into consideration only as of 1965. Stage A diplomas are not included in the Canadian statistics but the data now available reveal that there were some 8,000 in 1971, including over 65% in education.

Table 5 gives the growth rates in the number of graduates according to the stage of diploma obtained. It will be seen that the rate for Stage B degrees increased markedly in the United States as from 1965, while in the case of Stage C the growth rate slowed down slightly. A converse trend in Canada will be noted on comparison of the two periods 1960-65 and 1965-70.

The distribution of graduates by field of study is given in Table 6. With regard to Stage B degrees, the proportion of humanities is over 40% in Canada. On the other hand, the highest percentage in the United States occurs in the social sciences (30% in 1970). The main fields of study which have grown in relative importance between 1960 and 1970 in Canada are education (from 13 to 23%) and the natural sciences (from 8 to 12%), while in the United States a notable advance has occurred in the humanities (21% in 1970 as against 11% in 1960). The proportion of engineering and medical graduates is decreasing in both countries. In the United States this decline also concerns the natural sciences.

In the United States, Stage C degrees account for a very high proportion of the total in "education" (36% in 1970) and in the social sciences (21% in 1970). In this country, the proportion of Stage C degrees in the humanities doubled in the course of the decade, from 8% in 1960 to 16% in 1970, while the share of the natural sciences and engineering constantly declined.

In Canada the social sciences accounted for 29% of the Stage C degrees awarded in 1970, but it was the share of "education" that increased the most (15% in 1970 as against 9% in 1960). On the other hand, there was a fairly marked drop in the relative importance of the humanities and the natural sciences.

Table 7 gives the proportion of women graduates and it can be seen that, in the aggregate, it is higher at Stage B than at Stage C. In Canada this proportion has greatly increased among Stage B graduates (38% in 1970 as against 26% in 1960), while in the United States the biggest advance in this respect was at Stage C (37% in 1970 as against 29% in 1960).

This table also shows that the proportion of women among Stage B graduates is, in relation to the other fields

Table 5 – Average annual growth rates in the number of graduates, as a percentage

		Level A Niveau A	Level B Niveau B	Level C Niveau C
Canada	1960-70		13,1	16,4
	1960-65		13,9	15,8
	1965-70		12,3	17,0
United States of America	1960-70		8,1	11,5
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1960-65		6,6	12,1
	1965-70	11,0	9,8	10,8

of study, higher in humanities, education, fine arts and medical sciences. In both countries it has chiefly advanced in medical sciences, though in Canada the increase is also considerable in humanities and in education. The proportion of women graduates in the social sciences and natural sciences is under 30% but will be observed to have increased in the latter field of study. The same remarks apply to Stage C degrees.

Table 6 – Distribution of graduates by field of study, as a percentage

	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Degrees at level B Diplômes de niveau B										
Canada	1960	42	13	1	4	8	8	12	10	2
	1965	47	18	1	2	7	10	6	8	2
	1970	43	23	1	3	6	12	6	5	1
United States of America	1960	11	19	5	2	33	12	9	6	1
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1965	21	21	4	2	25	12	6	5	1
	1970	21	20	4	2	30	9	6	4	2
Degrees at level C Diplômes de niveau C										
Canada	1960	24	9	1	1	26	21	10	6	2
	1965	22	11	.	.	26	21	11	6	2
	1970	18	15	1	1	29	17	11	5	2
United States of America	1960	8	37	6	1	19	14	10	2	2
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1965	16	34	4	.	19	12	10	2	1
	1970	16	36	4	.	21	10	8	2	1

Table 7 – Proportion of women graduates, as a percentage

Country/Pays	Year Année	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Diplômes de niveau B											
Canada	1960	26	33	38	46	5	25	18	.	29	3
	1965	33	38	46	38	6	23	17	1	38	5
	1970	38	43	53	44	9	24	22	1	49	7
United States of America	1960	36	50	73	53	3	28	22	.	38	1
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1965	40	49	75	51	4	25	26	.	45	3
	1970	42	51	74	52	7	28	28	1	52	5
Diplômes de niveau C											
Canada	1960	15	24	18	61	23	15	10	2	10	2
	1965	17	26	22	60	–	18	11	1	19	12
	1970	20	36	27	41	11	19	12	1	27	6
United States of America	1960	29	40	44	34	5	22	13	.	40	2
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1965	31	44	47	40	5	19	16	1	41	4
	1970	37	50	54	30	5	20	20	1	52	5

ASIA

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

1. Trends in enrolment
2. Number of students and total population
3. Number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group
4. Distribution of student population by sex
5. Foreign students and enrolment ratio
6. Distribution of student population by age

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

1. Humanities, education and fine arts
2. Law and social sciences
3. Natural sciences
4. Engineering and agriculture
5. Medical sciences
6. Female students by field of study

III. GRADUATES

1. Trends in the total number of graduates
2. Distribution of graduates by field of study
3. Proportion of women graduates

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. No statistics are available for the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.
2. The following symbols are used in the graphs:

AFG	Afghanistan	IRQ	Iraq	LAO	Laos	SAU	Saudi Arabia
BAH	Bahrain	ISR	Israel	LEB	Lebanon	SIN	Singapore
BUR	Burma	JAP	Japan	MAL	West Malaysia	SRI	Sri Lanka
HKG	Hong Kong	JOR	Jordan	MON	Mongolia	SYR	Syria
IND	India	KMR	Khmer Republic	NEP	Nepal	THA	Thailand
INS	Indonesia	KOR	Republic of Korea	PAK	Pakistan	TUR	Turkey
IRA	Iran	KWT	Kuwait	PHI	Philippines	VIE	Republic of Viet-Nam

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

1. Trends in enrolment

During the decade, the growth in numbers of students enrolled in higher education was particularly rapid in Asian countries. As Table 1 shows, the average growth rate between 1960 and 1970 exceeded 15% per annum in 8 countries; it varied between 10 and 15% in 10 countries and between 5 and 10% in 6. Only in Mongolia can any stabilization in the number of students be seen. Table 2 indicates the rates established between 1950 and 1960 for a number of countries and it will be noticed that, in general, they were considerable during that decade as well.

In some countries (Afghanistan, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Japan, Laos, Nepal and Turkey) the growth in enrolment was, in comparison with the 1960-65 period, more rapid between 1965 and 1970. This accelaration is very marked in Laos, Burma, Nepal and Hong Kong. On the other hand a decline in the growth rate can be seen in all the other countries from 1965 onwards. In certain countries such as Mongolia and Sri Lanka there is even a decrease, in absolute terms, in student numbers. Admittedly in Saudi Arabia and Lebanon, for example, the growth rate remains high (over 16% per annum) in spite of the falling away in comparison with the 1960-65 period. In other countries such as Syria, the Khmer Republic, the Philippines, Israel, Iraq and Indonesia, the rate has noticeably decreased.

Some of these trends can be explained by the differing expansion of the university and non-university sectors of education. In Mongolia the numner of university students increased, between 1965 and 1970, by 6.8% per annum whereas the absolute number of students enrolled in non-university institutions dropped by almost half. In West Malaysia between 1965 and 1970, the number of students enrolled in teacher training colleges dropped by two thirds. It is obvious that this trend depends largely on the part which the non-university sector plays in the different educational systems. In general this is relatively minor, with the sole exception of Turkey, where enrolment in this sector has in fact expended to a far greater extent than university student enrolment.

In almost all countries part-time students are not identified in the statistics. Their proportion is known only in Japan where it was approximately 17% in 1970 as against 20% in 1965.

Lastly it should be noted that although higher education institutions were set up in Bahrain and Kuwait in 1966, the annual growth rates of student enrolment in these countries are not shown in Table 1. These rates, which are extremely high (85% in Bahrain and 60% in Kuwait), are accounted for by the recent development of higher education in these two countries. Cypriot students pursuing higher education studies are largely studying abroad; the case of Cyprus is therefore considered under sub-section 5. In the Yemen Arab Republic and in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen higher education commenced only in 1970.

Table 1 - Average annual growth rates of enrolment in higher education (as a %)

Country/Pays	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70
Afghanistan	15.8	15.5	16.2
Burma/Birmanie	11.0	7.0	15.2
Hong-Kong	11.6	4.7	19.0
India/Inde	12.0	10.3	13.8
Indonesia/Indonésie	15.6	19.5	11.1
Iran	9.3	8.4	10.3
Iraq/Irak	13.2	18.3	8.4
Israel/Israël	12.8	18.1	7.8
Japan/Japon	8.7	8.4	9.0
Jordan/Jordanie	16.5	26.6	7.2
Khmer Republic/République khmère	17.3	31.0	9.3
Republic of Korea/République de Corée	7.4	7.5	7.3
Laos	14.1	7.3	21.4
Lebanon/Liban	19.5	26.0	16.0
Malaysia/Malaisie	7.7	9.5	5.9
Mongolia/Mongolie	0	3.0	−3.0
Nepal/Népal	15.5	11.8	21.0
Pakistan	11.2	12.2	10.0
Philippines	8.6	11.9	4.7
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	20.6	22.7	18.6
Singapore/Singapour	5.0	11.7	−0.1
Republic of Sri Lanka/République du Sri Lanka	10.1	24.9	−3.0
Syrian Arab Republic/République arabe syrienne	10.9	17.8	4.4
Thailand/Thailande	2.0	−4.4	8.7
Turkey/Turquie	10.0	8.3	11.8
Republic of Viet-Nam/République du Viêt-nam	16.2	18.0	14.1

NOTES – Jordan: From 1967 data refer to the east bank only.

Iran: Growth rates are calculated for university and teacher training college students. Statistics for other non-university institutions are available only from 1967 onwards.

Pakistan: Statistics refer to the 1960-1969 period and it has not been possible to separate them from data for Bangladesh.

Table 2 - Average annual growth rates of enrolment in higher education, 1950-1960 (as %)

Country/Pays	1950-60	1950-55	1955-60
Afghanistan	16.1	15.0	17.2
Burma/Birmanie			14.3
India/Inde	9.4	10.8	8.0
Indonesia/Indonésie	22.0	34.0	10.6
Iran	13.7	12.9	14.4
Iraq/Irak	9.8	2.5	17.7
Israel/Israël	11.9	14.9	8.9
Japan/Japon	6.2	7.0	5.3
Republic of Korea/République de Corée	10.5	16.7	4.7
Pakistan	7.9	4.6	11.2
Philippines	4.0	0.1	8.2
Syrian Arab Republic/République arabe syrienne	17.6	13.6	22.0
Thailand/Thailande	5.1	2.6	7.6
Turkey/Turquie	10.2	8.4	11.9

2. Number of students and total population

The number of students per 10,000 inhabitants varies a great deal in Asia from one country to another. In Figure 1 and Table 3 four groups of countries can be distinguished in this respect:

(a) Three countries (Israel, Japan and the Philippines) stand out clearly from all the rest by reason of their high ratio: over 170 students per 10,000 inhabitants in 1970. This number, moreover, increased considerably between 1960 and 1970;

(b) In five countries (Syria, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong and Mongolia) the number ranges from 54 to 66 students per 10,000 inhabitants;

(c) In a third group of countries, the ratio is also fairly low: 48 in Turkey, 44 in Iraq, 38 in Kuwait, 36 in India, 29 in Pakistan, 27 in the Republic of Viet-Nam and 26 in Iran. In these countries, however, it will be seen that the ratio has at least doubled during the decade;

(e) The ratio is very low (under 20) in the other countries: Indonesia, Jordan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Burma, Nepal, Lebanon, Thailand, Kmer Republic, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Laos.

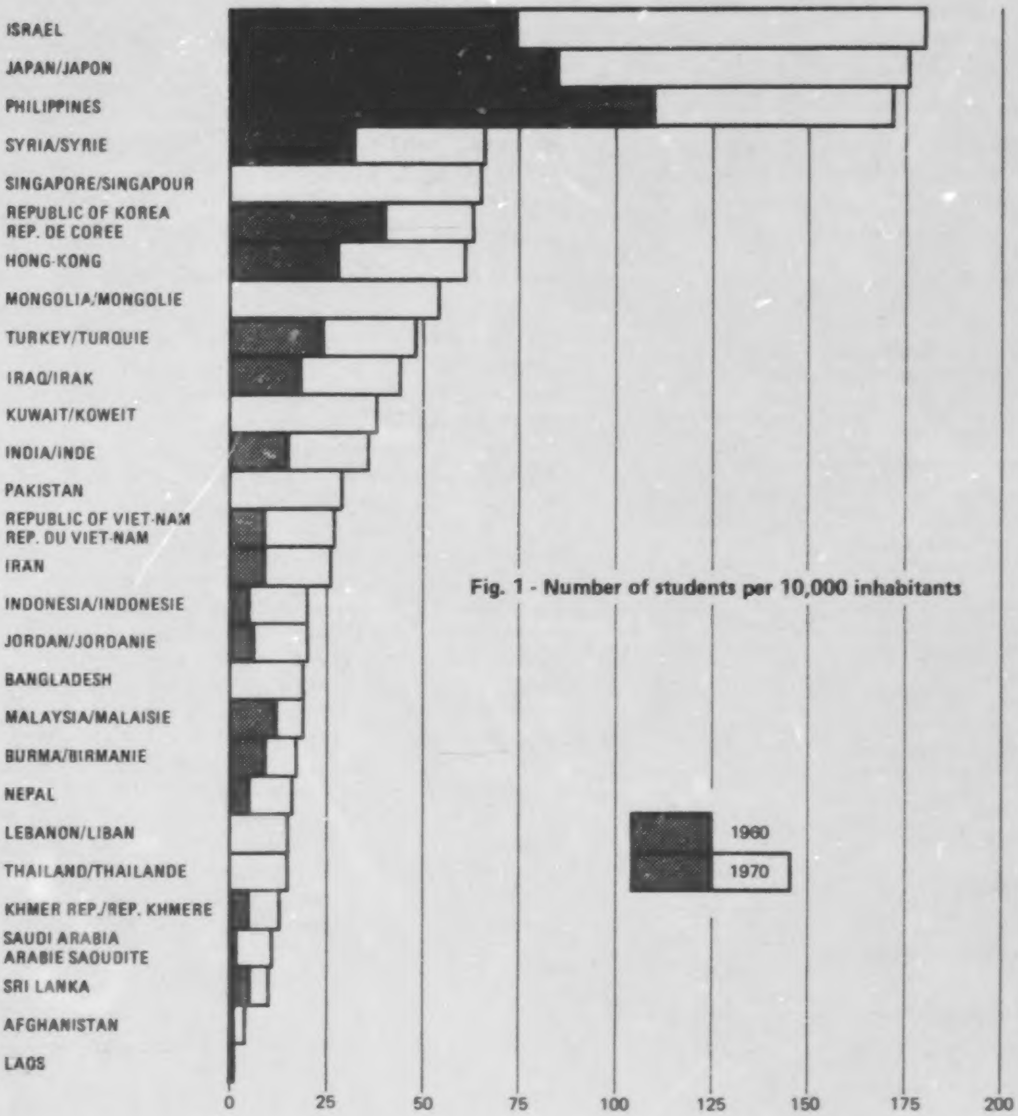


Fig. 1 - Number of students per 10,000 inhabitants

Table 3 - Number of students per 10,000 inhabitants

Country/Pays	1960	1965	1970
Afghanistan	1	2	4
Bangladesh	...	...	19
Burma/Birmanie	9	11	17
Hong-Kong	28	29	61
India/Inde	15	22	36
Indonesia/Indonésie	5	13	20
Iran	9	12	26
Iraq/Irak	18	35	44
Israel/Israël	74	140	180
Japan/Japon	85	121	176
Jordan/Jordanie	6	17	20
Khmer Republic/République khmère	5	10	13
Republic of Korea/République de Corée	40	50	63
Kuwait/Koweït	–	8	38
Laos	1	1	1
Lebanon/Liban	...	9	15
Malaysia/Malaisie	12	16	19
Mongolia/Mongolie	72	73	54
Nepal/Népal	5	8	16
Pakistan	...	...	29
Philippines	110	163	172
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	2	5	11
Singapore/Singapour	...	74	65
Republic of Sri Lanka/République du Sri Lanka	5	13	10
Syrian Arab Republic/République arabe syrienne	32	62	66
Thailand/Thaïlande	...	10	15
Turkey/Turquie	24	31	48
Republic of Viet-Nam/République du Viêt-nam	9	18	27

Table 4 – Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio)

Country/Pays	1960	1965	1970
Afghanistan	0.1	0.3	0.5
Burma/Birmanie	1.0	1.3	2.2
Hong-Kong	4.4	5.3	6.6
India/Inde	1.7	2.7	4.3
Indonesia/Indonésie	0.6	1.5	2.2
Iran	1.2	1.6	3.1
Iraq/Irak	2.0	4.0	5.0
Israel/Israël	10.1	19.9	19.3
Japan/Japon	9.5	13.0	17.1
Jordan/Jordanie	0.6	1.8	2.2
Khmer Republic/République khmère	0.6	1.2	1.5
Republic of Korea/République de Corée	4.7	5.2	7.5
Kuwait/Koweït	–	0.6	2.4
Laos	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lebanon/Liban	...	1.0	1.7
Malaysia/Malaisie	1.5	1.9	2.0
Mongolia/Mongolie	8.2	8.3	6.1
Nepal/Népal	0.6	1.1	1.9
Philippines	12.9	19.0	19.7
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	0.2	0.6	1.3
Singapore/Singapour	...	9.7	8.2
Republic of Sri Lanka/République du Sri Lanka	0.6	1.5	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic/République arabe syrienne	3.7	7.7	8.0
Thailand/Thaïlande	...	1.3	1.9
Turkey/Turquie	2.9	4.4	5.6
Republic of Viet-Nam/République du Viêt-nam	0.9	1.9	3.6

NOTE – It has not been possible to calculate this ratio separately for Bangladesh and Pakistan. In 1969 the ratio stood at 3.9% for the two countries combined.

3. Number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio)

As in the case of the preceding indicator, the disparities between Asian countries are fairly considerable in regard to the enrolment ratio as it has been defined. Although this ratio remains under 8.5% in all countries with the exception of the Philippines (19.7%), Israel (19,3%) and Japan (17.1%) its development since 1960 cannot be ignored (see Table 4 and Figure 2). Whereas in 1960 there were 16 countries where the enrolment ratio was under 2%, there were only 8 such countries in 1970. Thus in India, it more than doubled during the decade, rising from 1.7% in 1960 to 4.3% in 1970; in other terms, the number of students rose from 645,000 in 1960 to slightly over two million in 1970.

It more than doubled in many other countries as well, including Syria, Iraq, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Iran. In Turkey the increase was of the same order: 5.5% in 1970 as against 2.9% in 1960.

It should also be noted that the enrolment ratio has increased considerably in the three countries where it was already fairly high in 1960: the Philippines, Israel and Japan. It seems therefore that from this point of view the gap separating these countries from others in Asia has continued to widen.

4. Distribution of the student population by sex

In 1970 the proportion of women students in higher education varied from country to country ranging from 8.0% in Saudi Arabia to 55% in the Philippines (Table 5). In the latter country women students have, since 1960, been in the majority. The proportion exceeds 40% in 5 countries (Philippines, Kuwait, Sri Lanka, Israel and Thailand) and it will be seen that in two of them, Sri Lanka and Thailand, it has made very marked progress since 1960; in Burma it is now close on 40%. In 13 countries the proportion of women students ranges from 20 to 30% and it is still under 20% in 8 countries.

Table 5 also shows the enrolment ratio calculated separately for men and women. In the Philippines and Kuwait this ratio is higher for women than for men. In Israel, Sri Lanka and Thailand, differences between the two enrolment ratios are not now very significant. In the other countries – although the disparities have lessenred during the period under review – enrolment is still extremely unequal as regards the sexes. In Japan for example, the enrolment ratio for men is 24.4% as against 9.7% for women; in Syria it is 12.6% compared with 3%; in the Republic of Korea 10.9% as against 3.8%; in Turkey 8.6% as against 2.3%; in Iraq 7.6% as against 2.3% and in India 6.3% compared with 2%.

5. Foreign students and enrolment ratio

According to the survey conducted by the Unesco Office of Statistics, the number of foreign students in Asia represented, in 1970, approximately 15% of the world total. In Lebanon over half the total number of

Fig. 2 - Student population as a percentage of total population in the 20 to 24 year age group

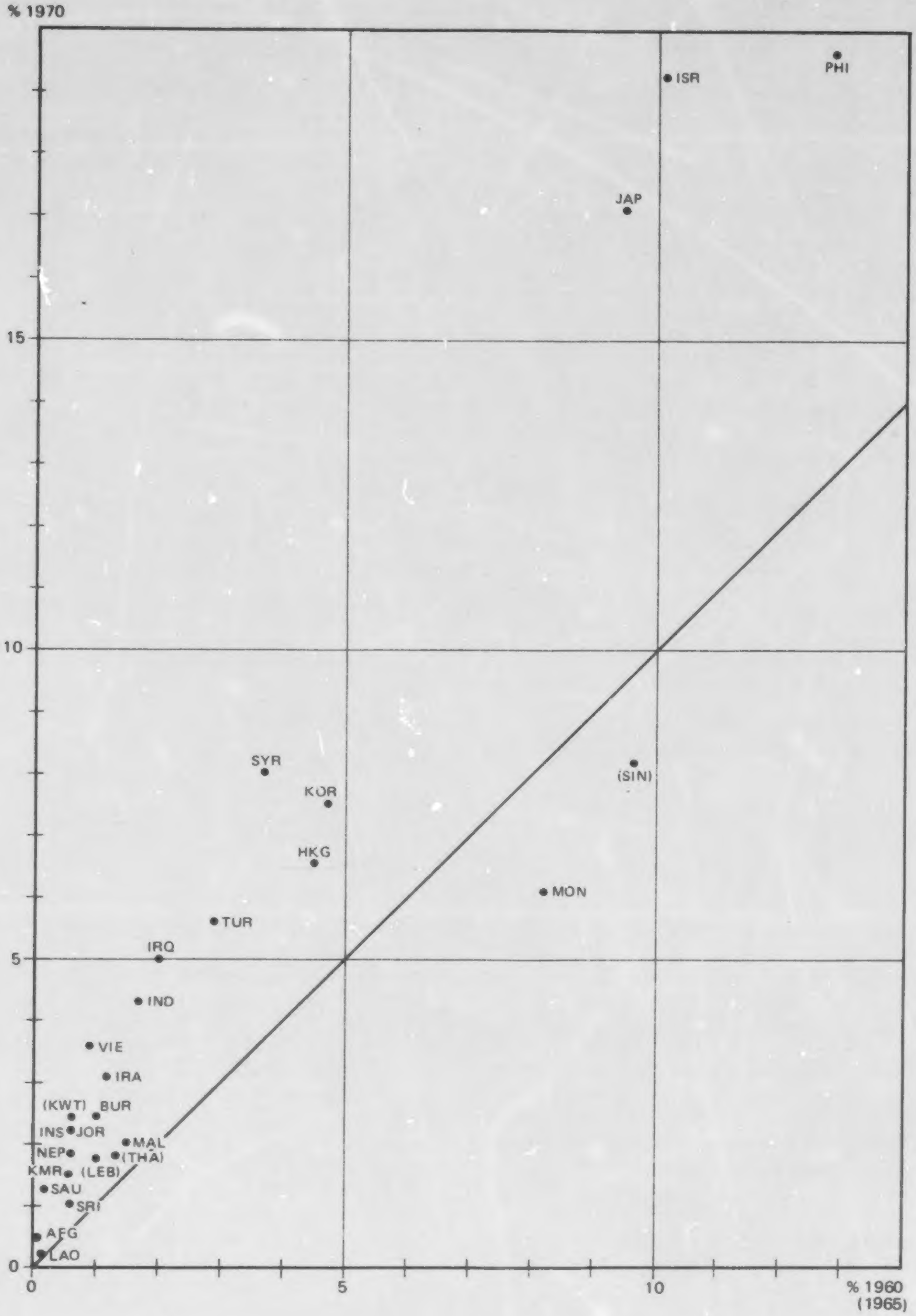


Table 5 - Male (M) and female (F) enrolment ratios[1] and percentage of women among the student population

Country/Pays	Enrolment ratio (%) Rapport de scolarisation (%)						Female students as percentage of total enrolment % de femmes parmi les effectifs		
	1960		1965		1970				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1960	1965	1970
Afghanistan	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	9	19	15
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Burma/Birmanie	...	...	1.5	0.7	2.8	1.7	...	32	37
Hong-Kong	4.8	3.9	6.1	4.4	8.8	4.2	40	39	30
India/Inde	2.8	0.6	4.2	1.1	6.3	2.2	17	21	24
Indonesia/Indonésie	1.0	0.3	2.3	0.7	3.3	1.1	19	25	25
Iran	2.3	0.5	2.3	0.7	4.5	1.6	17	24	26
Iraq/Irak	3.0	0.9	5.7	2.2	7.6	2.3	23	27	22
Israel/Israël	12.4	7.6	23.7	15.9	21.5	16.9	36	39	42
Japan/Japon	15.3	3.9	19.8	8.3	24.4	9.7	21	25	28
Jordan/Jordanie	0.9	0.3	2.4	1.2	2.9	1.4	24	32	30
Khmer Republic/République khmère	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Republic of Korea/République de Corée	7.8	1.6	8.9	3.2	10.9	3.8	17	25	24
Kuwait/Koweït	–	–	0.6	0.1	1.9	3.4	–	42	48
Laos	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	12	16	19
Lebanon/Liban	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18	23
Malaysia/Malaisie	1.9	1.0	2.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	34	34	30
Nepal/Népal	...	...	1.8	0.4	2.9	0.7	...	17	18
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Philippines	12.4	13.4	17.4	20.7	17.5	22.0	51	54	55
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	0.5	–	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.2	–	3	8
Singapore/Singapour	9.3	3.0	12.1	7.2	11.2	5.1	23	36	30
Republic of Sri Lanka/République du Sri Lanka	0.9	0.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	24	32	43
Syrian Arab Republic/République arabe syrienne	6.0	1.3	12.4	2.7	12.6	3.0	17	17	18
Thailand/Thaïlande	...	...	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.6	30	34	42
Turkey/Turquie	4.5	1.2	6.4	2.0	8.6	2.3	20	21	19
Republic of Viet-Nam/République du Viêt-nam	1.5	0.3	2.9	1.0	5.1	2.1	17	24	29

1. Number of students in relation to the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group

students are foreigners and, from this point of view, it is the principal country in which foreign students are enrolled. The percentage of foreign students in the student population is also high in Kuwait (24%), Syria (20%), Saudi Arabia (16.5%) and Singapore (14%). Iraq (8%) and Turkey (4%), where the numbers of foreign students are increasing in relative importance, should also be added to this group. In the majority of other countries this percentage is fairly low although, in absolute terms, certain countries such as Japan and India have a considerable foreign student enrolment.

Attention should be drawn to the fact, furthermore, that a large number of nationals of certain countries study abroad. This is particularly the case with Cyprus and Jordan whose students are practically all studying abroad.

The effect of these two factors – foreign students and students abroad – may thus be fairly significant in the calculation of the enrolment ratio. This has been calculated in Table 6 in three different ways: the first column gives the total enrolment (national plus foreign students) in each country; the second column shows only national enrolled in their own countries; and the third column shows the total number of national students, including those abroad. The countries where the differences between the theree ratios were minimal are not shown in the table.

In countries where the proportion of foreign students is high (Lebanon, Kuwait and Syria), the ratio calculated by taking into account only national students differs fairly noticeably from the overall ratio. The size of the student population enrolled abroad has a considerable effect in the case of Cyprus and Jordan. This effect is also felt, but to a lesser extent, in Malaysia, Mongolia and Jordan. This effect is also felt, but to a lesser extent, in Malaysia, Mongolia and Hong Kong.

Table 6 - Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age

Country/Pays	National and foreign students enrolled in the country[1] Effectifs nationaux et étrangers dans le pays[1]		National students enrolled in the country[1] Effectifs nationaux dans le pays[1]		National students enrolled in the country and abroad[1] Effectifs nationaux dans le pays et à l'étranger[1]	
	1965	1970	1965	1970	1965	1970
Cyprus/Chypre	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	6.3	15.3
Hong-Kong	5.3	6.6	5.3	6.6	8.1	8.1
Iran	1.6	3.1	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.6
Iraq/Irak	4.0	5.0	3.8	4.6	4.4	5.1
Israel/Israël	19.9	19.3	19.4	18.2	20.9	20.1
Jordan/Jordanie	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.2	11.5	14.3
Kuwait/Koweit	0.6	2.4	0.6	1.8	2.5	2.6
Laos	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Lebanon/Liban	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
Malaysia/Malaisie	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.2
Mongolia/Mongolie	8.3	6.1	8.3	6.1	10.7	7.3
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.4
Singapore/Singapour	9.7	8.2	8.1	7.1	9.1	8.2
Syrian Arab Republic/Rép. arabe syrienne	7.7	8.0	5.9	6.4	7.7	8.9
Thailand/Thaïlande	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.5	2.2
Turkey/Turquie	4.4	5.6	4.2	5.4	4.4	5.6
Republic of Viet-Nam/Rép. du Viêt-nam	1.9	3.6	1.9	3.6	2.2	4.0

1. In relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group

Table 7 - Distribution of student population by age (%)

Country/Pays	Year Année	under 20 years moins de 20 ans	20-24 years 20-24 ans	25-29 years 25-29 ans	30 years and over 30 ans et plus
Afghanistan	1967	43.0	55.7	1.3	–
	1970	46.7	53.3		–
India/Inde(Professional education)	1960	39.6	46.4	10.4	3.5
	1967	51.0	39.8	9.1	
Iran	1969	14.2	55.7	18.5	11.6
Jordan/Jordanie	1970	54.4	45.2	0.4	–
Republic of Korea/République de Corée	1966	22.9	66.2	9.9	1.0
	1970	21.2	68.1	8.4	2.3
Kuwait/Koweit	1970	30.8	57.5	7.8	3.8
Malaysia/Malaisie	1966	84.9	← 15.1 →		
	1970	45.4	← 54.6 →		
Turkey/Turquie	1968	18.4	60.1	17.7	3.7
	1970	14.4	63.6	19.1	2.9

6. Distribution of student population by age

Data on the age structure of the student population were available only for 8 countries in Asia (see Table 7). In relating the number of students to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group, the diversity of this structure is not taken into account. It has been established, for example, that the proportion of students under 20 years of age is not the same in these eight countries. Moreover, the variation in this structure over the years in a single country may have an important bearing on calculation of enrolment ratios by age. For example, the structure has changed considerably in Malaysia although this can be explained by the rapid decrease in the number of students receiving short-term training in teacher training institutions.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

Tables 8 and 9 show, respectively, the average annual growth rates and the distribution of students by field of study. The analysis of trends in each field of study in the various countries under review has been prepared on the basis of these two tables.

It should be noted that the growth rates calculated for some fields of study refer to a fairly small number of students and, for this reason, only rates which appear to be significant are taken into account in the analysis. Furthermore data are not available in all countries for all the years considered. For example, in Iran data are available only from 1965 onwards and are not comparable with those for 1970; in Thailand, following the re-organization of higher education, statistics for the 1965-70 period are not comparable with those for 1960-65; for Bangladesh and Pakistan the data refer to 1970 only, as the distinction between the two countries could not be made in statistics available for preceding years; as far as India is concerned, the period considered is from 1960 to 1967.

Several graphs have been prepared on the basis of Table 9 and reference should therefore be made to this Table for all the notes concerning the data used.

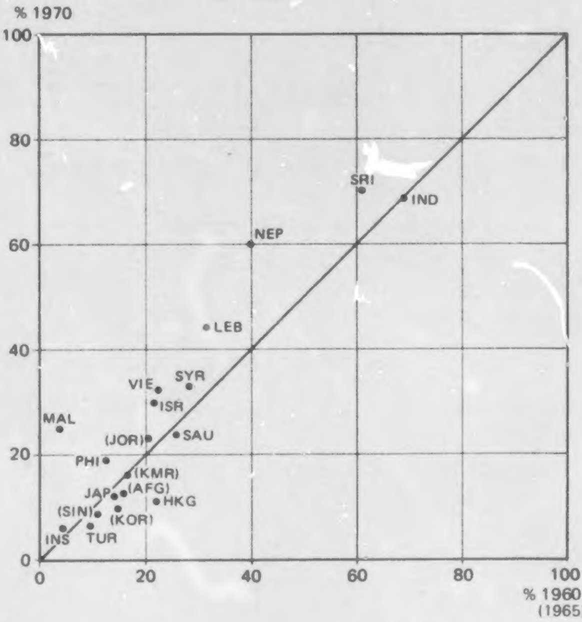
1. Humanities, education and fine arts

In India, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, the classification by field of study does not correspond entirely with the system used in this study. In India students enrolled in humanities, natural sciences and in most of the subjects under the head of social sciences are shown together and constitute about 70% of the total student population (Table 9 and Fig. 3). This percentage has remained stable since 1960 and it is not possible at the present time to ascertain trends in each of these three fields of study. In the Philippines, humanities and natural sciences, classified together, represent 19% of the total number of students in 1969 as against 13% in 1960. In Sri Lanka, available statistics do not distinguish the humanities from "education" (teacher training) and the social sciences. However, it can be noted that the percentage of students enrolled in these three fields of study reached 70% in 1970 as against 61% in 1960.

The percentage of students in humanities is very high (over 40%) particularly in Bangladesh, Burma, Lebanon, Nepal and Pakistan. As Figure 3 shows, this proportion has increased noticeably in Malaysia (25% in 1970 as against 4% in 1960), Nepal and Lebanon. Beginning in 1965, however, a decline (in some cases a considerable decline) can be seen in the growth rate of these enrolments (Table 8). Thus in Syria, the very rapid growth rate between 1960 and 1965 (27.6% per annum) meant that the proportion of students in this category rose from 29% in 1960 to 43% in 1965; in 1970 it is no more than 33%, as a result of a drop in the number of these students between 1965 and 1970.

In general the proportion of students in "education" (teacher training) dropped or remained stable in 1970 compared with 1960 or 1965. A decrease is particularly noticeable in countries where the figure was fairly high in 1960 or 1965 (see Figure 4).

Fig. 3 - Humanities – Percentage of students



In West Malaysia, 85% of students enrolled in 1960 were studying with a view to taking up a teaching career; in 1970, this percentage had dropped to 20%. In other countries, such as the Philippines, although this proportion is higher in 1970 than in 1960, a drop can be seen between 1965 and 1970. This is also revealed in Table 8 where the growth rate of enrolment in this category, which had been 30% per annum between 1960 and 1965 in the Philippines, was –4.5% between 1960 and 1969.

Table 8 – Average annual growth rates of enrolment by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Period Période	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Afghanistan	1965-70	10.9	26.6	–	9.7	3.5	11.6	25.6	13.9	39.2
Hong-Kong	1961-70	9.8	7.7	16.7	–	27.0	12.6	25.0	7.5	–
	1961-66	10.7	18.0	7.6	–	16.0	15.0	11.3	8.2	–
	1966-70	10.7	0.6	47.0	–	41.0	14.9	48.0	8.3	–
India/Inde	1960-67	11.6[1]	10.8	...	7.5	17.6[2]	...[1]	10.6	10.8	10.5
Indonesia/Indonésie	1959-71	15.6	12.6	34.0	8.3	20.0	19.7	29.0	10.8	16.5
Iraq/Irak	1960-70	11.9		–	4.8	11.2	33.4	16.0	9.9	14.7
	1960-65	16.5		–	6.4	16.9	55.5	24.6	14.9	10.8
	1965-70	7.5		–	3.3	5.8	14.4	8.1	5.1	18.8
Israel/Israël	1960-70	16.5	6.3	12.6	9.4	18.2	11.7	11.7	8.0	3.5
	1960-65	20.1	16.6	18.4	18.8	16.8	12.0	12.3	1.5	–0.6
	1965-70	12.9	–3.1	7.2	0.7	19.6	11.3	11.2	14.9	7.8
Japan/Japon	1959-70	8.0	6.4	13.5	8.2		5.3	12.5	4.4	6.4
	1959-65	7.9	3.4	11.5	8.5		6.4	13.7	5.2	6.0
	1965-70	9.2	15.6	17.2	7.8		3.9	11.0	3.5	6.8
Khmer Republic République khmère	1965-70	7.7	2.8	9.2	29.4[3]	–0.5	25.6	–5.3	22.1	–
Republic of Korea République de Corée	1965-70	–1.9	17.8	0.5	–2.4	6.3	6.5	13.1	9.5	3.3
Laos	1965-70	–	30.6	–	16.0		–	–	24.3	–
Lebanon/Liban	1962-69	26.0	21.0	–	3.5	36.0	21.0	6.1	4.1	7.3
Malaysia/Malaisie occidentale	1960-70	28.4	–6.9	–	–	–	36.5	11.6	26.8	–
	1960-66	32.0	7.3	–	–	–	34.0	8.3	27.0	–
	1966-70	24.0	–25.0	–	–	...[4]	40.0	16.7	26.0	23.0
Nepal/Népal	1965-69	33.0	–2.5	19.3	12.6	10.6	7.1	–	–	–
Philippines	1960-69	13.6[1]	13.3	6.4	3.8	7.3	...[1]	10.5	–3.6	–1.3
	1960-65	16.2[1]	30.0	10.9	–0.2	2.5	...[1]	16.3	–8.5	–3.2
	1965-69	10.4[1]	–4.5	1.1	9.1	13.6	...[1]	3.6	3.0	1.1
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	1960-70	19.5	–	–	14.6	16.7	25.2	–	26.3	–
	1960-65	25.9	–	–	17.1	14.7	19.3	–	10.5	–
	1965-70	13.4	43.0	–	12.1	18.8	31.3	29.1	44.4	22.7
Singapore/Singapour	1966-71	–2.7	–21.0	7.8	3.6	8.8	–3.7	27.0	–3.9	–
Republic of Sri Lanka République du Sri Lanka	1960-70	9.8[5]	...[5]	–	13.9	...[5]	9.3	9.1	4.0	29.0
	1960-66	22.0[5]	...[5]	–	12.3	...[5]	7.8	15.4	9.6	40.0
	1966-70	5.6[5]	...[5]	–	16.4	...[5]	11.6	0.3	–3.7	12.7
Syrian Arab Republic République arabe syrienne	1960-70	12.4	0.1	–	–0.5	17.1	15.0	23.4	15.5	42.3
	1960-65	27.6	3.0	–	10.3	15.4	14.9	21.3	9.0	60.0
	1965-70	–1.0	–2.8	20.8	–10.3	18.8	15.0	25.6	22.5	26.7
Thailand/Thaïlande	1967-70	12.7	30.0	1.1	4.9	5.7	19.4	27.0	7.9	13.0
Turkey/Turquie	1960-70	6.4	9.1	3.3	–	10.0	11.6	20.1	14.6	2.2
	1960-65	8.5	16.0	–3.3	–1.1	10.5	11.6	11.8	13.3	2.5
	1965-70	4.3	2.6	10.3	1.0	9.5	11.5	29.0	15.9	1.8
Republic of Viet-Nam République du Viêt-nam	1960-69	21.0	8.5	11.7	22.0	30.0	10.4	3.3	8.7	19.1
	1960-65	23.4	0.5	12.4	21.8	42.9	11.2	–2.4	17.2	23.5
	1965-69	16.8	19.3	10.8	21.0	14.0	9.5	10.7	–1.0	13.8

1. Natural sciences are included with humanities.
2. Commerce only - the other social sciences are included with humanities.
3. Law and economics.
4. Enrolment in the social sciences rose from 133 in 1966 to 2,650 in 1970.
5. Education and social sciences are included with humanities.

Table 9 – Distribution of students by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Afghanistan	1965	16	13	–	15	13	12	8	18	4
	1970	13	20	–	11	7	10	13	16	10
Bangladesh	1970	44	2	–	4	26	17	2	3	1
Burma/Birmanie	1965	40	4	–	1	10	22	9	12	2
Hong-Kong	1961	22	19	2	–	18	14	18	6	–
	1966	19	23	1	–	19	14	16	5	–
	1970	12	9	2	–	35	9	31	3	–
India/Inde	1960	69[1]	3	–	4	7[2]	...[1]	7	6	2
	1967	69[1]	3	–	3	10[2]	...[1]	7	6	2
Indonesia/Indonésie	1959	5	28	–	19	17	1	4	14	4
	1971	6	22	1	9	28	2	16	9	5
Iran[3]	1965	28	4	3	13	7	7	11	24	3
	1970	20	3	4	3	21	13	19	13	4
Iraq/Irak	1960	36		–	15	20	4	9	13	4
	1965	33		–	9	19	14	11	11	3
	1970	31		1	7	17	18	11	10	5
Israel/Israël	1960	22	22	1	6	13	15	14	5	3
	1965	27	23	1	6	14	13	12	3	1
	1970	30	12	1	4	21	14	13	3	1
Japan/Japon	1959	15	10	2	10	35	4	14	6	4
	1965	14	8	2	44		4	18	5	4
	1970	13	10	2	43		3	18	3	3
Jordan/Jordanie	1966	21	46	–	–	19	6	3	3	3
	1970	23	30	–	–	31	11	–	4	–
Khmer Republic République khmère	1965	17	19	8	8[5]	4	7	29	8	–
	1970	16	14	8	17[5]	3	15	14	13	1
Republic of Korea République de Corée	1965	15	9	5	5	19	9	19	9	10
	1970	10	14	4	3	18	8	25	10	8
Kuwait/Koweït	1970	21	25	–	6	34	13	–	–	–
Laos	1965	–	9	–	48		–	–	43	–
	1970	–	13	–	38		–	–	48	–
Lebanon/Liban	1962	32	5	2	29	11	5	5	9	2
	1965	35	3	2	19	27	4	4	6	1
	1969	44	5	2	10	27	6	2	3	1

Malaysia/Malaisie occidentale	1960	4	85	–	–	–	1	8	–	1
	1966	12	70	–	–	1	5	7	2	3
	1970	25	20	1	–	16	15	11	4	7
Nepal/Népal	1965	40	3	1	2	30	24	–	–	–
	1969	60	1	1	1	22	15	–	–	–
Pakistan[6]	1970	43	4	–	5	11	16	7	5	8
Philippines[7]	1960	13[1]	18	1	4	39	...[1]	9	13	1
	1965	16[1]	38	1	2	25	...[1]	11	5	1
	1969	19[1]	26	1	3	34	...[1]	10	4	1
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	1960	26	–	–	47	21	5	–	1	–
	1965	30	4	–	37	15	4	7	1	2
	1970	24	11	–	28	15	7	11	2	2
Singapore/Singapour	1966	11	37	5	2	12	13	12	8	–
	1971	9	10	7	3	17	10	37	6	–
Republic of Sri Lanka République du Sri Lanka	1960	61[8]	...[8]	–	1	...[8]	9	4	17	–
	1966	76[8]	...[8]	–	–	...[8]	16	4	11	1
	1970	70[8]	...[8]	–	1	...[8]	10	5	11	2
Syrian Arab Republic République arabe syrienne	1960	29	2	–	43	9	8	4	6	–
	1965	43	1	1	31	8	7	4	4	2
	1970	33	1	2	14	15	11	11	9	4
Thailand/Thaïlande[9]	1959	2	6	2	26	46	5	4	6	3
	1965	4	15	2	24	31	4	5	10	5
	1967	6	16	2	8	33	4	6	13	7
	1970	6	25	2	7	27	5	8	11	7
Turkey/Turquie	1960	10	6	2	22	29	5	12	9	6
	1965	10	8	1	14	32	6	14	11	4
	1970	7	5	1	9	29	6	26	13	3
Republic of Viet-Nam République du Viêt-Nam	1960	23	8	3	19	3	25	3	15	1
	1965	29	4	2	22	7	19	1	15	1
	1969	32	4	2	28	7	16	1	8	1

1. Natural sciences are included with humanities.
2. Commerce only; the other social sciences are included with humanities.
3. The data are not not comparable since in 1965 the majority of non-university institutions were not yet taken into consideration.
4. Universities and higher teacher training colleges. The other non-university institutions whose enrolments represent 12% of the total have not been taken into consideration.
5. Law and economics.
6. Students enrolled in arts and sciences colleges at the intermediate level representing 53% of the total number of students, are not classified by field of study.
7. Private education: over 90% of total enrolment.
8. Education and social sciences are included with humanities.
9. The period 1959-65 is not strictly comparable with the period 1967-70.

Fig. 4 - "Education" - Percentage of students

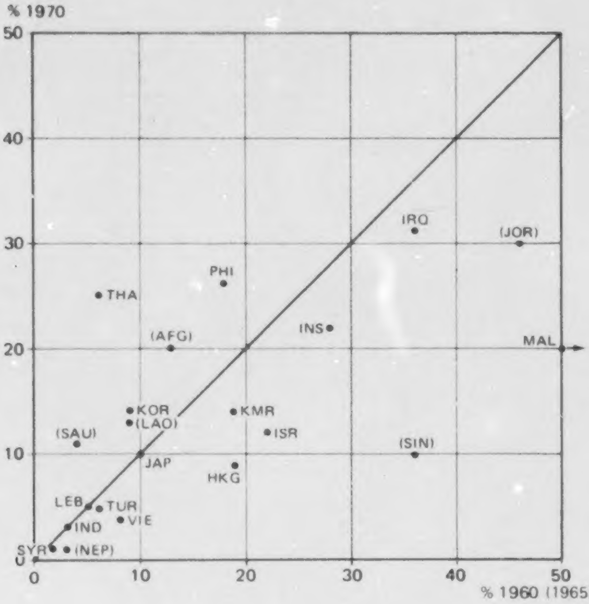
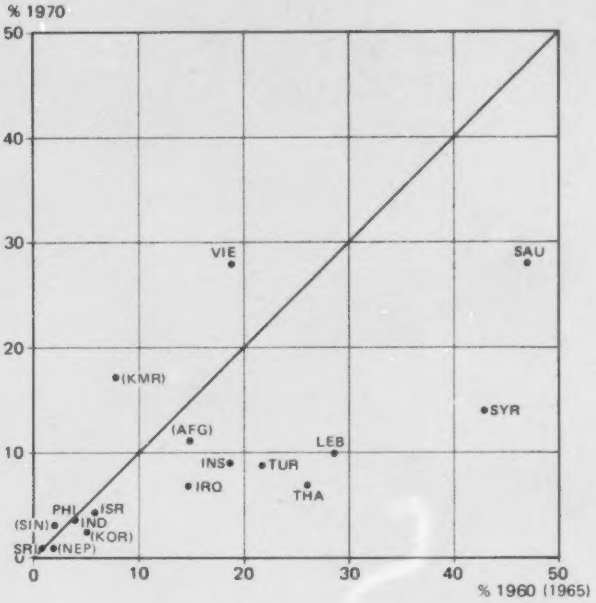


Fig. 5 - Law - percentage of students



The reverse tendency can be seen in India, Japan and the Republic of Viet-Nam where the growth of enrolment in this category was more marked from 1965 onwards.

As regards the fine arts, the proportion of students barely exceeds 2% in almost all countries.

2. Law and social sciences

The relative importance of law continues to decline in all Asian countries, the only exceptions being the Republic of Viet-Nam (28% in 1969 as against 19% in 1960) and the Khmer Republic for law and economics (17% in 1970 as against 8% in 1965). As Figure 5 shows, the proportion of students in this category is under 5% in many countries, and the same applies to Bangladesh, Iran and Pakistan. The decrease in this percentage has been very marked in Syria (14% in 1970 as against 43% in 1960), Lebanon (10% in 1969 as against 29% in 1962), Turkey (9% in 1970 as against 22% in 1960), Indonesia, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. In Thailand, before the re-organization of higher studies, law represented about 25% of the total number of students; this proportion now stands at 7%.

The proportion of students in social sciences and law is fairly stable in Japan, but is also very high: over 40% in 1970. A stabilization or decrease in this percentage can also be seen in other countries where social science students were strongly represented in 1960 (Philippines and Turkey) or in 1965 (Laos and Nepal). The same tendency is found in Thailand both before the reform of higher education (46% in 1959 and 31% in 1965) and after (33% in 1967 and 27% in 1970). The relative importance of this category appears, thus, to be increasing on the whole in countries where it was not as high in 1960, although in Figure 6 notable exceptions such as Iraq, the Republic of Korea and Saudi Arabia can be identified. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the increase has been clearly marked in Lebanon (27% in 1969 as against 11% in 1962), Indonesia (28% in 1971 as against 17% in 1959), Syria, Israel and Hong Kong and, more recently, Malaysia. Chronological series are not yet available for Bangladesh, Iran and Pakistan but in 1970 the proportion of students in the social sciences in these three countries stood at 26, 21 and 11% respectively.

3. Natural sciences

As we have already stated, in India and the Philippines this field of study is included with humanities.

In six countries (Saudi Arabia, Lebanon. Turkey, Thailand, Japan and Indonesia), the natural sciences represent under 7% of the total student population in 1970 (see Figure 7). In 1960 this percentage was also very low in Iraq, Malaysia and Syria but a very distinct increase in these countries is shown when we take 1970 into consideration. In Iraq, for example, it rose from 4% in 1960 to 18% in 1970. The same tendency is evident in the Kmer Republic and Jordan during the 1965-70 period. In Iran the proportion of students in this category almost doubled between 1968 (12%) and 1970 (21%).

Lastly, Figure 7 establishes that the relative importance of this field of study has decreased in the countries where it exceeded 10% of the total student population in 1960 or 1965.

Fig. 6 - Social sciences - Percentage of students

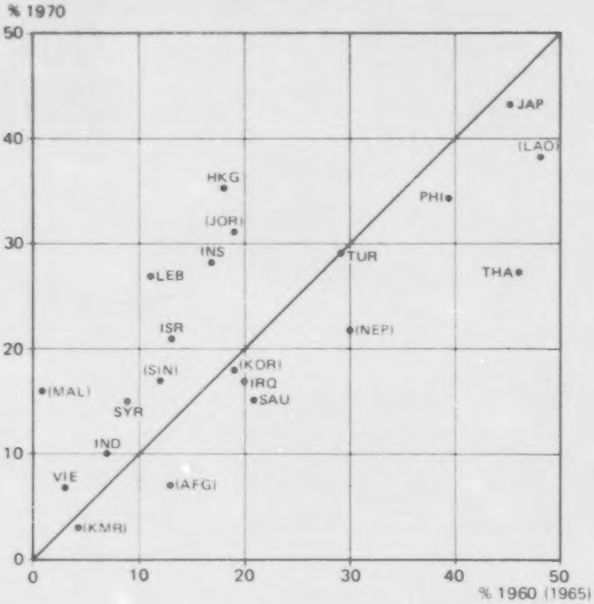


Fig. 7 - Natural sciences - Percentage of students

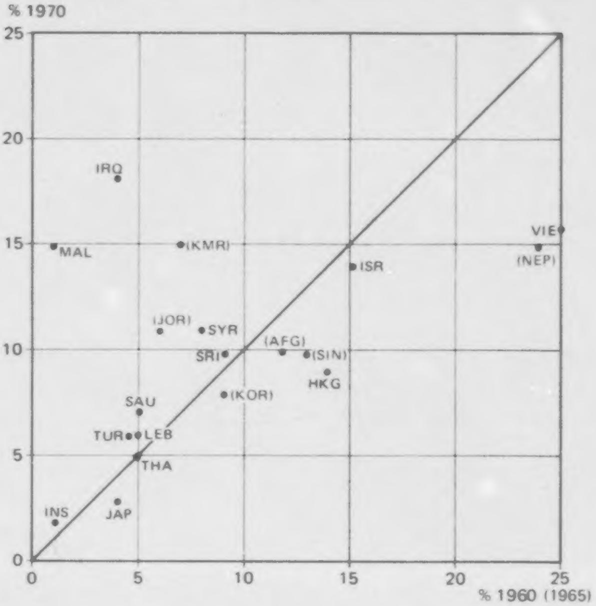
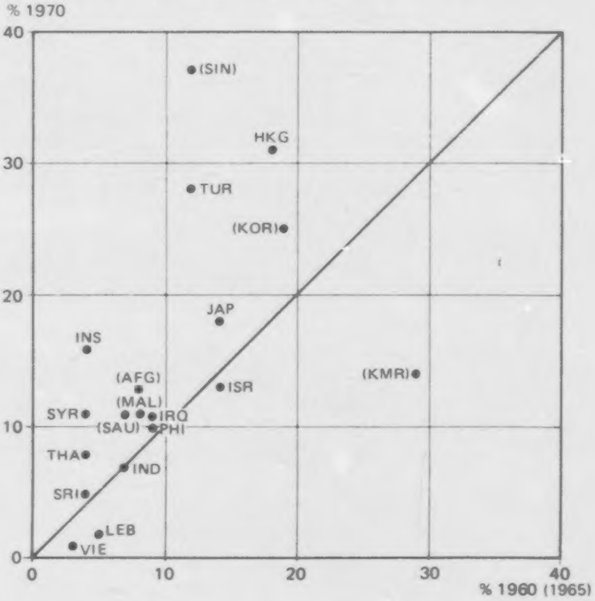


Fig. 8 - Engineering - Percentage of students



4. Engineering and agriculture

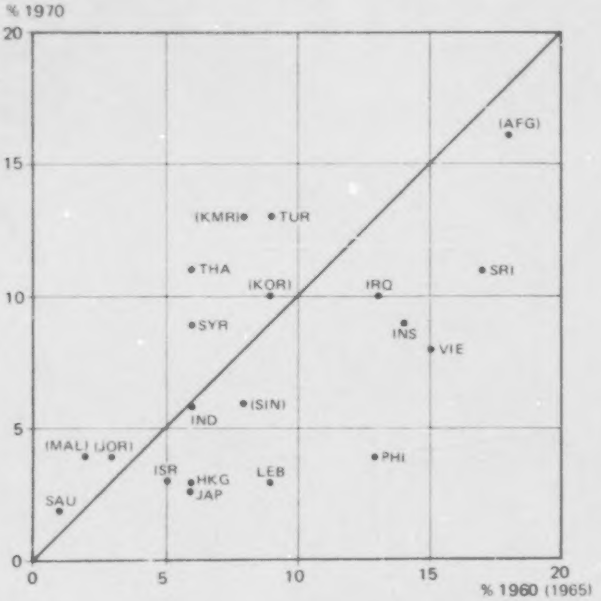
Engineering has been marked by considerable development in the majority of Asian countries, as is shown in the very rapid growth rates in the numbers enrolled in this field in certain countries as, for example, Indonesia, Syria, Thailand and Turkey (Table 8). In Figure 8 we can see the increase in the percentage represented by engineering students. Thus, between 1960 and 1970, this percentage rose from 4 to 16% in Indonesia, from 4 to 11% in Syria, from 12 to 28% in Turkey and from 4 to 8% in Thailand. It is only in the Kmer Republic that this field of study has declined in appreciable fashion: 14% in 1970 as against 29% in 1960. It should, however, be noted that the percentage in the Lebanon and the Republic of Viet-Nam, already very low in 1960, has declined still for further other and is now below 2%.

As regards agriculture, the number of students seldom represents more than 5% of the total number, the percentage in many countries standing at 1 or 2% throughout the decade. A considerable increase in the percentage can be seen in Afghanistan (10% in 1970 as against 4% in 1965), Malaysia (7% in 1970 as against 1% in 1960) and Thailand (7% in 1970 as against 3% in 1959), whereas in Turkey it decreased (3% in 1970 as against 6% in 1960). In the Republic of Korea as in Pakistan the proportion of students in this field of study was 8% in 1970.

5. Medical sciences

A decline in the proportion of students enrolled in the medical sciences can be seen in the majority of Asian countries. In the Lebanon and the Philippines this proportion was reduced by two thirds; in Japan and the Republic of Viet-Nam, by a half (Figure 9). The only significant increase seems to occur in the Kmer Republic (13% in 1970 as against 8% in 1965), Syria and Turkey, as the relative increase in Malaysia, Jordan and Saudi Arabia involves a fairly small number of students – less than 4% of the total student population. The percentage

Fig. 9 - Medical sciences - Percentage of students



in Laos, which is not shown in Figure 9, exceeds 40% but in absolute terms represents only about 200 students.

6. Female students by field of study

Table 10 shows the proportion of women students in each field of study. In section I above it was established that this proportion, calculated in relation to total numbers of students, was extremely low in many countries. It is obvious that the overall rate of female enrolment does not reflect all the profound differences between the sexes in the distribution by fields of study, and this is now revealed in Table 8.

In general the proportion of women among "education" (teacher training) students is much higher than the overall rate. We find, thus, in 1970 that in many countries, such as Bangladesh, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lebanon and Turkey, the representation of women in the "education" category is at least twice as great as in total enrolment. Humanities also represent a field where this rate is very high: 86% in Thailand, 61% in Japan, 43% in Indonesia and 34% in Turkey. It is interesting to note in this respect that in Japan female enrolment has increased mainly in humanities, "education" and medical sciences. The increase in the proportion of women in the last-mentioned category of studies has also been very marked in the Philippines: 81% in 1969 as against 68% in 1960. In addition to these two countries, female enrolment in medical science studies is fairly considerable in many other countries.

Although not as high, the female enrolment rate in social sciences and natural sciences frequently shows an increase, particularly in Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, the Philippines and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The percentage is very low in engineering, rising to 11% only in the Khmer Republic (1971) and Burma (1965). Comparison between this field of study and agriculture shows that female enrolment in the latter is higher although, in absolute terms, the number of such students is fairly restricted.

III. GRADUATES

1. Trends in the total number of graduates

As already indicated, graduates are classsified according to three "stages of diploma" (levels of qualification obtained):

Stage A:	Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree
Stage B:	First university degrees or equivalent
Stage C:	Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Table 11 has been prepared with the aim of indicating the types of degrees and diplomas taken into consideration in the various countries as well as their relative importance. This distribution of degrees and diplomas according to the level of qualification obtained also highlights the diversity in the structure and organization of higher education in Asia. It can be seen, furthermore, that sometimes very considerable changes occur over the years in the distribution of degrees and diplomas according to the level of qualification obtained. It is thus essential, at the international level, for the analysis to bear on each of these "stages of diploma".

It should be noted that for a certain number of countries, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and Pakistan, data were available in respect of one year only and, as a result, it has not been possible to calculate growth rates.

Table 12 shows annual growth rates in the number of graduates, according to "stage of diploma" obtained, for several countries. Only the most significant rates have been shown in the case of Stage A and C diplomas.

Stage A diplomas play a relatively important part in Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. They show very rapid development more especially in Japan from 1966 onwards, the growth rate exceeding 20% per annum compared with 10.6% per annum during the 1960-66 period. This is all the more remarkable when we see that Stage B diplomas have increased less rapidly and in more consistent fashion during the decade (7.3% per annum). The reverse tendency occurs in the Philippines where Stage A diplomas decreased in absolute terms and in Thailand were their growth was very low between 1966 and 1970).

The growth in the number of Stage B graduates aceelerated from 1965 onwards particularly in Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Thailand and Turkey. The growth rate between 1965 and 1970 in Iraq and Lebanon – over 20% per annum – appears to reflect the rapid expansion of the student population noted in these two countries during

Table 10 – Proportion of female students by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Afghanistan	1965	19	27	46	–	10	13	21	2	14	–
	1970	15	15	26	–	13	5	15	2	26	–
Bangladesh	1970	10	14	26	7	1	4	8	0	19	–
Burma/Birmanie	1965	32	35	50	–	18	47	28	11	33	12
Hong-Kong	1961	36	47	60	22	–	47	28	4	11	–
	1970	30	49	64	36	41	43	21	1	17	–
India/Inde	1960	17	21[1]	31	–	3	1	. . .[1]	1	20	1
	1967	22	28[1]	36	–	4	2	. . .[1]	1	22	1
Indonesia/Indonésie	1959	19	30	31	100	20	9	17	5	17	7
	1971	28	43	36	30	26	32	32	7	33	20
Iran	1970	26	46	31	22	18	23	23	5	34	10
Iraq/Irak	1960	23	37		–	11	14	21	3	29	3
	1970	22	27		21	8	25	29	6	27	4
Israel/Israël[2]	1960	41	54	83	26	24	23	34	2	27	7
	1970	48	68	85	40	30	42	39	5	28	16
Japan/Japon	1959	19	37	38	59	2	18	9	1	23	2
	1970	28	61	63	67	21		13	1	41	6
Jordan/Jordanie	1970	30	40	24	–	–	19	35	–	89	–
Khmer Republic République khmère	1971	21	20	29	39	11	20	25	11	22	11
Republic of Korea	1965	25	42	45	64	5	11	51	1	42	6
République de Corée	1970	24	33	51	72	4	10	42	1	51	6
Kuwait/Koweït	1970	48	66	55	–	29	39	41	–	–	–
Laos	1970	19	–	40	–	7		–	–	23	–
Lebanon/Liban	1965	18	27	33	14	10	10	15	1	34	9
	1969	23	27	60	21	13	13	20	1	33	10
Malaysia/Malaisie occidentale	1966	34	34	40	–	–	17	21	3	14	7
	1970	30	39	44	41	36	31	20	7	17	13
Nepal/Népal	1965	17	27	27	22	3	6	14	–	–	–
	1969	18	24	28	30	2	7	14	–	–	–
Pakistan	1970	19	28	30	35	1	19	16	–	24	2
Philippines	1960	51	50[1]	84	31	16	48	. . .[1]	7	68	9
	1969	55	59[1]	78	21	13	53	. . .[1]	5	81	11
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	1965	3	13	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
	1970	8	12	23	–	2	14	–	–	–	–
Singapore/Singapour	1966	35	38	59	4	17	29	27	0	26	–
	1971	30	63	73	19	41	45	35	5	26	–
Republic of Sri Lanka	1960	24	19[3]	. . .[3]	–	14	. . .[3]	28	–	16	–
République du Sri Lanka	1970	43	49[3]	. . .[3]	–	52	. . .[3]	32	5	37	23
Syrian Arab Republic	1960	17	28	33	–	10	14	13	6	29	2
République arabe syrienne	1970	18	29	26	18	12	14	16	4	18	8
Thailand/Thaïlande	1970	42	86	52	18	20	48	43	2	51	22
Turkey/Turquie	1960	20	43	34	21	22	12	28	7	23	9
	1970	19	34	38	36	19	15	23	7	36	8
Republic of Viet-Nam	1960	17	25	22	10	11	6	10	2	29	8
République du Viêt-Nam	1969	29	39	42	7	19	24	25	1	41	10

[1] Natural sciences are included with humanities.
[2] Universities and higher teacher training colleges.
[3] Education and social sciences are included with humanities

Table 11 – Distribution of higher education graduates by stage of diploma (as a percentage of the total)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level Niveau A	Level Niveau B	Level Niveau C
Afghanistan	1961	–	100	–
	1969	12	88	–
Bangladesh	1970	–	95	5
Hong Kong	1961	72	22	6
	1970	65	30	5
India/Inde	1960	–	84	16
	1966	–	83	17
Indonesia/Indonésie[1]	1971	–	69	31
Iran	1965	–	100	–
	1970	34	62	4
Iraq/Irak	1960	–	100	–
	1970	–	98	2
Israel/Israel[2]	1960	–	74	26
	1970	–	73	27
Japan/Japon	1960	20	78	2
	1970	32	65	3
Jordan/Jordanie	1970	53	45	2
Republic of Korea	1965	32	64	4
République de Corée	1970	29	66	5
Kuwait/Koweït	1970	8	91	1
Laos	1965	42	58	–
	1971	81	19	–
Lebanon/Liban	1961	6	85	9
	1969	8	82	10
Malaysia/Malaisie occidentale	1965	76	24	–
	1970	47	52	1
Nepal/Népal	1969	52	30	18
Pakistan	1969	4	79	16
Philippines	1962	23	76	1
	1968	12	87	1
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	1960	–	100	–
	1970	–	99	1
Singapore/Singapour	1961	49	50	1
	1970	36	62	2
Republic of Sri Lanka	1960	–	100	–
République du Sri Lanka	1969	–	100	–
Syrian Arab Republic	1961	4	86	10
République arabe syrienne	1970	9	85	5
Thailand/Thaïlande	1961	26	72	2
	1970	15	78	7
Turkey/Turquie	1969	–	99	1
Republic of Viet-Nam	1960	–	97	3
République du Viêt-nam	1968	18	76	6

[1] Public universities only: student enrolment in them represents slightly more than 50% of the total number of students.
[2] Universities and equivalent institutions only.

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree.
Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent.
Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Table 12 – Average annual growth rates in the number of graduates (as a %)

Country/Pays	Period Période	Level Niveau A	Level Niveau B	Level Niveau C
Afghanistan	1961-69		9.9	
	1961-65		8.2	
	1965-69		11.6	
Hong Kong	1961-70	11.8	17.2	9.4
	1961-65	–14.1	21.0	–5.0
	1965-70	38.0	10.1	22.6
India/Inde	1960-66		8.0	9.3
Iran	1965-70		15.2	
Iraq/Irak	1960-70		16.1	
	1960-64		8.0	
	1964-70		22.0	
Israel/Israël	1960-70		13.9	14.8
	1960-65		10.8	4.7
	1965-70		17.1	25.8
Japan/Japon	1960-70	14.7	7.3	13.5
	1960-66	10.7	7.1	15.3
	1966-70	21.0	7.6	10.8
Rep. of Korea/Rép. de Corée	1965-70	1.1	4.6	7.9
Lebanon/Liban	1961-69		12.3	
	1961-65		–1.7	
	1965-69		29.0	
Malaysia/Malaisie occidentale	1965-70	0.3	28.6	
Philippines	1962-68	–4.6	9.3	23.0
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	1960-70		22.3	
	1960-65		36.6	
	1965-70		9.4	
Singapore/Singapour	1961-70	6.0	11.9	
	1961-65	14.4	12.6	
	1965-70	–0.3	11.4	
Republic of Sri Lanka	1960-69		22.0	
République du Sri Lanka	1960-65		36.8	
	1965-69		5.8	
Syrian Arab Republic	1961-70		7.4	
République arabe syrienne	1961-65		9.9	
	1965-70		5.4	
Thailand/Thaïlande	1961-70	4.4	12.7	27.0
	1961-66	6.6	7.7	30.0
	1966-70	1.6	19.4	25.0
Turkey/Turquie	1960-70		12.8	
	1960-65		9.2	
	1965-70		16.6	
Rép. of Viet-Nam/Rép. du Viêt-nam	1960-68		18.2	30.0

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree.
Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent.
Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Table 13 – Distribution by field of study of stage A diplomas (not equivalent to a first university degree) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Afghanistan	1969	–	76	–	–	24	–	–	–	–
Bahrain/Bahrein	1970	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	1970	28	38	–	–	34	–	–	–	–
Hong-Kong	1961	1	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	–	54	–	–	6	1	39	–	–
Iran	1970	30	3	2	–	7	8	32	12	5
Japan/Japon	1960	18	8	3	1	59	–	8	–	2
	1970	18	16	5	45		–	10	2	1
Jordan/Jordanie	1970	–	78	–	–	10	–	4	8	–
Republic of Korea	1965	6	31	5	–	15	11	15	7	10
République de Corée	1970	1	44	4	–	3	3	22	12	12
Kuwait/Koweit	1970	–	38	–	–	62	–	–	–	–
Laos	1965	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–
	1971	–	34	–	28		–	–	38	–
Lebanon/Liban	1961	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	88	–
	1969	6	45	–	–	22	12	–	15	–
Malaysia/Malaisie occidentale	1965	–	91	–	–	–	–	7	–	2
	1970	–	67	1	–	10	–	11	–	9
Nepal/Népal	1969	46	3	–	–	29	23	–	–	–
Pakistan	1969	19	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	70
Philippines	1962	5	45	–	–	29	–	6	13	1
	1968	4	1	–	–	71	–	13	10	–
Singapore/Singapour	1961	–	91	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
	1970	–	47	2	–	–	–	46	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	1961	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–
République arabe syrienne	1970	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–
Thailand/Thaïlande	1961	3	26	9	–	5	21	4	15	18
	1970	2	10	11	13	17	1	13	22	–
Republic of Viet-Nam République du Viêt-nam	1968	–	73	–	–	27	–	–	–	–

the preceding period (1960-65). It can also be seen from Table 12 that in Sri Lanka and Syria for example, the growth rate in the number of Stage B graduates between 1965 and 1970 is very much lower than in 1960-65. This tendency was also noted in the number of students where growth was marked by a considerable decline in these two countries between 1965 and 1970 (see Section I above).

Stage C degrees and diplomas continue to increase at an appreciably higher rate than, for example, Stage B awards.

2. Distribution of graduates by field of study

(a) *Stage A diplomas*

As Table 13 indicates, in the majority of countries these diplomas are awarded, in the main, in respect of teacher training studies. However, the percentage of students in this field of study has decreased in a few countries (Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, more especially) because of greater diversification of these diplomas. In the Philippines, for example, education represented no more than 1% of all Stage A diplomas in 1968 as against 45% in 1962, but the percentage of social science diplomas rose from 29 to 71%. In Japan, on the other hand, the proportion of education diplomas which was fairly low in 1960 (8%) doubled in 1970. In this country, in spite of a certain drop in their relative importance, it can also be seen that social science diplomas represent almost half of the total (45%). This field of study is also important in Kuwait and Bangladesh. In the latter country as well as in Nepal, Iran, Pakistan and Japan, the percentage of diplomas in humanities is relatively very high.

The proportion of engineering diplomas has increased to an, at times, very appreciable extent and, in 1970, it exceeded 30% in Hong Kong, Iran and Singapore. It is interesting to note that in Pakistan, in 1969, agriculture represented 70% of the total diplomas conferred.

Lastly, as regards the medical sciences, certain high percentages refer only to a very small number of diplomas.

(b) *Stage B degrees*

Table 14 shows the distribution of these degrees by field of study. Although the years to which the data refer are not the same and the trends in respect of each percentage cannot be analysed for all countries, we shall attempt to emphasize certain of the main characteristics in this distribution.

In 1969 the humanities represented almost 70% of all Stage B degrees in Sri Lanka as against 56% in 1960. The increase has also been very marked in Lebanon and Israel where the proportion of degrees in this field of study now exceeds 30%. Data available for 1970 reveal that this percentage is also high in Bangladesh (50%), Nepal (37%) and Pakistan (56%).

The relative importance of teacher training (education) is tending to drop in many countries: 11% in 1968 as against 33% in 1960 in the Republic of Viet-Nam; 3% in 1970 as against 12% in 1965 in Iran; and 8% in 1970 as against 13% in 1960 in Japan. In the Philippines, however, the proportion of these degrees – already very high in 1962 (44%) – exceeded 50% in 1968.

As in the case of student numbers, the relative importance of law degrees is declining. To verify this it suffices to note that in Syria the proportion of these graduates dropped from 42% in 1961 to 17% in 1970, in Thailand from 16% in 1961 to 3% in 1970 and in Saudi Arabia from 68% in 1960 to 39% in 1970. On the other hand the percentage of social science degrees has increased in many countries, such as Iran, Israel, Malaysia, Syria, Hong Kong and Singapore. In Japan in 1970 law and social sciences represented 45% of all degrees conferred.

The proportion of graduates in natural sciences dropped appreciably in Sri Lanka: 8% in 1969 as against 22% in 1960. In most countries, however, this percentage has, on the whole, increased, and in Iran, Israel, Iraq, Syria, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Turkey the upward trend has been very considerable. It can also be seen in Table 11 that the percentage of graduates in this field of studies varies greatly from one country to another, ranging, in or about 1970, from 1% in Indonesia to 32% in Nepal.

In Israel, engineering graduates represented 41% of the total in 1960; in 1970 they represented no more than 16%. Although percentages are lower, the drop has also been very clearly marked in Lebanon and the Republic of Viet-Nam. On the other hand the relative importance of this field of studies has increased in many countries, and more especially in Japan, Syria, Afghanistan and Hong Kong. As regards agriculture, the percentage is, in general, fairly low, except in Indonesia where it was 16% in 1971.

The proportion of degrees awarded in the medical sciences increased to an appreciable extent only in the Republic of Viet-Nam (between 1960 and 1968) and Syria (between 1961 and 1970). In Thailand very little increase was recorded. In all the other countries for which data are available, this proportion has decreased, at times to a very marked extent as, for example, in Lebanon (4% in 1969 as against 17% in 1961), Iran (9% in 1970 as against 24% in 1965), the Philippines (4% in 1968 as against 10% in 1962) and Afghanistan (11% in 1969 as against 24% in 1961).

(c) *Stage C degrees*

Very few of these degrees are awarded in a number of countries owing to the fact that this level of studies is not, as yet, very developed. Many of the figures set out in Table 15 thus represent only a fairly small number of graduates. (see p. 84)

The proportion of Stage C graduates in humanities and "education" is very considerable in most countries and more especially in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines. It can also be seen that in certain cases the percentage of graduates in natural sciences, social sciences and medical sciences is fairly high.

In Israel, Japan and Thailand the distribution of these graduates has considerably changed during the period under review. In Israel the percentage of humanities graduates rose from 14% in 1965 to 42% in 1970 while the proportion of natural science graduates dropped from 58 to 30%. In Japan, whereas engineering has shown marked expansion (36% in 1970 as against 14% in 1960), the percentage in humanities was 12% compared with 26% in 1960. In Thailand it is the proportion of "education" graduates that has increased to a notable degree, while a considerable decline can be seen in the percentage of graduates in engineering, medical sciences and social sciences.

3. Proportion of women graduates

As was stated in Section II above, female enrolment varies considerably according to the field of study. Table 16 shows that the percentage of women graduates also varies according to the stage of diploma.

Although, generally speaking and irrespective of the level of qualification obtained, the proportion of women is higher in "education" (teacher training), humanities and medical sciences, the differences between the sexes become more marked in certain cases when the level of qualification is taken into consideration. The example of Japan reveals, in this regard, a deep-seated, almost extreme disparity between the two sexes: in 1970 the proportion of women was 82% among Stage A graduates, 20% for Stage B and 8% for Stage C. In social sciences 89% of Stage A graduates are women whereas they represent only 9% for Stage B. Differences are just as marked in medical sciences, although the proportion of women among Stage B graduates increased considerably between 1960 and 1970. It can, however, be seen that

Table 14 – Distribution by field of study of stage B degrees (first university degrees or equivalent) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Afghanistan	1961	23	–	–	20	10	11	2	24	10
	1969	22	18	–	21	6	8	8	11	5
Bangladesh	1970	50	2	–	2	28	16	1	1	–
Hong-Kong	1961	59	[illegible]	2	–	2	17	6	14	–
	1970	30	–	4	–	26	20	11	10	–
India/Inde	1960	62[1]	12	–	5	10	. . .[1]	5	3	2
	1966	44	12	–	4	9	21	5	3	3
Indonesia/Indonésie[2]	1971	2	33	–	10	22	1	10	6	16
Iran	1965	27	12	1	6	7	6	12	24	5
	1970	22	3	4	3	28	16	12	9	4
Iraq/Irak	1960	25	16	–	9	8	6	13	12	7
	1970	46[3]	. . .[3]	–	8	. . .[3]	16	15	9	5
Israel/Israël[4]	1960	19	–	–	5	19	5	41	6	5
	1970	31	–	1	6	25	16	16	3	2
Japan/Japon	1960	14	13	2	11	33	3	14	6	5
	1970	13	8	2	45		3	20	4	4
Jordan/Jordanie	1970	33	–	–	–	55	12	–	–	–
Republic of Korea République de Corée	1965	15	7	4	8	28	6	15	9	7
	1970	12	10	4	5	25	8	19	8	9
Kuwait/Koweït	1970	21	32	–	7	31	10	–	–	–
Laos	1965	–	–	–	100		–	–	–	–
	1971	–	–	–	100		–	–	–	–
Lebanon/Liban	1961	16	5	1	17	21	9	11	17	3
	1969	43	8	3	11	21	7	3	4	1
Malaysia/Malaisie occidentale	1965	51	17	–	–	–	24	5	–	4
	1970	35	16	–	–	15	23	3	4	2
Nepal/Népal	1969	37	6	–	7	18	32	–	–	–
Pakistan	1969	56	12	–	5	8	12	3	3	1
Philippines	1962	7	44	1	5	23	2	6	10	2
	1968	7	53	1	1	25	2	5	4	1
Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite	1960	32	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	25	10	–	39	10	7	4	2	2
Singapore/Singapour	1961	32	16	–	3	8	26	2	12	–
	1970	20	11	1	3	24	28	5	8	–
Republic of Sri Lanka République du Sri Lanka	1960	56	–	–	1	–	22	5	14	1
	1969	67	3	–	2	5	8	5	8	1
Syrian Arab Republic République arabe syrienne	1961	29	5	–	42	10	6	2	6	–
	1970	28	–	2	17	15	13	8	13	4
Thailand/Thailande	1961	5	23	2	16	26	5	7	11	5
	1970	7	27	2	7	26	4	6	13	6
Turkey/Turquie	1960	3	13	3	11	31	4	16	12	7
	1970	8	12	1	9	32	9	17	9	3
Republic of Viet-Nam République du Viêt-nam	1960	8	33	7	19	–	4	12	18	–
	1968	14	11	4	20	5	10	4	29	4

1. Natural sciences are included with humanities.
2. Public universities only: students enrolled in them represent slightly more than 50% of the total number.
3. Education and social sciences are included with humanities.
4. Universities and equivalent institutions only.

Table 16 – Proportion of women graduates (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level of degree or diploma Niveau du diplôme	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Afghanistan	1969	A	18	–	22	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
		B	18	23	32	–	17	8	18	2	15	–
Bangladesh	1970	A	16	16	27	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
		B	8	13	23	10	–	–	7	–	17	–
		C	9	25	15	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Hong Kong	1970	A	38	50	67	–	–	17	10	1	–	–
		B	33	51	–	26	–	42	20	–	23	–
		C	36	18	46	–	–	33	18	–	–	–
India/Inde	1966	B	25	36	33	41	4	2	22	1	25	–
		C	24	30	33	51	2	1	19	–	25	1
Indonesia	1971	B	24	32	30	–	20	22	38	7	47	18
Indonésie [1]		C	21	33	25	–	32	15	33	5	19	8
Iran	1965	B	21	29	14	13	11	24	18	4	31	4
	1970	A	29	34	30	20	–	30	27	7	92	3
		B	27	45	21	34	14	24	30	6	24	9
		C	21	24	28	38	13	14	30	–	30	11
Iraq/Irak	1960	B	24	38[2]	...[2]	–	5	...[2]	25	–	26	–
	1970	B	23	29[2]	...[2]	10	6	...[2]	37	4	26	4
		C	30	28[2]	...[2]	–	–	...[2]	30	–	48	–
Israel/Israël[3]	1960	B	20	50	–	–	23	24	32	3	18	7
		C	26	38	–	–	21	14	38	–	44	9
	1970	B	43	70	–	41	25	39	46	5	27	8
		C	42	68	–	20	36	28	26	7	24	10
Japan/Japon	1960	A	68	81	94	75	19	73	100	1	100	12
		B	14	33	31	54	2	6	11	–	27	1
		C	7	14	15	–	5	4	7	1	2	4
	1970	A	82	97	98	93	89		90	3	88	15
		B	20	59	52	70	9		14	1	41	5
		C	8	23	21	39	10		8	–	7	3
Republic of Korea République de Corée	1970	A	46	87	58	85	–	47	89	3	95	1
		B	24	41	61	74	3	11	45	2	37	8
		C	13	15	26	70	2	2	25	1	14	4
Lebanon/Liban	1969	A	69	90	91	–	–	9	52	–	96	–
		B	21	25	42	21	12	13	25	1	25	15
		C	28	48	27	–	10	10	6	–	25	5

Malaysia Malaisie occidentale	1970	A	31	–	37	56	–	43	–	8	–	11
		B	33	43	57	–	–	18	19	–	15	6
Nepal/Népal	1969	A	14	23	12	–	–	3	9	–	–	–
		B	16	20	10	–	–	4	22	–	–	–
		C	9	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	1969	A	5	26	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
		B	24	28	41	–	1	8	21	–	22	–
		C	25	24	18	31	–	8	32	–	29	–
Philippines	1968	A	77	53	100	50	5	90	60	4	98	16
		B	63	49	82	27	11	46	48	6	75	10
		C	60	71	86	–	13	47	75	14	88	15
Saudi Arabia Arabie saoudite	1970	B	3	8	10	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Singapore/Singapour	1970	A	32	–	63	14	–	–	–	4	–	–
		B	37	50	69	25	15	30	31	2	31	25
		C	25	80	–	–	–	33	25	–	29	–
Republic of Sri Lanka	1965	B	27	28	–	–	16	21	24	1	30	10
Rép. du Sri Lanka	1969	B	45	52	21	–	19	22	34	2	34	16
Syrian Arab Republic Rép. arabe syrienne	1961	B	18	27	46	–	9	20	23	10	6	–
	1970	A	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–
		B	16	26	–	14	8	15	19	3	17	4
		C	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand/Thaïlande	1966	A	45	69	53	29	2	51	42	–	79	30
		B	38	88	52	18	12	48	29	2	38	23
		C	40	86	52	–	–	3	75	–	51	12
	1970	A	42	62	62	17	13	52	37	3	96	–
		B	46	85	54	28	14	56	56	1	45	21
		C	42	100	51	–	–	36	59	3	40	50
Turkey/Turquie	1960	B	20	49	26	21	16	22	26	4	24	16
	1970	B	19	31	36	43	20	14	14	9	33	5
Rep. of Viet-Nam Rép. du Viêt-nam	1968	A	43	–	49	–	–	24	–	–	–	–
		B	23	32	18	11	19	11	24	–	33	7

1. Public universities only.
2. Education and social sciences are included with humanities.
3. Universities and equivalent institutions.

Table 15 – Distribution by field of study of stage C degrees (higher university degrees or equivalent)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Bangladesh	1970	58	6	–	–	8	25	–	–	1
Hong Kong	1961	2	69	–	–	6	22	–	–	–
	1970	20	61	1	–	8	6	3	1	–
India/Inde	1966	62	2	–	1	8	18	1	5	3
Indonesia/Indonésie[1]	1971	2	27	–	16	21	1	5	20	6
Iran	1970	20	18	1	4	34	8	3	9	3
Iraq/Irak	1970	41[2]	...[2]	–	2	...[2]	30	–	19	8
Israel/Israël[3]	1965	14	–	–	–	3	58	12	7	6
	1970	42	–	–	1	11	30	9	1	4
Japan/Japon	1960	26	3	–	8	13	16	14	14	6
	1970	12	3	1	14		13	36	14	7
Republic of Korea République de Corée	1965	18	2	2	13	28	1	12	20	5
	1970	11	15	3	3	31	6	7	20	5
Lebanon/Liban	1961	20	18	–	–	31	13	–	1	18
	1969	26	50	–	5	2	4	2	2	9
Malaysia/Malaisie occidentale	1970	35	14	–	–	5	27	5	–	14
Nepal/Népal	1969	75	15	–	–	1	9	–	–	–
Pakistan	1969	68	5	–	–	3	20	–	1	3
Philippines	1962	27	38	–	3	20	2	6	3	1
	1968	27	33	–	1	25	5	1	2	6
Singapore/Singapour	1961	17	–	–	8	–	58	–	17	–
	1970	9	5	–	11	11	21	14	30	–
Syrian Arab Republic République arabe syrienne	1970	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand/Thailande	1961	5	2	–	1	35	4	22	31	–
	1970	1	36	–	–	28	6	8	19	2
Turkey/Turquie	1969	11	1	–	4	34	2	5	40	3
Republic of Viet-Nam République du Viêt-nam	1968	8	–	–	49	36	7	–	–	–

1. Public universities only.
2. Education and social sciences are included with humanities.
3. Universities and equivalent institutions only.

this increase applies mainly to this field of study and to humanities and "education".

In the Philippines women graduates are in the majority: over 60% of the total for each stage of diploma. If distribution by field of study is examined it can be seen that for all three stages of diploma the proportion of women is everywhere high except in law, engineering and agriculture; in the medical sciences, it exceeds 70%. In Thailand the overall proportion of women graduates is high and appreciably the same at all levels, but there are disparities between the sexes in distribution by field of study.

Since in Pakistan Stage A diplomas are awarded mainly in agriculture where female enrolment is nil, the proportion of women graduates is rendered extremely low in overall terms (5%).

In Table 5 (Section I) above it was seen that female enrolment in higher education had made virtually no progress in certain countries, such as Iraq, Syria and Turkey. This situation is reflected in the proportion of women graduates which has dropped slightly in these three countries. On the other hand this proportion has increased considerably in countries such as, for example, Israel and Sri Lanka where the number of women students has grown very rapidly.

EUROPE

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

1. Trends in enrolment
2. Number of students and total population
3. Number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group
4. Distribution of student population by sex
5. Foreign students and enrolment ratio
6. Distribution of student population by age

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

1. Humanities, education and fine arts
2. Law and social sciences
3. Natural sciences
4 Engineering and agriculture
5. Medical sciences
6. Female students by field of study

III. GRADUATES

1. Trends in the total number of graduates
2. Distribution of graduates by field of study
3. Proportion of women graduates

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following symbols are used in the graphs:

ALB	Albania	FRA	France	ITA	Italy	SWE	Sweden
AUS	Austria	GDR	German Democratic Republic	NET	Netherlands	SWI	Switzerland
BEL	Belgium	FRG	Federal Republic of Germany	NOR	Norway	USR	USSR
BUL	Bulgaria	GRE	Greece	POL	Poland	UK	United Kingdom
CZE	Czechoslovakia	HUN	Hungary	POR	Portugal	ANG	England and Wales
DEN	Denmark	ICE	Iceland	ROM	Romania	YUG	Yugoslavia
FIN	Finland	IRE	Ireland	SPA	Spain		

The Statistical study was already with the printers when the Ministry of Higher Education of the German Democratic Republic informed us that the statistical data which had been sent until now referred exclusively to universities and equivalent institutions. Data referring to higher technical training schools (Fachschulen, 164,000 students in 1970/1971) are therefore not given in this report. For information on this subject, reference should be made to the 1974 edition of the *Unesco Statistical Yearbook*.

I. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

1. Trends in enrolment

The rates at which enrolment developed during the period from 1960 to 1970 differed widely between countries. Moreover, within countries themselves this expansion has not been uniform for, as Table 1 indicates, rates vary considerably. If we consider the most recent period, from 1965 to 1970, the countries concerned may be divided into five major groups:

(a) In certain countries (Albania, Malta, Sweden, Italy and Spain, growth has been extremely rapid, the average annual rate being in excess of 10%. This rate has been particularly high in Albania owing to the fact that enrolment in evening and correspondence courses more than doubled between 1965 and 1970;

(b) In six countries (France, Belgium, Finland, Iceland, Netherlands and Denmark) growth was also considerable, between 8 and 10% per annum;

(c) In a third group of countries (Portugal, Yugoslavia, Norway, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Switzerland and the German Democratic Republic) the rates of growth were between 5.0 and 7.7% per annum;

(d) The rate of growth was slower in Austria (3.9%) the USSR (3.5%), Poland (3.2%) and Romania (3.1%);

(e) Lastly, in three countries (Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia), there was a stabilization or even reduction in the number of part-time students (evening and correspondence courses) during this period. The number of such students fell by half in Czechoslovakia and Hungary; in the former country their share of the total number enrolled dropped from 34% in 1965 to 20% in 1970, and in the latter from 46 to 33%.

As compared with the period 1960-1965, the growth in enrolment has slowed down in all countries except nine: Albania, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. Whereas the rates of growth during 1960-1965 were more than 10% per annum in half the countries covered, they reached this level in only five countries between 1965 and 1970; in the majority of cases the rates varied between 5% and 10% per annum.

If we consider the development of higher education in Europe since 1950, the growth rate has, in fact, been greatest during the 1960-1965 period (Table 12).

Data concerning new enrolments are still rather incomplete but their analysis confirms in general terms what has already been stated. Thus, in Greece the annual growth rate in the number of new enrolments dropped to 2.4% between 1965 and 1970; in Hungary the number of first-year students (day courses) which had risen by 11% per annum between 1960 and 1965 increased by no more than 2.6% per annum between 1966 and 1971; the number of

Table 1 – Average annual growth rates of enrolment in higher education (as a %)

Country/Pays	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70
Albania/Albanie	14.3	13.8	14.8
Austria/Autriche	4.5	5.1	3.9
Belgium/Belgique	9.9	10.1	9.7
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	5.0	10.4	−0.1
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	3.4	9.1	−2.0
Denmark/Danemark	9.2	10.5	8.0
Finland/Finlande	9.8	10.5	9.0
France	11.9	14.0	9.8
German Democratic Republic République démocratique allemande	3.1	1.3	5.0
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'Allemagne	5.6	5.1	6.2
Greece/Grèce	10.4	15.4	5.6
Hungary/Hongrie	6.1	16.1	−3.0
Iceland/Islande	8.0	7.1	8.8
Ireland/Irlande	7.4	8.4	5.5
Italy/Italie	9.8	8.6	11.0
Malta/Malte	13.3	13.2	13.4
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	8.1	7.5	8.6
Norway/Norvège[1]	10.3	13.9	6.8
Poland/Pologne	6.9	10.8	3.2
Portugal	7.5	7.4	7.7
Romania/Roumanie	7.8	12.7	3.1
Spain/Espagne	9.5	8.6	10.5
Sweden/Suède	12.9	13.1	12.7
Switzerland/Suisse	7.1	9.1	5.1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	6.7	10.1	3.5
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	7.1	7.5	6.7
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	6.4	5.6	7.1

1. Not including non-university technical training institutions which were classified under higher education as from 1968.

Table 2 – Average annual growth rates of enrolment in higher education in certain European countries, 1950 to 1960 (as a %)

Country/Pays	1950-60	1950-55	1955-60
Austria/Autriche	4.5	−5.3	15.0
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	5.8	3.4	8.1
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	7.6	9.9	5.4
Finland/Finlande	5.0	2.8	7.2
France	4.0	2.4	5.7
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'Allemagne	6.9	3.4	10.6
Greece/Grèce	...	...	6.1
Hungary/Hongrie	3.2	6.9	−0.4
Italy/Italie	1.5	−1.9	5.0
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	5.7	3.5	7.9
Romania/Roumanie	3.1	8.0	−1.5
Spain/Espagne	4.7	4.8	4.6
Sweden/Suède	6.8	5.3	8.0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	6.7	8.4	5.1
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	...	...	7.2
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	8.8	3.0	15.0

Table 3 – Number of students per 10,000 inhabitants

Country/Pays	1960	1965	1970
Albania/Albanie	41	67	118
Austria/Autriche	55	68	81
Belgium/Belgique	57	89	138
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	78	122	117
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	69	102	89
Denmark/Danemark	69	109	154
Finland/Finlande	53	84	127
France	47	85	129
German Democratic Republic République démocratique allemande	59	64	80
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'allemagne	52	63	83
Greece/Grèce	34	68	86
Hungary/Hongrie	45	93	78
Iceland/Islande	38	49	68
Ireland/Irlande	45	76	96
Italy/Italie	54	79	128
Malta/Malte	16	31	59
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	92	124	178
Norway/Norvège	40	74	129
Poland/Pologne	69	108	120
Portugal	27	37	52
Romania/Roumanie	39	69	75
Spain/Espagne	29	42	65
Sweden/Suède	56	100	176
Switzerland/Suisse	40	55	67
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	112	167	189
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	58	80	108
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	76	95	127

Table 4 – Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio)

Country/Pays	1960	1965	1970
Albania/Albanie	4.5	8.2	15.1
Austria/Autriche	8.0	9.0	12.0
Belgium/Belgique	9.1	14.8	19.0
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	10.5	17.0	14.3
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	10.9	13.9	10.4
Denmark/Danemark	10.4	13.7	18.4
Finland/Finlande	7.4	11.0	12.5
France	7.4	14.0	16.0
German Dem. Rep./Rép. dém. allemande	7.3	9.3	15.0
Fed. Rep. of Germany/Rép. féd. d'Allemagne	6.1	8.8	13.8
Greece/Grèce	3.8	9.8	10.6
Hungary/Hongrie	6.5	12.6	10.1
Iceland/Islande	5.7	7.0	8.1
Ireland/Irlande	8.0	11.7	12.2
Italy/Italie	6.8	11.9	17.2
Malta/Malte	2.3	4.5	5.9
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	13.2	16.7	19.6
Norway/Norvège	6.9	10.7	15.8
Poland/Pologne	9.2	17.5	13.8
Portugal	3.5	5.0	7.3
Romania/Roumanie	4.5	9.8	9.8
Spain/Espagne	3.9	5.6	8.5
Sweden/Suède	9.0	13.1	22.1
Switzerland/Suisse	5.3	6.2	8.7
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	11.0	29.5	25.0
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	8.9	11.9	13.9
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	8.6	13.1	15.3

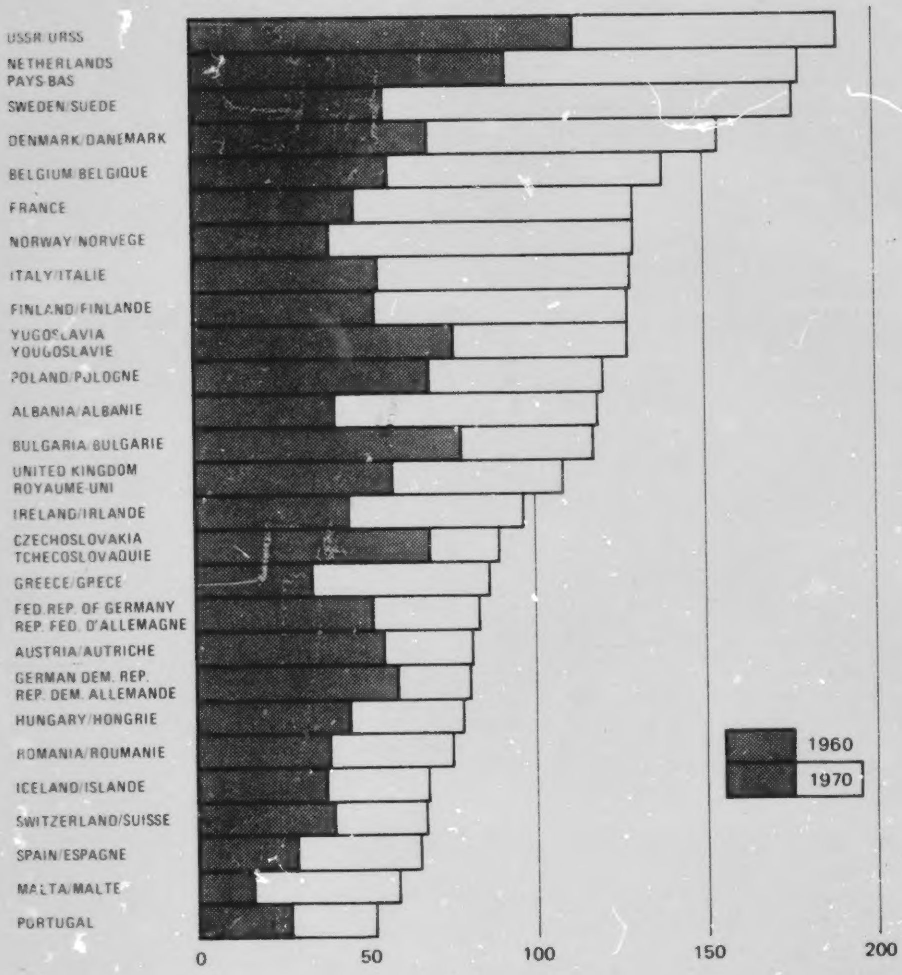
students enrolling for the first time in higher education dropped in Czechoslovakia between 1965 and 1971 as it did in Switzerland between 1968 and 1971. The present expansion of student numbers in Spain is confirmed by the high growth rate in the number of new students enrolled (15% per annum between 1961 and 1970).

Comparison of the expansion of the university and non-university sectors is not always possible in view of difficulty in making a clear distinction between these forms of education. Certain variations, furthermore, can be accounted for by a tendency towards the gradual transfer to the university sector of equivalent instituions established outside the university system. Education of the non-university type represents an important sector in 9 countries: Albania, Belgium, Denmark Federal of Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. In the majority of these countries, growth rates in non-university teacher training, which were very high during the 1960-1965 period, dropped, in sometimes spectacular fashion, between 1965 and 1970. This situation can be accounted for by two factors: first, the decline in the demand for teachers and, second, the tendency in some countries to transfer teacher training studies to the university sector. As regards the other non-university educational institutions, a decrease in enrolment between 1965 and 1970 can be seen in Bulgaria and, more especially, in Poland, while the growth rate has declined appreciably, in Yugoslavia (5.2% in 1965-70 as against 14.1% in 1960-65). In the other countries, these rates are stable or higher in 1965-70 than in the previous period.

In university education considerable variations in the growth rate can be seen in Bulgaria (1.1% in 1965-70 as against 9.0% in 1960-65), Hungary (-4.7% in 1965-70 as against 10.4% in 1960-65) and, reflecting an upward trend, Yugoslavia (9.2% in 1965-70 as against only 1.3% in 1960-65). In most other countries there is no great difference between growth rates in the number of university students and those calculated for the whole student population. This is due mainly to the fact that universities and equivalent institutions often occupy a preponderant place in the higher education system.

The relative importance of part-time studies (which in many cases cover higher education for adults) varies a great deal according to the country and the type of educational institution. In general the proportion of part-time students is highest in non-university institutions; this has been established more particularly in Albania, Hungary, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. In the USSR part-time students make up, with slight variations from one year to the next, half the total number and they exceed 50% in Albania. However, in the absence of a more precise definition of the expression "part-

Fig. 1 — Number of students per 10,000 inhabitants



time study" and, thus, of statistics established on similar bases, comparison between the different European States proves very difficult. In view, furthermore, of present trends in higher education systems in Europe, the question arises whether it would not be more appropriate to distinguish in these systems the percentage of students enrolled in higher education for adults instead of the proportion usually covered by the term "part-time studies".

2. Number of students and total population

The measures taken by European States to develop higher education during the decade is reflected in the trends in numbers of students per 10,000 inhabitants (Table 3 and Figure 1). Whereas in 1960 the USSR was the only country where this number exceeded 100, in 1970 it exceeds 150 in 4 countries (USSR, Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark) and varies between 100 and 150 in 10 countries.

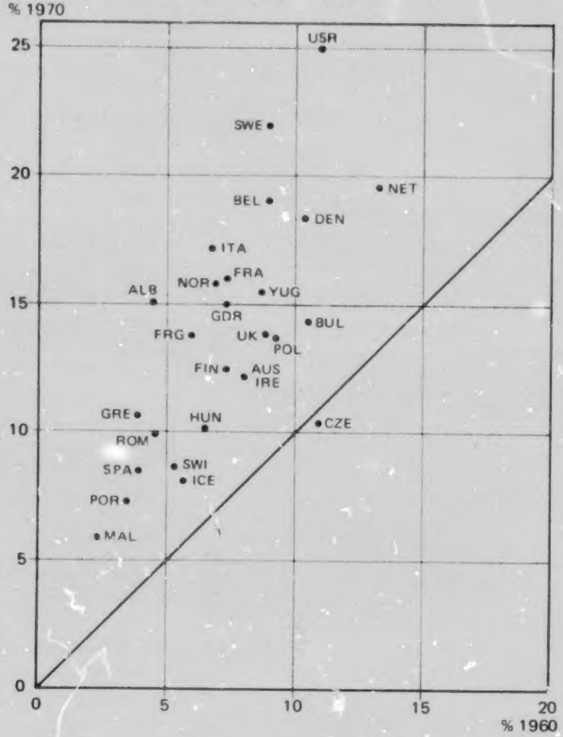
The decrease in the number of students in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary between 1965 and 1970 has meant a slight drop in this ratio. In 1965 the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants was still fewer than 50 in 4 countries (as against 12 in 1960): Iceland, Spain, Portugal and Malta. With the addition of Switzerland, these five countries show the lowest ratio in 1970, this varying between 50 and 70.

3. Number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio)

Enrolment ratios have increased substantially in Europe since 1960. Figure 2 shows, in fact, that from this standpoint the situation noted in 1970 has changed radically from that of 1960 (see also Table 4).

Whereas in 1960 the enrolment ratio was below 10% in 22 countries, in 1970 it exceeded 10% in 21 countries. In 11 of these it is higher than 15%. In spite of the

Fig. 2 – Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group, 1960 and 1970



falling-off between 1965 and 1970, the USSR still shows the highest enrolment ratio (25%). In Sweden it reached 22% in 1970 as against 9% in 1960 and it was approximately 20% in the Netherlands and Belgium. France should perhaps have been included in this group, had data been available for the whole of higher education: the enrolment ratio stood at 16% in 1970 for university education. It will be seen lastly that in half the total number of European States the enrolment ratios were at least doubled during the decade.

As already stated in the introduction, this indicator does not take account of the age structure of the student population, which makes international comparisons difficult. This is even more true in the case of Europe were the proportion of students outside the 20 to 24 year age-group varies considerably from country to country.

4. Distribution of student population by sex

The first fact which emerges from Table 5 is that the proportion of female students in higher education is constantly increasing in almost all European countries. In 1970 it was less than 30% in only 6 countries (Austria, Netherlands, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland and Switzerland) as against 9 in 1965 and 15 in 1960. Women students represent 45-50% of the total student population in 4 countries (Bulgaria, USSR, Finlande and Poland), 40-45% in 5 countries (France, Portugal, Romania, Hungary and Sweden) and 30-40% in 13 others.

If we now look at enrolment ratios by sex, i.e. the number of women students, on the one hand, and of male on the other, in relation to the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group of the corresponding sex (Table 5), the discrepancies in Europe are still fairly considerable. This indicator gives us a truer picture of female enrolment which is distinct from the percentage of women students. Thus in Sweden and Portugal the percentage of women students is very high but female enrolment ratios differ widely: in 1970 19.1% in Sweden and 6.2% in Portugal.

The stabilization or even falling-off in students numbers between 1965 and 1970 in certain countries such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the USSR is reflected in a drop in the enrolment ratio. However this decrease is more marked in male enrolment ratios. In the USSR, for example, the male enrolment ratio was 25.1% in 1970 as compared with 32.5% in 1965 whereas the female enrolment ratio only fell from 26.5 to 24.8% over the same period.

Although the two enrolment ratios are similar in a number of countries, in others the difference is very marked. In Switzerland, for example, the male enrolment ratio is 3.4 times higher than that for women. A considerable difference can also be found in Iceland, Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Austria, among other countries.

It should be noted that in spite of the discrepancies which still exist, the gap between the two enrolment ratios is much less marked in 1970 than it was in 1960. Sufficient indication is found in the fact that in 1960 the male enrolment ratio in 20 European countries was at least twice as high as the female ratio. The reduction in these discrepancies corresponds to a more rapid increase in the number of women students during the decade.

5. Foreign students and enrolment ratio

Over 40% of the world total[1] of students studying abroad are enrolled in higher education institutions in European States. Apart from the Holy See, the highest proportion of foreigners in the student population is found in Switzerland (22.5%), Ireland (15%), Austria (13.4%) and Belgium (12.1%) in university education. In only a few other countries does this proportion exceed 5%, although France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the USSR and Spain between them have, at the present time, more than 130,000 foreign students – slightly more than 60% of the European total. However, some of the major host countries seem to have reached a maximum level: the number of foreign students in these countries has not increased substantially in the last few years and, generally speaking, the relative size of the foreign student population is decreasing. Certain countries

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[1] Arrived at on the basis of figures produced by the annual survey carried out by the Unesco Office of Statistics.

Table 5 – Male (M) and female (F) enrolment ratio[1] and percentage of women among the student population

Country/Pays	Enrolment ratio (%)[1] Rapport de scolarisation (%)[1] 1960		1965		1970		Female students as percentage of total enrolment % de femmes parmi les effectifs		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1960	1965	1970
Albania/Albanie	7.5	1.5	12.6	3.7	20.0	10.0	17	22	32
Austria/Autriche	12.0	3.8	13.4	4.4	16.7	7.2	23	24	29
Belgium/Belgique	13.3	4.8	19.5	10.0	23.7	14.0	26	33	36
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	12.5	8.5	19.0	15.0	13.8	14.7	40	43	51
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	14.3	7.5	17.0	10.7	12.7	8.0	34	38	38
Denmark/Danemark	14.1	6.6	17.4	9.8	22.7	13.8	31	35	37
Finland/Finlande	7.8	6.9	10.9	11.0	12.7	12.3	46	50	48
France	8.6	6.2	15.6	12.2	17.3*	14.7*	41	42	45*
German Democratic Republic République démocratique allemande	10.8	3.7	13.7	4.9	19.0	10.9	25	26	36
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'Allemagne	9.2	2.9	12.9	4.3	19.6	7.6	23	24	27
Greece/Grèce	5.9	1.9	13.4	6.2	14.2	6.8	25	32	32
Hungary/Hongrie	9.0	4.2	15.3	9.9	11.4	8.8	33	39	43
Iceland/Islande	8.9	2.4	10.5	3.5	11.7	4.2	21	24	25
Ireland/Irlande	11.1	4.9	16.0	7.3	15.9	8.5	30	30	34
Italy/Italie	9.7	3.7	15.8	8.0	21.1	13.1	27	34	38
Malta/Malte	3.3	1.5	6.1	3.1	8.1	3.9	38	38	34
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	19.3	6.9	24.4	8.7	27.8	11.1	26	25	28
Norway/Norvège	8.9	4.8	13.7	7.5	21.4	9.9	34	34	35
Poland/Pologne	10.9	7.3	18.7	16.3	14.3	13.4	40	46	47
Portugal	5.1	2.0	6.7	3.5	8.4	6.2	30	37	44
Romania/Roumanie	6.1	3.0	11.8	7.8	11.0	8.6	34	39	43
Spain/Espagne	6.0	1.9	8.9	2.5	12.4	4.7	24	23	27
Sweden/Suède	11.4	6.6	15.1	11.0	24.9	19.1	36	41	42
Switzerland/Suisse	8.6	1.8	9.6	2.5	13.4	3.9	17	20	23
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	12.5	9.5	32.5	26.5	25.1	24.8	44	44	49
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	13.4	4.4	16.6	7.0	18.0	9.5	24	29	34
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	12.0	5.1	17.3	8.8	18.2	12.3	29	34	39

1. Number of students in relation to the population in the 20 to 24 year age-group.

differ from the rest in that their students go abroad to study. This applies particularly to Luxembourg as almost all its students study abroad. In the case of Greece and Iceland the number of students abroad is equal to more than 20% of those enrolled in institutions of higher education in those countries themselves; the proportion continues to fall in Norway where it went down from 15% in 1965 to less than 7% in 1970.

In order to calculate the enrolment ratio for national students only, both foreign students in the country and national students abroad must be taken into account. In order to show the effect of these two factors, the enrolment ratio has been calculated in Table 6 in three different ways: the first colomn gives the total enrolment (national plus foreign students) in each country; the second colunm shows only nationals enrolled in their own countries; and the third column shows the total number of national students, including those aborad.

It has already been mentioned that almost all Luxembourg students in higher education are studying abroad; this is clearly brought out in the table. The number of students enrolled abroad is also a significant factor in the case of Greece, Iceland and, to a lesser extent, Norway. In the countries in which there is a fairly high proportion of foreign students (Switzerland, Austria and Ireland), the ratio which takes account only of national students is substantially different from the overall ratio. Finally, it can be seen that in the majority of countries covered, the two factors (foreign students and students abroad) have no significant effect on the enrolment ratio.

6. Distribution of student population by age

Data on the age structure of the student population are available for only a few countries. However, such informa-

Table 6 – Student population as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group

Country/Pays	National and foreign students enrolled in the country[1] Effectifs nationaux et étrangers dans le pays[1]		National students enrolled in the country[1] Effectifs nationaux dans le pays[1]		National students enrolled in the country and abroad[1] Effectifs nationaux dans le pays et à l'étranger[1]	
	1965	1970	1965	1970	1965	1970
Austria/Autriche	9.0	12.0	7.3	10.3	7.6	10.7
Belgium/Belgique	14.8	19.0	13.8	17.7	13.9	18.0
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	17.0	14.3	16.9	14.0	17.2	14.3
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	13.9	10.4	13.6	10.1	13.6	10.3
Denmark/Danemark	13.7	18.4	13.5	18.0	13.7	18.1
Finland/Finlande	11.0	12.5	10.9	12.5	11.2	12.7
France	14.0	16.0	12.9	15.2	13.2	15.4
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'Allemagne	8.8	13.8	8.2	13.0	8.4	13.3
Greece/Grèce	9.8	10.6	9.5	9.8	11.0	11.7
Hungary/Hongrie	12.6	10.1	12.5	9.9	12.8	10.1
Iceland/Islande	7.0	8.1	6.7	7.8	9.4	9.7
Ireland/Irlande	11.7	12.2	10.0	10.5	10.4	11.0
Italy/Italie	11.9	17.2	11.7	16.8	11.9	17.0
Malta/Malte	4.5	5.9	4.4	5.8	4.9	6.3
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	16.7	19.6	16.6	19.5	16.9	19.7
Norway/Norvège	10.7	15.8	10.6	15.7	12.1	16.8
Poland/Pologne	17.5	13.8	17.4	13.6	17.5	13.8
Portugal	5.0	7.3	5.0	7.2	5.1	7.3
Romania/Roumanie	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Spain/Espagne	5.6	8.5	5.3	8.1	5.4	8.2
Sweden/Suède	13.1	22.1	12.9	21.4	13.1	21.6
Switzerland/Suisse	6.2	8.7	4.5	6.7	4.8	7.2
USSR/URSS	29.5	25.0	29.5	25.0	29.5	25.0
United Kingdom/Royaume Uni	11.9	13.9	11.2	13.3	11.5	13.5
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	13.1	15.3	13.0	15.1	13.0	15.3

1. As a percentage of the population in the 20 to 24 year age group.

tion as is available reveals certain differences in that structure which indicate how important it is to exercise caution with regard to enrolment ratios calculated on the basis of the 20 to 24 year age-group. The age of admission to higher education, the duration of studies, the relative importance of different types of education (full-time and part-time, university and non-university, etc.) are all factors which explain this diversity.

Table 7 shows that although students aged between 20 and 24 years are in the majority in all countries, the proportion of such students varies between countries. Furthermore the size of this group in particular countries has sometimes changed considerably. In the Federal Republic of Germany, for instance, the proportion of students aged between 20 and 24 was 60% in 1970 as compared with 72% in 1961. It also emerges from this table (which, it must be remembered, only covers a limited number of countries) that the greatest discrepancies between countries are to be found in the two categories at the ends of the age range, those relating, on the one hand, to students under 20 years and, on the other, to those aged 25 years or over. In certain countries such as Belgium, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain and England and Wales the number of students under 20 years of age is fairly considerable although a decrease in the relative importance of this group can be seen during the last few years. Conversely, in other countries such as Austria, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden (university education) and Switzerland, the proportion of students aged between 25 and 29 varies from 23 to 30%. Lastly it should be pointed out that in 1965 the relative number of students aged 30 years or over was 18.5% in Hungary and 20.7% in Yugoslavia. This percentage has, however, dropped appreciably in 1970 in these two countries and, as a result, the highest rate – 12.6% – is now found in Sweden (university-type education).

The age-structure of students admitted to higher education (new enrolments) can, to a certain extent, throw clearer light on the facts set out in the previous paragraph. Statistical data are available for 10 countries only at the present time and for no more than one or two years (Table 8). There is, however an evident university in the age of entry to higher education, the great majority of students entering at 18 in certain countries, in others at 19 or even 20. Probably owing to the facilities extended to adults in European countries to enable them to take higher education courses, an appreciable proportion of new students are 25 years or over; the figure ranges from 15 to 20% in Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Spain and Sweden, and exceeds 20% in Yugoslavia.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

Tables 9 and 10 set out, respectively, average annual growth rates and the distribution of students by field of study. These two tables form the basis for the analysis of trends in each field of study in the various countries considered.

For England ans Wales distribution by field of study is available only in respect of full-time students. Statistics concerning the non-university sector of higher education in Belgium are not yet available for recent years and the analysis accordingly relates mainly to the university sector. Data concerning France refer to university students only; certain specialized studies, such as engineering, are carried out in the "grandes écoles" and are covered insofar as data are available.

1. Humanities, education and fine arts

It should be noted that in certain countries, particularly those in which teacher training is provided at universities (France and Spain, for example), students are classified according to the subjects which they intend to teach. In certain countries the figures under "education" may thus refer only to pedagogical studies and physical education whereas in others they embrace the whole of teacher training.

(a) *Humanities*

As Figure 3 indicates, the proportion of students in this category has remained more or less stable or has gained ground in the majority of countries during the decade. The decrease is substantial only in Iceland, Finland, Switzerland and Hungary. In Hungary numbers of students enrolled in humanities decreased at a relatively high rate between 1965 and 1970 (see Table 9).

Generally speaking, numbers of students enrolled in these subjects are increasing faster than the student population as a whole. This is evident in Spain where the growth rate was 18.8% per annum between 1960 and 1970 and 22.3% per annum if the 1965-1970 period is considered.

Table 7 – Distribution of student population by age-group (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	under 20 years moins de 20 ans	20-24 years 20-24 ans	25-29 years 25-29 ans	30 years and over 30 ans et plus
Austria/Autriche	1965	15	63	17	5
	1970	13	56	23	8
Belgium/Belgique	1960	32	56	11	
	1968	35	55	10	
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	1971	14	61	16[1]	9[1]
Denmark/Danemark	1970	6	59	27	8
France[2]	1960	21	55	16	8
	1965	27	52	14	7
	1970	22	59	13	7
Federal Republic of Germany Rép. fédérale d'Allemagne	1961	5	72	20	4
	1970	9	60	25	6
Greece/Grèce	1970	23	56	21	
Hungary/Hongrie	1965	17	50	15	19
	1970	20	56	14	10
Netherlands/Pays-Bas[3]	1961	38	41	21	
	1970	26	52	16	7
Norway/Norvège	1965	10	62	22	7
	1970	8	62	30	
Poland/Pologne	1970	19	57	24	
Spain/Espagne	1961	9	52	26	13
	1965	34	47	14	5
	1970	28	50	15	7
Sweden/Suède[4]	1966	5	61	22	12
	1969	7	55	26	13
Switzerland/Suisse	1970	64		28	9
England and Wales[3] Angleterre et Pays de Galles[3]	1965	37	50	13	
	1970	32	54	15	
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	1960	12	48	20	21
	1970	19	59	10	12

1. Aged 25-28 years and 29 years or over.
2. Universities only.
3. Full-time students only.
4. Universities and equivalent institutions only.

As a result, these students, who represented only 9% of the total in 1960, make up 20% of it in 1970. A change of the same order can also be seen in Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Italy.

The very high percentages in England and Wales and in France are due to the fact that in the first case they include "education" and fine arts, and in the second "education" and certain subjects pertaining to the social sciences.

(b) *Education (teacher training)*

It is interesting to note in Figure 4 that in countries where the percentage of students enrolled in educational exceede 15% in 1960, the proportion has decreased in 1970 or has remained stable, as in the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. In Czechoslovakia the figure has been halved (13% in 1970 as against 26% in 1960). The drop in Norway is slightly over-estimated since the percentage in 1970 is

Table 8 — Distribution of newly enrolled students, by age

Country/Pays	Year Année	18 years and under 18 ans et moins	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 and over 25 et plus
Austria/Autriche	1965	33.8	23.3	13.0	9.8	5.0	3.3	2.5	9.3
	1971	33.9	25.9	19.3	8.7	3.8	1.9	1.5	4.1
Denmark/Danemark	1971	2.2	17.5	20.7	13.8	9.2	8.0	6.1	17.5
Greece/Grèce	1965	34.8	24.0	13.7	7.9	4.4	2.8	←——— 12.4	
	1970	28.7	26.3	12.9	6.1	4.2	4.0	←——— 17.9	
Hungary/Hongrie - Total	1968	23.2	27.0	14.5	7.2	4.7	3.4	3.5	16.5
- cours du soir et correspondance	1968	0.3	5.1	8.8	10.1	9.6	8.3	9.4	48.5
- cours du jour	1968	34.2	37.6	17.2	5.8	2.4	1.1	0.7	1.0
Poland/Pologne	1965	32.2	18.1	8.3	4.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	26.4
	1971	3.5	40.8	14.1	8.9	6.3	5.2	3.8	17.2
Spain/Espagne	1970	34.3	16.6	12.0	8.5	6.0	4.5	3.2	14.8
Sweden/Suède[1]	1968	1.6	26.2	19.9	14.1	9.2	5.6	4.4	18.9
Switzerland/Suisse	1971	←—— 49.1 ——→			18.8	11.4	6.6	3.4	10.6
England and Wales[2] Angleterre et Pays de Galles[2]	1970	42.8	33.5	9.3	←—— 9.6 ——→				4.9
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	1970	6.3	26.9	19.0	10.7	7.0	5.2	3.8	21.1

1. Universities and equivalent institutions only.
2. Full-time students enrolled at universities only.

Fig. 3 - Humanities — Percentage of students

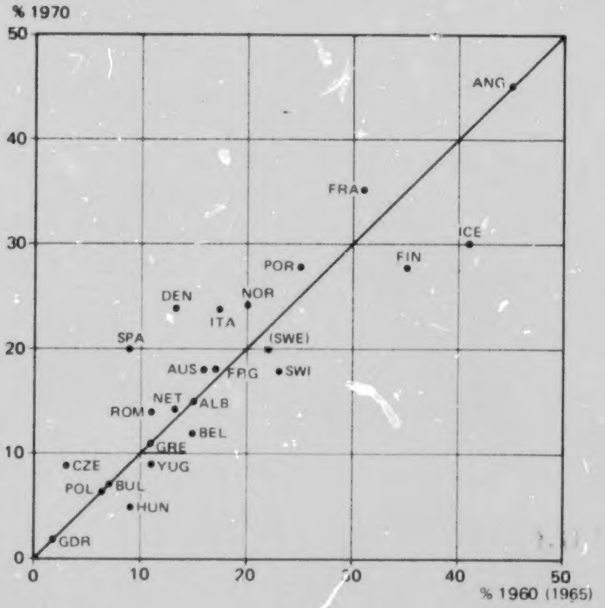


Fig. 4 - "Education" — Percentage of students

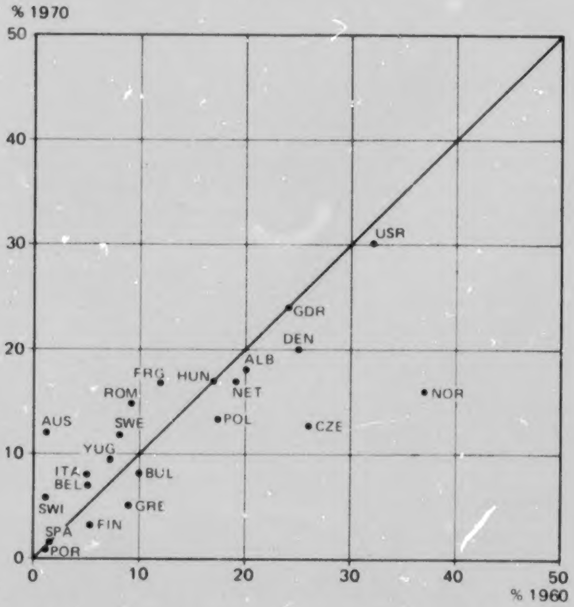


Table 9 — Average annual growth rates of enrolment by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Humanities/Lettres			Education			Fine arts/Beaux-arts			Law/Droit		
	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70
Albania/Albanie	10.7	10.6	22.0	1.4	20.7	8.9	36.5	34.6	8.1	10.2	11.1	9.4
Austria/Autriche	5.8	6.0	5.6	40.1	22.0	72.0	3.4	4.7	1.2	0.4	3.6	–4.2
Belgium · Universities Belgique · Universités	6.9	8.9	5.0	12.5	14.9	10.2	–	–	–	12.2	9.0	15.6
· Total	. . .	8.9	. . .	. . .	4.7	. . .	. . .	9.5	. . .	. . .	9.0	. . .
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	4.8	8.3	1.4	3.6	19.5	–10.1	8.8	10.4	7.1	5.9	–0.5	12.7
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	14.9	. . .	. . .	–3.6	. . .	. . .	–0.1	. . .	. . .	10.9	. . .	. . .
Denmark/Danemark	15.9	19.8	12.1	7.1	7.4	6.8	10.2	4.8	15.8	11.2	18.5	4.3
Finland/Finlande	7.1	8.2	6.1	5.5	13.8	–2.2	5.3	4.7	5.8	10.7	15.9	5.7
France	13.3	15.4	11.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.1	13.9	11.4
German Democratic Republic République démocratique allemande	0.0	–2.5	2.7	3.4	6.4	0.4	2.6	–1.3	6.6	3.0	–4.9	11.5
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'Allemagne	5.6	4.5	6.9	9.8	8.6	11.0	2.8	1.4	4.3	6.6	3.2	9.8
Greece/Grèce	10.0	14.4	5.8	3.4	5.2	1.6	9.8	18.6	1.6	8.9	13.8	4.1
Hungary/Hongrie	0.9	12.9	–9.9	6.0	17.6	–4.3	4.5	0.6	8.5	–0.8	0.6	–2.1
Iceland/Islande	4.8	9.2	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	7.4	3.2
Italy/Italie	13.9	17.2	10.6	16.0	13.9	18.1	13.5	11.1	15.9	2.3	–2.3	7.2
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	9.2	8.2	10.3	6.6	6.1	7.2	4.7	3.2	6.3	15.5	16.0	15.1
Norway/Norvege	15.8	. . .	. . .	4.2	. . .	. .	14.1	. . .	. . .	12.8	. . .	. . .
Poland/Pologne	6.9	7.5	6.2	4.0	15.3	–8.2	2.8	4.1	1.3	4.2	6.1	1.9
Portugal	8.8	8.3	9.6	5.9	1.8	12.3	3.8	0.3	10.2	5.0	3.9	6.7
Romania/Roumanie	9.8	10.3	9.3	13.3	30.9	–2.0	10.3	16.0	4.9	6.6	7.9	5.4
Spain/Espagne	18.8	15.4	22.3	7.5	10.5	4.5	2.1	0.6	3.6	4.4	2.3	6.5
Sweden/Suède	. . .	. . .	9.9	16.8	20.9	12.9	2.1	0.5	3.8	13.9	7.8	20.2
Switzerland/Suisse	4.6	7.8	1.6	27.9	26.8	29.1	5.6	8.0	3.1	7.3	7.9	6.7
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	–	–	–	6.1	9.5	2.8	7.8	10.5	5.2	–	–	–
England and Wales Angleterre et Pays de Galles	10.6	12.3	8.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Northern Ireland/Irlande du Nord	. . .	. . .	7.5	. . .	. . .	6.9	. . .	. . .	7.3	. . .	. . .	5.9
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	5.0	–1.9	11.0	8.3	21.2	–1.5	3.5	4.5	2.8	5.1	5.3	5.0

NOTES — France — Figures refer to students enrolled at universities only.
Distribution by field od study does not correspond strictly to the classisification used and it should ne noted, for example, that the social sciences are included; partly with humanities and partly with law (economics). .
Norway — In 1968 certain institutions previously shown under vocational education at the second level were transferred to education at the third level.

Social sciences Sciences sociales			Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles			Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur			Medical sciences Sciences médicales			Agriculture		
1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70
6.3	11.6	8.8	10.4	25.7	11.0	9.3	1.0	21.0	10.7	9.1	11.9	11.8	10.8	17.8
5.6	5.9	5.2	6.0	5.1	7.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.5	5.7	0.3	2.8	5.3	–0.8
11.9	14.2	9.8	6.5	9.2	4.0	4.5	6.1	2.9	9.3	7.4	11.3	12.8	6.5	19.5
. . .	20.4	. . .	. . .	16.3	. . .	. . .	4.4	. . .	. . .	9.4	. . .	. . .	7.9	. . .
5.2	4.9	5.4	3.3	13.4	–5.8	8.3	14.0	2.8	4.1	5.2	3.1	–4.7	2.3	–11.2
6.8	. . .	. . .	13.2	. . .	. . .	3.1	. . .	. . .	3.3	. . .	. . .	3.6	. . .	. . .
11.2	9.5	12.8	15.2	22.5	8.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	7.3	9.8	4.8	3.6	5.8	1.6
13.4	11.8	15.0	14.2	16.6	11.8	10.6	8.5	12.8	4.8	7.2	2.5	6.8	6.8	6.9
. . .	. . .	. . .	6.3	12.0	0.9	–	–	–	11.3	10.3	12.2	–	–	–
3.0	–7.7	14.8	4.6	0.3	9.0	6.8	3.4	10.3	–3.0	1.7	–7.5	–3.3	–2.2	–4.4
5.2	8.1	2.4	7.7	3.7	11.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.8	5.2	0.5	5.8	1.3	10.6
10.9	16.0	6.1	15.2	25.1	6.1	9.4	13.1	5.9	11.2	14.4	8.0	12.4	22.1	3.4
13.2	25.7	2.0	4.4	14.3	–4.6	9.4	22.1	–2.0	1.1	3.1	–0.8	6.9	21.2	–5.7
14.6	8.0	20.2	–	–	–	10.3	17.7	4.7	7.5	6.8	8.2	–	–	–
6.3	8.2	4.5	11.0	9.7	12.3	9.9	8.3	11.6	11.0	4.0	18.6	9.5	3.7	15.7
13.4	11.4	15.3	8.7	9.7	7.7	5.5	5.2	5.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.4	9.7	7.1
34.6	. . .	. . .	7.8	. . .	. . .	22.0	. . .	. . .	13.5	. . .	. . .	2.4	. . .	. . .
9.1	10.8	7.0	9.2	11.3	6.6	8.6	9.7	7.3	0.8	0.3	1.4	8.3	10.3	6.0
14.7	18.1	9.7	3.2	5.5	–0.1	8.0	4.9	12.8	8.3	4.5	14.4	5.2	5.3	4.9
15.2	20.4	10.3	5.0	3.7	6.3	7.6	13.2	2.2	2.4	3.6	1.2	–0.6	5.0	–5.8
13.9	13.4	14.4	10.3	8.4	12.3	10.4	14.6	6.2	8.0	7.7	8.4	5.9	8.9	3.0
. . .	. . .	16.0	10.6	13.8	7.6	10.2	9.8	10.7	8.3	6.7	9.9	7.2	6.9	7.4
9.3	13.9	4.8	6.2	7.6	4.7	3.9	5.4	2.5	7.7	8.9	6.4	10.5	16.7	4.7
7.7	10.3	5.3	–	–	–	7.4	11.4	3.5	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.6	8.9	2.4
21.0	23.7	18.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	7.5	9.6	5.0	4.8	4.0	5.8	7.1	3.2	12.2
. . .	. . .	15.4	. . .	. . .	10.0	. . .	. . .	4.1	. . .	. . .	3.3	. . .	. . .	–8.2
7.9	4.9	10.4	9.8	13.0	7.2	8.1	5.9	10.1	4.1	3.9	4.4	0.8	–5.6	6.5

USSR – Distribution by field of study is an estimate on the basis of the actual classification used.

England and Wales – Full-time students only. Education and fine arts are included with humanities and law with social sciences.

Table 10 – Distribution of student by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Humanities			Education			Fine arts			Law			Social sciences			Natural sciences			Engineering			Medical sciences			Agriculture		
	Lettres			Education			Beaux-arts			Droit			Sciences sociales			Sciences exactes et naturelles			Sciences de l'ingénieur			Sciences médicales			Agriculture		
	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970
Albania/Albanie	15	13	15	20	27	18	1	2	1	6	5	4	12	11	8	9	15	12	16	9	11	9	6	6	11	10	10
Austria/Autriche	16	18	18	1	2	12	3	4	3	12	12	8	15	16	16	7	8	8	27	21	18	15	17	14	3	3	3
Belgium - Universities Belgique - Universités	15	14	12	5	6	7	–	–	–	9	8	11	19	23	24	13	12	10	13	11	8	24	22	23	3	3	4
- Total	9	8	...	20	15	...	4	4	...	6	5	...	13	22	...	8	10	...	19	14	...	20	19	...	2	2	...
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	7	7	7	10	14	8	2	2	3	2	1	3	14	11	15	8	9	7	29	35	40	9	7	8	14	10	5
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	3	...	9	26	...	13	2	...	1	3	...	5	6	...	9	2	...	5	37	...	36	11	...	11	10	...	10
Denmark/Danemark	13	20	24	25	21	20	3	2	3	5	7	6	11	11	13	4	6	6	20	14	11	15	15	13	3	3	2
Finland/Finlande	35	32	28	5	6	3	2	1	1	4	5	5	20	21	27	11	15	17	9	9	10	9	8	6	3	3	2
France	31	33	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	21	23	...	...	...	30	27	18	–	–	–	22	19	21	–	–	–
German Democratic Republic République démocratique allemande	2	2	2	24	30	24	3	2	2	3	2	3	16	10	15	8	7	9	23	25	32	13	13	7	9	7	5
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'Allemagne	17	17	18	12	14	17	3	2	2	6	6	7	10	11	9	11	10	13	28	27	23	12	12	9	2	1	2
Greece/Grèce	11	11	11	9	6	5	2	2	2	14	13	13	28	29	30	8	12	12	7	6	6	16	15	17	4	5	5
Hungary/Hongrie	9	8	5	17	19	17	2	1	2	9	4	4	5	8	10	7	6	6	25	32	34	15	8	9	12	15	13
Iceland/Islande	41	42	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	17	13	12	12	20	–	–	10	4	6	5	24	22	21	–	–	–
Italy/Italie	17	25	24	5	6	8	3	3	4	17	10	9	23	22	17	11	11	12	7	11	11	12	9	13	2	1	2
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	13	13	14	19	18	17	7	6	5	3	4	6	10	12	17	6	7	7	28	25	22	6	7	6	3	3	3
Norway/Norvège	20	27	24	37	28	16	1	1	1	5	5	5	3	5	16	13	15	8	10	9	20	8	6	8	3	2	1
Poland/Pologne	7	6	7	17	23	13	3	2	2	5	4	4	13	14	16	4	5	6	28	29	35	16	10	9	7	8	9
Portugal	25	27	28	1	1	1	5	3	3	12	10	9	9	16	16	19	17	12	10	8	10	15	13	16	2	2	2
Romania/Roumanie	11	10	14	9	19	15	2	3	3	4	3	4	7	10	14	13	8	10	29	30	28	11	7	7	13	9	6
Spain/Espagne	9	12	20	1	1	1	13	9	7	16	12	10	7	9	11	15	15	16	13	17	14	22	21	19	3	3	2
Sweden/Suède	...	22	20	8	11	12	3	2	1	5	4	5	...	28	33	12	12	10	13	11	10	12	9	8	2	1	1
Switzerland/Suisse	23	22	18	1	2	6	3	3	3	9	8	9	14	17	17	19	18	17	13	11	10	16	16	17	2	2	2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	–	–	–	32	31	30	1	1	1	–	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	–	43	45	45	8	6	7	10	10	9
England and Wales Angleterre et Pays de Galles	45	47	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	19	17	15	15	19	17	14	9	6	5	2	1	1
Northern Ireland/Irlande du Nord	...	20	21	...	22	22	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	9	13	...	14	16	...	17	14	...	8	7	...	4	2
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	11	7	9	7	15	9	3	3	2	11	11	10	24	23	28	4	5	5	21	21	25	9	9	7	9	5	5

NOTES – France – Figures refer to students enrolled at universities only. Distribution by field of study does not correspond strictly to the classification used and it should be noted, by example, that the social sciences are included, partly, with humanities and partly with law (economics).

Norwry – In 1968 certain institutions previously shown under vocational education at the second level were transferred to education at the third level.

USSR – Distribution by field of study is an estimate on the basis of the actual classification used.

England and Wales – Full-time students only. Education and fine arts are included with humanities and law with social sciences.

calculated in relation to a total number of students which is not strictly comparable with the 1960 figure*

With the exception of Bulgaria, Greece and Finland, the proportion of students in education has increased in the countries where it was relatively low in 1960. In Switzerland it has risen from 1 to 6% and in Austria, following the recent establishment of teacher training institutions, from 1 to 12%.

In most countries, the annual growth rate for these students (Table 9) was lower in 1965-70 than in the preceding period. This falling-off is, for example, clearly marked in Albania since from 1965 onwards growth has been only 9% per annum as against 20.7% per annum between 1960 and 1965. In other countries such as Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria, very rapid growth between 1960 and 1965 (between 15 and 30% per annum) has been followed, in absolute terms, by a drop in the number of these students between 1965 and 1970.

The high growth rate noted in Austria is accounted for by the establishment in 1966 of teacher training colleges.

(c) *Fine arts*

Students in this category represent only a low percentage of the total but it should be noted that in certain countries, such as the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden, architecture is included with engineering. In 1970 the proportion of these students was less than 3% in all countries with the exception of Italy (4%), the Netherlands (5%) and (Spain 7%). The variations are therefore, minor although in almost all countries a decrease in the relative importance of this category can be seen between 1960 and 1970. It has been very marked in Spain, the proportion of fine arts students dropping from 13% in 1960 to 7% in 1970. Other changes involve only small percentages and for this reason graphs have not been shown.

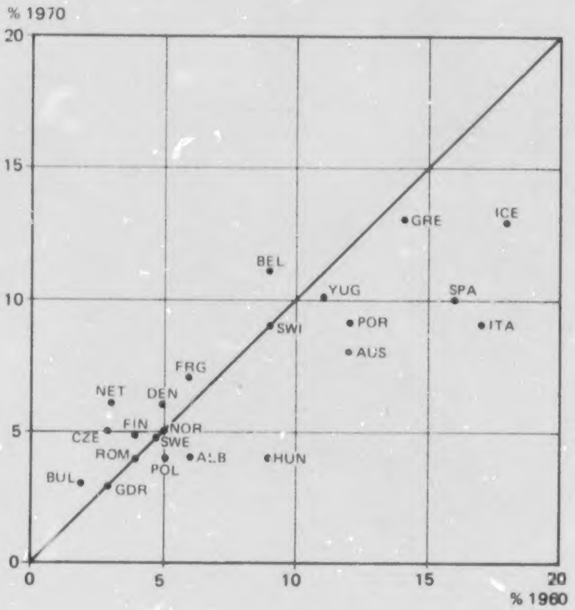
2. Law and social sciences

In France, as already indicated, certain subjects pertaining to the social sciences are studied in faculties of letters and human sciences and have thus been included with humanities. In addition, the statistics concerning law and economics in this country are shown together and it seemed more appropriate to analyse them under "social sciences" rather than under "law". The same procedure has been adopted for the USSR, i.e. the figures for the social sciences refer only to law and economics. In England and Wales law students are classified under social sciences.

(a) *Law*

The place held by law studies in higher education has steadily diminished in countries where it was important in 1960, with the single exception of Belgium (university education) (Figure 5). This decrease is very marked in Iceland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Austria and Hungary. In the two last-mentioned countries the number of these students is lower in 1970 than it was in 1965 and their relative importance in Hungary is only 4% as against 9% in 1960.

Fig. 5 - Law – Percentage of students



In Spain and Italy the number of students in this category increased between 1960 and 1970 by no more than 4.4 and 2.3% per annum respectively (Table 9) whereas the overall growth of the student population reached almost 10% per annum.

In most of the countries where the proportion of these students was fairly low in 1960 (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Netherlands, Denmark and Federal Republic of Germany), it has, on the whole, increased. In 1970, however, these students represent less than 7% of the whole student population in these countries, as well as in seven other States.

(b) *Social sciences*

Figure 6 and Table 9 highlight the considerable expansion of the social sciences in Europe since 1960. The growth in the number of students in this category is equal to or exceeds the overall growth of the student population in all countries with the exception of Albania and Italy. In England and Wales the number of full-time social science students grew on an average by 21% per annum between 1960 and 1969 and, as a result, their share in the total

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* As from 1968 higher education statistics have included certain vocational education institutions which were not counted previously. If these institutions are excluded from the total, the percentage of students enrolled in education drops from 37% in 1960 to 21% in 1970.

Fig. 6 - Social sciences – Percentage of students

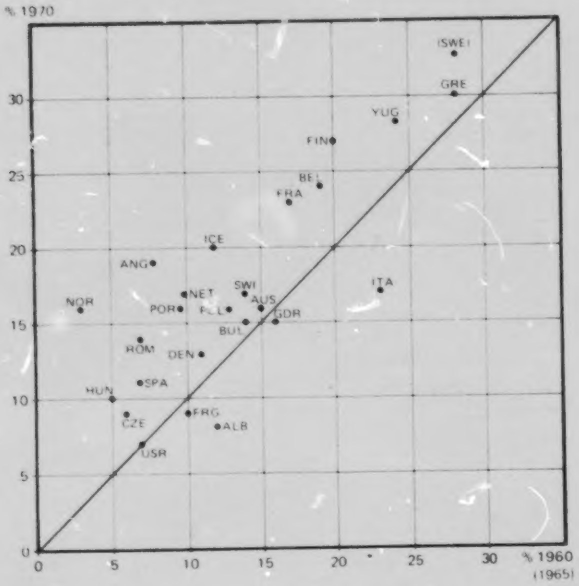
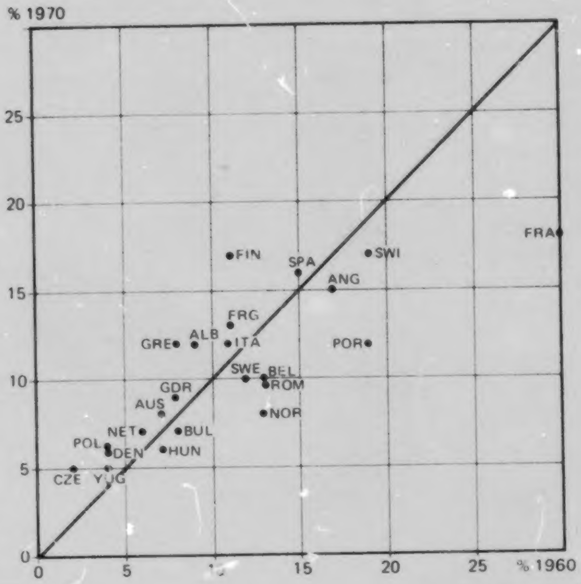


Fig. 7 - Natural sciences – Percentage of students



number of students rose from 8% in 1960 to 19% in 1970. The even greater growth in Norway is no doubt slightly over-estimated for the reasons already indicated. In Hungary and Romania. the percentage of these students doubled during the decade. It has increased even in those countries where it was already considerable in 1960. Thus in 1970 the proportion of social science students reached 33% in Sweden, 30% in Greece, 28% in Yugoslavia and 27% in Finland. In Belgium (university education) the figure is 24% while in France students in facilities of law and economics represent 23% of university enrolment as compared with 17% in 1960.

As has already been indicated, this rapid expansion is not seen in Albania or Italy. In fact, whereas in comparison with the 1960-65 period the whole of higher education in these countries has shown more rapid growth between 1965 and 1970, a falling-off can be noted in the growth of the number of social science students. In 1965-70 this increased by only 8.8% per annum in Albania and 4.5% per annum in Italy whereas the overall growth rate was 16.1 and 11% per annum respectively. The percentage of students enrolled in the social sciences in Italy has thus dropped to 17% as compared with 23% in 1960.

3. Natural sciences

Among the ten countries where enrolments in natural sciences dropped between 1960 and 1970, four (France, Switzerland, England and Wales and Portugal) showed the highest percentages in 1960 (Figure 7). This drop was considerable in France (18% in 1970 as against 27% in 1965 and 30% in 1960) and occurred more especially between 1965 and 1970: during this period numbers of students in this category increased by barely 1% per annum (Table 9). In the case of many of these ten countries it is interesting to compare this falling-off with the increase in numbers of students enrolled in the social sciences and humanities. Since 1965, in fact, enrolment growth rates are higher in the social sciences than in natural sciences in all countries with the exception of Albania, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

In general, the growth in the number of natural science students was greater during the 1960-1965 period. Even if we consider those countries in which the relative importance of this group has increased fairly appreciably between 1960 and 1970 (Finland, Greece and Albania) it can be seen that this increase was more marked between 1960 and 1965.

4. Engineering and agriculture

In France engineering studies are pursued outside the universities although certain specializations classified under "sciences" can be regarded as forming part of engineering. Available information indicates that the number of students enrolled in engineering schools in France rose from 26,500 in 1965 to about 30,400 in 1969. It should, however, be noted that a proportion of these students (some 30%) are also enrolled in the universities.

(a) *Engineering*

In six countries (USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic) students

Fig. 8 - Engineering – Percentage of students

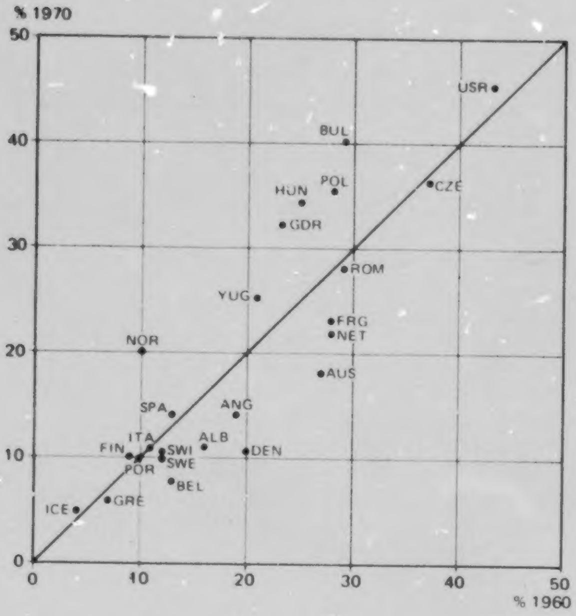
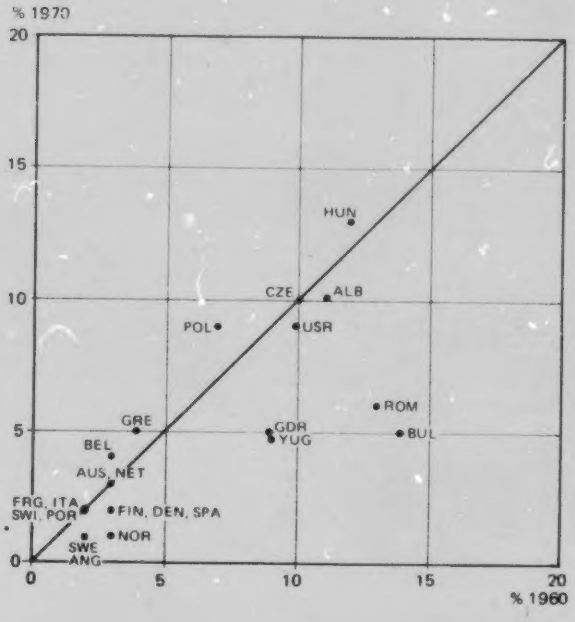


Fig. 9 - Agriculture – Percentage of students



in this group of subjects represent between 32 and 45% of the total number of students in 1970 (Figure 8). In five of these countries – the exception being Czechoslovakia – and in Yugoslavia and Norway as well, this proportion increased between 1960 and 1970. The expansion was at times very marked as in Norway, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Bulgaria. The rate of growth in the number of these students (Table 9) was particularly high in this group of countries as compared with the overall growth of the student population.

In the other 17 countries we find either stabilization (Czechoslovakia, Romania, Spain, Italy, Finland, Portugal, Greece and Iceland) or a decline (Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Austria, England and Wales, Albania, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium) in the relative importance of this category. It should, however, be noted that in Albania this drop occurred between 1960 and 1965 and a slight increase can be seen between 1965 and 1970 following a considerable development in the number of these students (21% per annum).

(b) *Agriculture*

In 1970 the proportion of students in agriculture was less than 6% in all European countries with the exception of the USSR (9%), Poland (9%), Czechoslovakia (10%), Albania (10%) and Hungary (13%). Increases noted in this proportion are few and of little significance and the general trend that emerges, as a whole, is towards a decline in the relative importance of this category (Figure 9). This decrease has been very clearly marked in Bulgaria (5% in 1970 as against 14% in 1960), in Romania (6% in 1970 as against 13% in 1960), in Yugoslavia and in the German Democratic Republic; in three of these countries the number of students in agriculture dropped in absolute terms between 1960 and 1970.

5. Medical sciences

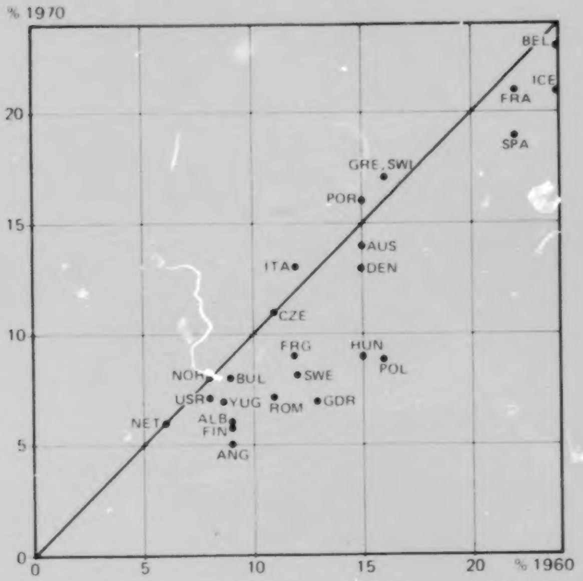
The decline in the proportion of students enrolled in medical sciences is one of the most significant features of the distribution by field of study (Figure 10).

In the first group of countries (Belgium, France, Iceland and Spain) the proportion of students in this category is very high: between 19 and 23% in 1970. It has dropped as compared with 1960 but by a fairly small percentage in Belgium and France. In these two countries, contrary to what has been seen with regard to the whole student population, the number of students in medicine grew more rapidly between 1965 and 1970 than during the 1960-65 period.

In the second group of countries (Switzerland, Greece, Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Italy and Czechoslovakia) the proportion of students enrolled in this category varies between 11 and 17% in 1970. Between 1960 and 1970 it remained stable in Czechoslovakia and dropped slightly in Austria and Denmark. The remaining countries are the only ones in Europe where an increase – although slight – can be seen in this percentage.

Lastly, in the third group consisting of 14 countries where medical students represent less than 10% of overall numbers in 1970, it can be seen that this percentage has sometimes decreased appreciably between 1960 and 1970.

Fig. 10 - Medical sciences – Percentage of students



6. Female students by field of study

Table 11 shows the proportion of female students by field of study*. These data enable a clearer picture to be gained of female enrolment in higher education insofar as they reveal certain differing trends in studies according to sex.

In both 1960 and 1970 female enrolment was much more marked in humanities or education (teacher training) in all countries, the important exception being Poland where it was greater in medical sciences. The percentage of women among humanities students is, in certain countries, twice as high as the overall female enrolment rate; this is particularly the case in Belgium, Greece, Italy and Spain. The same observation applies to education, for example, in the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden. It can also be seen that the female enrolment rate in these two fields of study has gained ground in almost all countries. Only in Spain was there a fairly marked of decrease in respect of humanities – 56% in 1970 as compared with 62% in 1960. In Switzerland, Spain and Greece there was also a decline in the figure in respect of "education", but the number of students in this category is very limited in these countries.

In 13 countries (Portugal, Bulgaria, USSR, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Romania, Austria, Greece, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and German Democratic Republic) female enrolment is relatively important in the fine arts, i.e. it is equal to or higher than the overall enrolment rate. Between 1960 and 1970 it dropped in Austria and Greece and, less obviously, in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, while it increased in all other countries. It should ne noted, lastly, that the percentage of women among students in fine arts which was extremely high in Spain in 1960 (57%) dropped to 24% in 1970.

In 1970 the female enrolment rate in medical sciences exceeds 50% in the following countries: Poland (76%), Romania (63%), Bulgaria (62%), Yugoslavia (60%), Hungary (56%), Czechoslovakia (56%) and the USSR (56%). In relation to overall enrolment it is also fairly high in Portugal (47%), Albania (46%) and Denmark (38%). This proportion has increased or remained stable in all European countries with the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany (26% in 1970 as compared with 34% in 1960) and Austria (29% in 1970 as compared with 31% in 1960).

As regards the natural sciences, the percentage is also very high in certain countries such as Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. It is, however, relatively very low in other countries such as the Netherlands (14%), Norway (16%), the Federal Republic of Germany (19%), Greece (20%), Denmark (22%), England and Wales (22%) and Sweden (23%) and there was no very appreciable increase in this proportion between 1960 and 1970.

Female enrolment rates in law studies which were, in general, very low in 1960 have increased in all countries with the exception of the Netherlands and Austria. The increase was considerable in many countries and in certain of these (Spain, Iceland, Hungary, Albania and Portugal) the rates have at least doubled during the decade.

The increase in the proportion of women students has also been considerable in the social sciences. However, as in the case of law, this has nor occured in the Netherlands and Austria, not has it in the Federal Republic of Germany. The rates have doubled, or nearly so, in 9 countries: Hungary, Poland, Albania, Greece, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Iceland and Norway.

In the USSR and Bulgaria the proportion of women among engineering students exceeds 35%. In another group of countries (Poland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and the German Democratic Republic) this percentage varies in 1970 between 12 and 21%, representing an appreciable increase as compared with 1960. In all other countries, the female enrolment rate is extremely low: under 6%. Certainly there has been some increase since 1960 but this does not appear to be very significant. The distiguishing feature of this field of studies is, thus, a male student enrolment rate of over 80% in all European countries, with the exception of the USSR and Bulgaria where the discrepancy between male and female enrolment is less pronounced.

Lastly it can be seen that in almost all countries the proportion of women students in agriculture is much higher than in engineering and has moreover increased appreciably between 1960 and 1970.

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* This proportion will also be termed "female enrolment rate".

Table 11 – Proportion of female students by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Total		Humanities Lettres		Education Education		Fine arts Beaux-arts		Law Droit		Social sciences Sciences sociales		Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles		Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur		Medical sciences Sciences médicales		Agriculture Agriculture	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
Albania/Albanie	17	32	26	35	22	38	17	26	10	22	17	39	23	37	4	15	28	46	2	11
Austria/Autriche	23	29	49	49	46	61	53	43	15	15	22	19	27	27	3	5	31	29	7	11
Belgium /Belgique - total	26	36	39	...	56	...	17	...	15	...	17	...	25	...	5	...	28	...	1	...
Universities/Universités	19	29	39	51	33	44	–	–	15	26	14	25	25	34	1	2	19	29	1	8
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	40	51	63	74	46	63	46	51	33	42	40	56	59	69	26	35	57	62	34	51
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	34	38	43	59	62	74	31	34	28	39	28	44	49	46	12	15	55	56	19	25
Denmark/Danemark	31	37	56	55	53	59	30	27	23	31	9	12	20	22	2	3	37	38	4	13
Finland/Finlande	46	48	72	75	51	62	27	32	17	30	41	46	34	40	2	6	42	43	29	42
France (1960-1967)	41	43	61	66	–	–	–	–	29	30	...	...	32	32	–	–	32	35	–	–
German Democratic Republic République démocratique allemande	25	36	...	36	...	56	...	38	...	31	...	30	...	28	...	12	...	57	...	30
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'Allemagne	23	27	38	44	62	61	41	40	11	13	14	13	13	19	1	2	34	26	9	25
Greece/Grèce	25	32	53	68	49	45	45	41	28	38	15	29	16	20	3	6	25	28	6	14
Hungary/Hongrie	33	43	51	65	61	76	39	47	20	46	30	60	50	52	10	20	46	56	12	19
Iceland/Islande	21	25	41	47	–	–	–	–	6	15	4	19	–	26	–	3	7	10	–	–
Italy/Italie	27	38	75	74	56	74	24	24	16	20	10	22	35	36	1	1	18	20	2	5
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	26	28	36	41	41	43	41	40	26	20	31	29	12	14	1	6	21	21	8	13
Norway/Norvège	34	35	38	47	57	59	23	15	9	16	7	18	17	16	2	3	21	39	5	8
Poland/Pologne	40	47	56	71	55	70	42	48	29	45	32	60	53	60	15	21	68	76	30	39
Portugal	30	44	47	73	46	45	44	52	10	21	25	32	35	43	7	15	30	47	9	25
Romania/Roumanie	34	43	57	67	52	61	38	45	21	22	31	41	50	53	18	21	50	63	21	27
Spain/Espagne	24	27	62	56	63	55	57	24	7	19	11	16	21	30	1	1	21	27	0	8
Sweden/Suède	36	42	...	63	66	79	44	47	16	24	...	38	25	23	4	6	32	40	7	19
Switzerland/Suisse	17	23	37	42	64	44	12	16	9	15	10	19	12	18	1	2	17	21	5	10
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	44	49	–	–	63	67	41	49	–	–	49	60	–	–	30	38	56	56	27	30
England and Wales Angleterre et Pays de Galles	32	39	55	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	27	20	22	2	2	24	31	11	15
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	29	39	57	63	46	54	36	45	26	41	28	42	39	48	11	17	41	60	11	24

NOTES – France – Universities only. Economics are included with law and the other social sciences with humanities.
England and Wales – Full-time students only. Education and fine arts are included with humanities and law with social sciences.

III. GRADUATES

1. Trends in the total number of graduates

As already indicated, graduates are classified according to three "stages of diploma" i.e. levels of qualification obtained:

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree
Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent
Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Table 12 is intended to show the types of qualification taken into consideration in the various countries as well as their relative importance. Several difficulties with regard to the comparability of these statistics at the European level emerge from this table.

As regards Stage C, this study does not take into account the distinction that can be made between higher university degrees (or equivalent) of the master's degree (Stage C_1) and the doctorate type (Stage C_2). This distinction is, however, sometimes useful in order to understand the classification of degrees and diplomas in many countries, particularly where criteria for the definitions of Stages B and C do not correspond exactly to those referred to above. Thus it can be seen that in certain countries, such as Hungary, Norway (university education), the Netherlands (university education) and Poland, Stage C_1 degrees represent the majority of awards conferred, largely owing to the fact that university or equivalent studies lead directly to higher university degrees (Stage C_1). On the other hand in most countries the largest number of awards conferred are Stage B degrees. It should also be noted that data relating to doctorates (Stage C_2) are not available for the following countries: German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. This is due mainly to the fact that such data are often included with manpower rather than educational statistics.

Insofar as the majority of Stage A diplomas are awarded by the non-university type of educational institution, it is clear that trends in their development cannot be analysed in instances (such as Norway, for example) where data are available only for university education.

Table 13 sets out growth rates in the number of graduates according to the stage of diploma awarded.

As regards Stage A, a very clear falling-off can be seen in the annual growth rate for the number of these diplomas during the 1965-1970 period in all countries except Austria and Denmark. In some countries there has even been a decrease in absolute terms. It is interesting to note that in general the majority of these diplomas relate to "education" (teacher training) and that the drop is particularly noticeable in this field of study. In the case of many of these countries we have already referred, in section II above, to the considerable reduction in the number of these students. As Stage B (or in some cases

Table 12 – Distribution of higher education graduates by stage of diploma (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level/Niveau		
		A	B	C
Albania/Albanie	1960	24	76	–
	1968	28	72	–
Austria/Autriche	1960	3	65	32
	1970	4	65	31
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	1961	25	75	–
	1970	23	77	–
Czechoslovakia/Tchecoslovaquie	1960	–	100	–
	1970	–	100	–
Denmark/Danemark	1960	71	28	1
	1970	68	31	1
Finland/Finlande	1960	22	76	2
	1970	13	82	5
German Democratic Republic	1960	–	100	–
République démocratique allemande	1970	–	100	–
Federal Republic of Germany	1960	25	62	13
République fédérale d'Allemagne	1969	19	68	13
Greece/Grèce	1962	25	71	3
	1970	13	84	3
Hungary/Hongrie	1960	4	14	82
	1970	38	12	50
Iceland/Islande	1962	17	83	–
	1970	10	84	6
Ireland/Irlande	1960	17	67	16
	1965	11	67	22
Italy/Italie	1960	3	97	–
	1970	2	98	–
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	1965	72	13	15
	1971	60	14	26
Poland/Pologne	1966	52	9	39
	1970	43	15	42
Romania/Roumanie	1960	–	100	–
	1970	–	100	–
Spain/Espagne	1960	–	89	11
	1969	–	96	4
Sweden/Suède	1960	37	56	7
	1970	24	70	6
England and Wales	1962	44	40	16
Angleterre et Pays de Galles	1968	44	39	17
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	1961	43	55	2
	1970	53	44	3
University education only/Enseignement universtaire seulement				
Belgium/Belgique	1966	–	75	25
France	1960	–	80	20
	1966	–	74	26
Norway/Norvège	1960	–	23	77
	1970	–	40	60
Switzerland/Suisse	1960	–	77	23
	1970	–	80	20
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	1966	–	69	31
	1970	–	69	31

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree.
Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent.
Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Table 13 – Average annual growth rates in numbers of graduates

Country/Pays	Level A/Niveau A			Level B/Niveau B			Level C/Niveau C		
	1960-1970	1960-1965	1965-1970	1960-1970	1960-1965	1965-1970	1960-1970	1960-1965	1965-1970
Albania/Albanie[1]	13.8	23.8	–1.1	10.7	11.8	8.8	–	–	–
Austria/Autriche	11.3	11.1	11.5	6.8	9.0	4.7	6.2	5.6	6.9
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	7.8	39.0	–12.0	9.4	9.7	9.1	–	–	–
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	–	–	–	6.8	12.8	1.2	–	–	–
Denmark/Danemark	6.3	5.3	7.4	8.2	4.8	11.7	0	–1.4	1.4
Finland/Finlande	1.6	7.1	–3.6	10.3	10.4	10.3	18.3	32.0	5.9
German Democratic Republic République démocratique allemande	–	–	–	5.0	7.5	2.5	–	–	–
Federal Republic of Germany République fédérale d'Allemagne	3.5	7.[illegible]	–1.6	8.5	5.9	12.0	6.6	1.3	13.8
Greece/Grèce	–1.2	2.7	–4.9	8.2	3.6	13.0	...	...	–2.6
Hungary/Hongrie	38.0	91.0	0.3	9.3	29.1	–7.4	5.0	10.5	–0.2
Iceland/Islande	4.5	5.2	4.0	11.3	8.6	12.9	–	–	–
Ireland/Irlande	...	0.5	...	...	[illegible].4	...	...	16.2	...
Italy/Italie	6.2	9.2	3.2	10.9	5.9	16.2	–	–	–
Malta/Malte	...	...	8.5	...	...	22.0	...	...	15.8
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	...	...	1.6	...	...	6.5	...	...	14.8
Poland/Pologne[2]	13.7	30.0	2.2	...	...	...	10.1	8.2	11.6
Romania/Roumanie	–	–	–	10.6	14.0	7.3	–	–	–
Spain/Espagne	–	–	–	9.6	6.8	10.7	...	...	–3.2
Sweden/Suède	7.8	10.6	3.7	15.0	9.2	24.0	10.7	9.5	12.7
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques	–	–	–	7.5	5.8	9.2	–	–	–
England and Wales[3] Angleterre et Pays de Galles[3]	15.5	20.0	9.4	8.8	6.9	11.3	11.1	8.8	14.2
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	6.3	12.3	1.8	1.2	–0.1	2.5	12.4	13.2	11.9
Enseignement universitaire seulement/University education only									
Belgium/Belgique[2]	–	–	–	7.3	4.9	9.8	...	...	...
France	–	–	–	...	8.1	...	...	15.4	...
Norway/Norvège	–	–	–	18.1	16.5	19.7	8.9	8.2	9.6
Switzerland/Suisse	–	–	–	8.9	6.0	12.0	6.6	3.6	9.7
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	–	–	–	...	...	9.1	...	...	8.9

1. The reference years for stage A are: 1960, 1965 and 1968.
2. Stages B and C are shown together.
3. The The reference years are: 1961, 1965 and 1968.

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a fisrt university degree.
Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent.
Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Stage C) are the most numerous, their evolution tends to follow that of the student population, taking into account a certain time lag. Comparison should be made, of course, in relation to student intake; we find, however, in a few countries, such as Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Italy and the USSR, a certain correlation between the growth in the number of graduates during the 1965-1970 or 1960-1965 period and the student population between 1960-1965 or 1955-1960 (see Section I above). This is not always particularly obvious (Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia, for example) and in a few countries (Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania) changes in numbers of students seems to affect the evolution of the number of graduates during the same period under review (1960-1965 or 1965-1970). The data available within the scope of this study are insufficient to allow this question to be gone into more thoroughly. It is clear that for this purpose research would have to be done on the relations between student intake and graduates by stage of diploma obtained. In addition, the time lag would have to reflect the diversity of the length of studies in the different countries and not necessarily the periods considered here (1960-1965 and 1965-1970).

2. Distribution of graduates by field of study

(a) *Stage A diplomas*

As Table 14 indicates, these awards relate essentially – and in certain countries exclusively – to teacher training. In the great majority of cases these "education" diplomas are obtained following short-term studies in non-university educational institutions. The decrease in the proportion of such diplomas in a few countries such as Hungary is due in fact to the greater diversification of the fields in which this type of diploma is awarded. It will be noted, however, that in other countries (Sweden, England and Wales, and Yugoslavia) the proportion of "education" diplomas has increased appreciably.

Table 14 – Distribution by field of study of stage A diplomas (not equivalent to a first university degree) as %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Albania/Albanie	1960	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1968	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria/Autriche	1960	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	78	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	1961	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark/Danemark	1960	13	51	–	–	11	–	21	4	–
	1970	12	55	–	–	14	–	16	4	–
Finland/Finlande	1960	–	76	–	3	–	–	–	21	–
	1970	–	53	–	12	24	–	–	10	–
Federal Republic of Germany Rép. fédérale d'Allemagne	1960	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
Greece/Grèce	1960	–	91	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
	1970	–	93	–	–	7	–	–	–	–
Hungary/Hongrie	1960	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	–	23	–	–	14	–	48	–	14
Ireland/Irlande	1960	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1965	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy/Italie	1960	–	73	–	–	27	–	–	–	–
	1970	–	88	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	1965	–	48	2	–	8	–	36	–	2
	1971	–	50	5	–	15	–	26	–	3
Poland/Pologne	1960	–	56	–	–	5	–	11	26	2
	1970	–	49	–	–	16	–	18	16	2
Sweden/Suède	1960	–	52	5	1	–	–	6	33	2
	1970	–	62	2	–	3	–	4	28	1
England and Wales Angleterre et Pays de Galles	1965		55		5		5	35	–	–
	1968		64		7		6	23	–	–
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	1961	1	26	–	15	22	–	24	2	9
	1970	–	51	–	6	20	1	14	5	2

Many Stage A diplomas are also obtained in engineering and medical sciences although the proportion has dropped during the decade.

The social sciences represent over 14% of all Stage A diplomas in Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia. In Poland this percentage rose from 5% in 1960 to 16% in 1970.

(b) *Stage B degrees*

Table 15 shows that the proportion of Stage B degrees awarded in the humanities sector has increased in most countries and more especially in Albania, Italy and France (1960 to 1966). A marked decline is found only in Finland, Greece and Sweden. It can also be seen that this proportion differs considerably from one country to another: it is very high in Norway (50%) and in Ireland, ranges between 29 and 34% in France, Italy, Iceland, Finland and the Netherlands, falls between 10 and 25% in the majority of countries and is less than 5% in Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic and Poland.

In Hungary only qualifications conferred in respect of teacher training studies are classified as Stage B awards. In 1969, education represented over 50% of all Stage B degrees awarded in the Federal Republic of Germany, representing a marked increase as compared with the percentage (38%) noted in 1960. The increase has also been considerable in Romania and Sweden. In these two countries and in the Netherlands and Austria as well, this proportion now ranges from 13 to 20%. It is very high in the USSR (34%), the German Democratic Republic (33%) and Czechoslovakia (26%). In the other countries it did not exceed 7% in 1970.

The relative importance of law has decreased in almost all countries, the only notable exception being Denmark (13% in 1970 as compared with 8% in 1960). The decline has sometimes been considerable, as in the case of Spain and Italy where the present proportion is 10% as against slightly over 20% in 1960.

In 1970 the social sciences represented 35% of all Stage B degrees in Sweden, as compared with 22% in 1964. In Greece and Albania, on the other hand, the

Table 15 — Distribution by field of study of stage B degrees (first university degrees or equivalent) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Albania/Albanie	1960	11	–	–	7	22	9	18	14	20
	1970	22	7	1	3	7	18	13	13	15
Austria/Autriche	1960	1	8	15	19	15	–	22	13	6
	1970	–	13	10	17	16	–	22	19	4
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	1961	8	3	3	4	16	5	22	19	20
	1970	9	2	3	2	15	10	43	8	8
Czechoslovakia	1960	2	27	3	2	8	3	33	11	12
Tchécoslovaquie	1970	4	26	2	3	8	6	31	10	10
Denmark/Danemark	1960	9	–	10	8	3	3	25	30	12
	1970	12	2	6	13	5	9	17	26	9
Ireland/Irlande	1960	39	2	1	4	17	13	10	9	4
	1970	33	1	1	4	24	19	9	6	3
German Democratic Republic	1960	3	26	3	2	19	7	16	12	12
Rép. démocratique allemande	1970	2	33	3	3	17	7	22	7	6
Federal Rep. of Germany	1960	5	38	–	13	11	5	12	13	3
Rép. fédérale d'Allemagne	1969	3	56	–	6	10	5	8	12	1
Greece/Grèce	1960	19	–	2	16	31	8	7	15	3
	1970	15	–	3	14	21	15	9	17	6
Hungary/Hongrie	1960	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland/Islande	1962	30	–	–	23	15	–	–	32	–
	1970	32	–	–	19	23	2	–	23	–
Ireland/Irlande	1960	42	–	2	2	15	11	8	14	6
	1965	48	–	1	2	13	11	7	12	6
Italy/Italie	1960	17	2	3	23	12	13	11	16	3
	1970	32	6	4	10	15	13	9	10	1
Netherlands/Pays-Bas[1]	1965	25	12	3	–	5	8	21	–	–
	1971	29	15	5	–	7	7	13	–	–
Poland/Pologne	1966	4	–	–	–	24	–	61	–	11
	1970	1	4	–	–	26	–	53	–	16
Romania/Roumanie	1960	11	3	3	9	9	9	27	17	12
	1970	11	20	3	5	13	7	29	6	7
Spain/Espagne	1960	12	3	10	22	3	9	10	26	4
	1970	22		4	12	8	15	13	24	3
Sweden/Suède	1964	24	1	2	5	22	17	16	11	2
	1970	20	13	1	3	35	11	10	6	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/Union des républiques socialistes	1960	–	37	–	–	8	–	35	9	10
soviétiques	1970	–	34	–	–	8	–	41	7	10
England and Wales	1965		24		25		27	17	8	2
Angleterre et Pays de Galles	1968		24		25		26	17	7	1
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	1961	14	1	6	15	15	6	19	13	12
	1970	12	2	5	12	16	8	23	14	7
University education only / Enseignement universitaire seulement										
Belgium/Belgique	1966	14	6	–	9	25	13	14	16	2
France[2]	1960	19	–	–	9	. . .	29	23	18	3
	1966	34	–	–	10	. . .	22	18	13	3
Norway/Norvège	1960	49	–	–	–	21	29	–	–	–
	1970	50	–	–	–	24	26	–	–	–
Switzerland/Suisse	1960	8	–	4	10	16	14	24	23	2
	1970	14	–	3	11	25	18	14	14	2
United Kingdom	1966	22	1	3	4	17	25	16	9	2
Royaume-Uni	1970	21	4	2	4	19	24	16	9	2

1. Slightly over 20% of these degrees cannot be classified by field of study.
2. Universities and engineering schools.
   Economics are included with law and the other social sciences with humanities.

Table 16 — Distribution by field of study of stage C degrees (higher university degrees or equipment) as a %

Country/Pays	Year Année	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture
Austria/Autriche	1960	16	–	–	27	36	10	7	–	4
	1970	20	3	–	36	19	13	7	–	2
Finland/Finlande	1960	24	–	–	8	12	38	14	–	6
	1970	18	3	–	6	12	30	15	12	5
Federal Republic of Germany Rép. fédérale d'Allemagne	1960	11	–	–	11	8	21	7	34	8
	1969	10	–	–	7	5	20	8	46	4
Greece/Grèce	1962	4	–	–	1	1	7	3	80	3
	1970	–	–	–	2	2	10	6	65	4
Hungary/Hongrie	1960	11	–	4	9	6	6	28	20	16
	1970	13	–	3	8	9	10	31	15	11
Iceland/Islande	1970	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland/Irlande	1960	82	–	–	2	1	8	1	4	2
	1965	77	–	–	1	4	6	2	8	2
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	1965	17	1	–	11	14	13	22	17	5
	1971	15	2	–	14	18	14	18	15	4
Poland/Pologne	1966	13	6	3	6	13	12	22	14	11
	1970	11	10	3	6	14	11	25	12	8
Spain/Espagne	1960	22	–	–	20	6	15	–	32	5
	1969	20	–	–	10	4	31	–	33	2
Sweden/Suède	1964	19	2	–	1	12	33	17	13	3
	1970	16	–	–	1	19	32	17	12	4
England and Wales Angleterre et Pays de Galles	1965		47		14		21	4	13	2
	1968		41		17		19	13	8	2
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	1961	13	2	–	9	11	22	9	11	22
	1970	9	–	4	7	11	24	17	14	13
University education only / Enseignement universitaire seulement										
Belgium/Belgique	1966	34	8	–	2	16	32	1	7	1
France[1]	1960	38	–	–	21	. . .	39	–	3	–
	1966	41	–	–	12	–	46	–	1	–
Norway/Norvège	1960	12	–	3	9	1	8	26	31	10
	1970	15	1	3	10	5	13	28	17	8
Switzerland/Suisse	1960	18	–	1	20	16	40	5	–	2
	1970	25	–	–	15	15	33	9	–	2
United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	1966	6	31	3	1	13	20	13	10	2
	1970	7	30	2	1	18	18	14	8	2

[1] Economics are included with law and the other social sciences with humanities.

decade saw a sharp decrease in this proportion. This decline is contrary to the trend to be seen in the majority of countries where the proportion of degrees in the social sciences is increasing.

Degrees in natural sciences have increased more particularly in those countries where the number was fairly low in 1960: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece and Spain. In the other countries it has remained stable although in France (1960 to 1966) and Sweden (1964 to 1970) a certain decline can be noted.

In all countries with the exception of Austria, Greece and Yugoslavia, the proportion of degrees in the medical sciences has dropped appreciably.

During the period under review the proportion of degrees in engineering almost doubled in Bulgaria: 43% in 1970 as against 22% in 1961. Less marked increases can be seen in the USSR, Romania, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Spain and Greece. In other countries the proportion has, on the whole, decreased, particularly in Poland, Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The proportion of degrees in agriculture is decreasing steadily. In 1970 it was less than 10% in all countries with the exception of Poland and Albania. In Poland this proportion rose from 11% in 1966 to 16% in 1970 while in Albania it was only 15% in 1970 as compared with 20% in 1960:

(c) *Stage C degrees*

As already stated, Stage C covers the majority of degrees awarded in Hungary and Poland and also in Norway and the Netherlands as far as university education is concerned. As Table 16 indicates, these degrees are very clearly concentrated, in Hungary and Norway, in the engineering, medical sciences and agricultural sectors, these accounting for over 50% of the total. This phenomenon was, however, more noticeable in 1960 as in 1970 distribution has become slightly more diversified. Thus in Norway (university education) medical sciences represented 17% of these degrees in 1970 as compared with 31% in 1960. In the Netherlands and Poland, distribution by field of study is, from this standpoint, more balanced.

In other countries the part played by Stage C degrees varies appreciably, owing to the diversity of the educational and degree award systems. Their distribution by field of study, moreover, differs very clearly in general from that of Stage B degrees. It can also be seen that in many cases these degrees seem to be concentrated in certain fields of study which vary from country to country.

In the United Kingdom (university education only) where Stage C is highly developed, "education" (teacher training) represents 30% of these degrees, the other two important sectors being natural sciences and social sciences.

Natural sciences also account for a high proportion of Stage C degrees in Belgium, Finland, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and, more recently, Spain.

In the Federal Republic of Germany the proportion of Stage C degrees in the medical sciences rose from 34% in 1960 to 46% in 1969; this field of study also holds a leading place in Greece and Spain.

The proportion of Stage C law graduates in Austria, which was already high in 1960, rose to 36% in 1970 whereas in Spain and Switzerland this field of study lost ground appreciably.

These one or two observations are sufficient to point out how Stage B and C degrees differ in respect of distribution by field of study. In particular, with Stage C degrees there seems to be a much more pronounced leaning towards subjects in the natural sciences sector rather than the humanities and social sciences sectors.

3. Proportion of women graduates

Inasmuch as Stage A diplomas relate essentially to teacher training studies, medical sciences (paramedical professions) and the social sciences, the proportion of women among these graduates is relatively much higher (Table 17). For example, in "education" the proportion of women exceeds 80% in Hungary, Poland and Sweden and in medical sciences it exceeds 90% in Denmark, Finland and Poland. The proportion is almost nil in instances where these diplomas are conferred solely in respect of engineering studies, such as the Federal Republic of Germany. However the proportion in this particular field of study is fairly considerable in Poland (40%).

As in the case of the student population, the proportion of women among Stage B graduates is, in general, greater in humanities, "education" and medical sciences. In certain cases the proportion among "education" graduates may seem smaller than that of female enrolment in the same category. It should, however, be noted that student enrolment has not been analysed by different types of study programme and it is obvious, as regard "education", that female enrolment is higher in study courses leading to Stage A diplomas.

In certain countries (Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands and Spain) the proportion of women among all graduates at Stage B seems to be slightly higher than the overall female enrolment rate in the student population. In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany where this difference is fairly sizeable, it is also accounted for by the fact that students have not been classified by type of study programme; thus the total number of students, also includes those following courses leading to Stage A diplomas where female enrolment is almost nil.

With the exception of Hungary, Poland, France (1966 data) and Ireland (1965 data), the proportion of women among Stage C graduates is very low. It should be noted that as in certain countries the number of these awards is very low – sometimes involving a single graduate – percentages by fields of study in Table 17 are not always very significant.

Table 17 – Proportion of women graduates (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level of degree or diplôme Niveau du diplôme	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agri-culture
Albania/Albanie	1968	A	40	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1970	B	31	44	36	29	15	43	34	16	46	5
Austria/Autriche	1970	A	37	20	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		B	24	68	51	52	13	17	–	4	32	8
		C	21	39	49	–	18	10	19	0	25	13
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	1970	A	71	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		B	46	67	37	58	45	52	63	33	58	46
Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	1970	B	36	53	52	35	43	39	22	17	64	28
Denmark/Danemark	1970	A	49	88	60	–	–	15	–	1	96	–
		B	22	41	22	24	25	7	19	4	32	9
Finland/Finlande	1970	A	75	–	68	67	51	93	–	–	91	–
		B	48	75	64	28	18	43	42	2	39	35
		C	14	22	8	–	11	11	14	4	13	25
Federal Rep. of Germany Rép. fédérale d'Allemagne	1969	A	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
		B	40	30	59	–	11	11	7	3	32	15
		C	16	22	–	–	3	6	5	1	26	13
Greece/Grèce	1970	A	54	–	[illegible]	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
		B	33	71	–	43	35	30	22	7	31	15
		C	13	36	–	–	20	–	4	13	11	10
Hungary/Hongrie	1970	A	44	–	93	–	–	65	–	23	–	13
		B	60	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		C	41	63	–	53	45	57	54	21	56	20
Iceland/Islande	1970	B	25	47	–	–	11	6	33	–	24	–
Ireland/Irlande	1965	B	30	40	–	42	22	31	28	–	22	2
		C	37	45	–	–	22	2	9	–	23	–
Italy/Italie	1970	A	49	–	53	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
		B	43	75	75	33	17	24	44	1	21	3
Netherlands/Pays-Bas[1]	1971	A	36	–	45	33	–	51	–	12	–	4
		B	42	33	33	38	–	6	16	3	–	–
		C	15	32	47	–	20	10	10	2	17	12
Poland/Pologne	1970	A	77	–	83	46	–	86	–	40	95	33
		B	28	75	75	–	–	44	–	–	12	–
		C	47	67	56	49	44	49	60	23	64	41
Romania/Roumanie	1970	B	44	64	62	49	20	46	56	26	64	25
Spain/Espagne	1970	B	29		53	32	19	20	34	1	28	5
	1969	C	21	36	–	–	11	5	20	–	19	–
Sweden/Suède	1970	A	72	–	89	60	–	47	–	–	51	20
		B	40	70	48	41	22	36	29	8	32	16
		C	19	31	–	–	22	30	18	5	11	5
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	1970	A	44	51	55	51	30	40	46	12	72	15
		B	36	62	23	67	31	33	49	13	49	19
		C	23	37	20	49	12	14	27	14	38	11
University Education only/Enseignement universitaire seulement												
Belgium/Belgique	1966	B	22	41	42	–	14	19	27	1	22	3
		C	30	41	37	–	10	25	25	–	1	4
France[2]	1966	B	38	67	–	–	24	. . .	33	4	35	3
		C	39	57	–	–	18	. . .	29	–	37	–
Norway/Norvège	1970	B	26	41	–	–	–	7	14	–	–	–
		C	12	26	18	14	15	10	8	3	21	6
United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	1970	B	30	53	55	28	18	34	25	2	28	17
		C	26	[illegible]	49	24	11	27	12	2	15	14

1. A large number of stage B degrees (about 20 %) cannot be classified by field of study; the proportion of women among such graduates exceeds 90 %
2. Universities and engineering schools. Economics are included with law and the other social sciences with humanities.

OCEANIA

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

III. GRADUATES

I. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

This analysis is concerned mainly with trends in higher education in Australia and New Zealand. The statistical tables do however contain some data on higher education in other countries and territories of Oceania. It should also be noted that in the Fiji islands the University of the South Pacific, which took in 160 students in 1968, the year of its foundation, was taking in about 450 in 1970; in Guam there has been a very marked expansion of higher education since 1960, with the number of students topping 2700 in 1970; in New Caledonia and Western Samoa some educational establishments offer courses of higher education, although the number of students attending them is very small; lastly, the University of Papua and New Guinea which was founded in 1966 was taking in rather more than 1,000 students in 1970.

As can be seen from Table 1, the increase in student numbers in Australia and New Zealand has fallen back slighly since 1965. In Australia this trend can be observed both in university and non-university education, although it is more marked in the latter sector. In New Zealand, however, it has occured only in the non-university sector of higher education (excluding teacher training colleges), the growth rate falling from 13,5% per annum between 1960 and 1965 to 7.1% per annum since 1965.

It should also be noted that part-time students form a large proportion of the total. In New Zealand they represent almost the entirety (96%) of students registered in non-university educational establishments other than teacher training colleges. Whereas 50% of university students were part-timers in 1960 this proportion had fallen to 32% in 1970. The proportion of part-time students in university education dropped in Australia as well, falling from 41% in 1960 to 37% in 1970. Information available for 1970 on non-university education in Australia indicates that part-time students account for 54% of the total.

In 1960 151 per 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand and 96 per 10,000 inhabitants in Australia were following a course of higher education. The gap between the two countries has widened still further in the course of the decade; in 1970 the corresponding figure was 301 (double the 1960 figure) in New Zealand, while in Australia it was 143.

Table 2 shows for these two countries the enrolment ratio which is defined for the purposes of this study as the number of students in relation to the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group. Although this does not strictly speaking denote the enrolment level inasuch as it does not take into account the age structure of the student population, this ratio does nevertheless reflect the wide extension of higher education in the two countries concerned, particularly in New Zealand. There the 1960 ratio, which was already very high, continued to increase very steeply and in 1970 had reached 36%. In Australia, on the other hand, the ratio remained fairly steady between 1965 and 1970, the increase being limited to the preceding period.

Table 2 also shows the enrolment ratio calculated separately for men and women. It should be emphasized that the proportion of women students has increased in Australia only, where it rose from 26% in 1960 to 33% in 1970. In New Zealand female enrolment in higher education remains the same (27%) in 1970 as it was in 1960. This state of affairs is reflected in a very marked discrepancy between the enrolment ratios for men and women. In New Zealand the number of male students as a percentage of the total male population in the 20 to 24 year age-group was over 50% in 1970 while the corresponding figure for women was barely 20%. The enrolment ratio is thus 2.6 times higher for men than women and has remained so throughout the decade. In Australia this gap was slightly narrowed in the course of the decade although in 1970 the enrolment ratio was almost twice as high for men as for women.

In 1970 foreign students accounted for slightly more than 4% of the total in Australia and 3% in New Zealand.

Table 1 — Average annual growth rates of enrolment (as a %)

	Australia/Australie			New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande		
	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70	1960-70	1960-65	1965-70
Total/Effectif total	7.5	9.6	5.4	7.1	7.9	6.4
Universities and equivalent institutions/Universités et établissements équivalents	8.1	9.2	7.0	8.1	7.0	9.2
Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire	7.2	8.0	6.5	6.9	4.4	9.5
Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	6.7	8.5	4.8	10.3	13.5	7.1

Table 2 — Number of students as a percentage of the total population in the 20 to 24 year age-group (enrolment ratio)

Year/Année	Australia/Australie			New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande		
	MF	M	F	MF	M	F
1960	13.1	18.8	7.0	23.6	34.1	12.8
1965	16.0	22.1	9.7	30.7	44.5	16.0
1966	16.7	22.9	10.2	32.6	48.0	16.8
1967	16.6	22.8	10.1	32.1	46.4	17.0
1968	16.8	22.9	10.3	33.3	48.6	17.8
1969	15.9	21.1	10.5	35.3	50.3	19.7
1970	16.7	21.9	11.2	36.0	51.7	19.7

Unesco surveys indicate that the number of Australians and New Zealanders studying abroad is not very large (approximately 2,300 and 1000 respectively in 1970).

II. DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY

Tables 3 and 4 show the distribution of students and average annual growth rates by field of study. It should however be noted that the statistics for the two countries are not strictly speaking comparable, mainly because figures for the distribution of students by field of study are not available for non-university educational establishments[1] (excluding teacher training colleges) in New Zealand.

In Australia (Table 3) the proportion of students in the humanities has remained very much the same although a slight increase is to be observed. No change has taken place either in the proportion of students in fine arts, law and agriculture, each of these fields accounting for at least 4% of the total. Students in "education" (teacher training), the proportion of which had decreased in 1965, represented 18% of the total in 1970, a figure very similar to that for 1960 (19%). This field of study, the natural sciences and, to a lesser extent, the medical sciences are the only ones in which the growth rate has accelerated since 1965.

The proportion of students in engineering has decreased significantly, being only 12% in 1970 as against

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[1] These are the "technical institutes" which account for almost half the total number of students in higher education.

Table 3 – Australia: distribution of students by field of study

	Year Année	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agri-culture
Distribution en % Répartition en %	1960	100	19	19	4	3	12	10	19	10	3
	1965	100	20	16	5	3	18	10	17	8	3
	1970	100	21	18	4	3	16	14	12	7	3
Average annual rates of growth of enrolment (%) Taux moyens d'acroissement annuel (en %)	1960-70	7.5	8.4	7.0	6.4	8.3	10.7	10.6	2.9	3.4	5.9
	1960-65	9.6	10.6	6.0	10.8	9.2	19.5	8.7	7.8	3.1	8.7
	1965-70	5.4	6.2	8.1	2.3	7.4	2.6	12.6	−1.9	3.7	3.2
Percentage of female students/Taux de participation féminine (%)	1960	26	39	53	31	11	13	19	1	28	4
	1965	29	47	62	31	12	16	20	2	30	7
	1970	33	52	65	28	15	15	20	1	35	10

Table 4 – New Zealand: students enrolled in universities, teacher training colleges and, on a full-time basis, in the technical institutes

	Year Année	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agri-culture
Distribution en % Répartition en %	1960	100	25	19	4	5	11	11	14	7	4
	1965	100	25	19	4	5	10	12	18	6	3
	1970	100	30	23	(2)	4	11	14	(8)	(3)	5
Average annual rates of growth of enrolment (%) Taux moyens d'acroissement annuel (en %)	1960-65	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.7	6.1	5.1	10.8	12.7	3.8	–
	1965-70	6.4	10.5	10.7	. . .	1.2	8.3	8.4	. . .	. . .	21.0
Percentage of female students/Taux de participation féminine (%)	1960	31	45	71	38	4	3	26	–	24	3
	1965	34	49	76	21	5	17	26	2	26	5
	1970	39	52	72	(31)	10	14	19	(8)	(20)	6

NOTE: The data for 1970 and particularly those given in brackets are not strictly comparable to the data for 1960 and 1965. This is because full-time students in technical institutes were not included in 1970. Although the numbers involved are small this makes comparison between certain fields of study difficult.

19% in 1960. This trend was particularly marked between 1965 and 1970 when student numbers decreased in absolute terms. There was also a decrease, although less marked, in the relative importance of medical studies. Lastly, it can be seen that the rate of growth in the number of social science students, which was very rapid from 1960 to 1965 (19.5% per annum), was only 2.6% per annum between 1965 and 1970.

The proportion of women students has increased mainly in the humanities, "education" and the medical sciences; in fact those fields where it is highest. Thus more than 50% of students in the humanities and "education" were women in 1970; the corresponding figure was 35% in the medical sciences.

As shown in Table 4, the statistical data for New Zealand do not cover all the students in higher education. Although the distribution for 1970 lacks only a small number of students to be comparable to the 1960 and 1965 distribution tables, there is nevertheless likely to be a certain amount of distortion as the number in question only affects three of the fields of study: engineering, medical sciences and fine arts. In these circumstances it was felt preferable to present Table 4 without comment, indicating only that the results given for all but these three fields of study may be considered comparable to those of other years.

III. GRADUATES

As already mentioned graduates are classified according to three "stages of diploma", i.e. level, of qualification obtained:

Stage A: Diplomas and certificates not equivalent to a first university degree

Stage B: First university degrees or equivalent.

Stage C: Degrees awarded to persons already possessing a first university degree or equivalent.

Table 5 shows the rates of increase in the number of graduates for each stage of diploma. The statistics for Australia make no distinction between Stage A and Stage B graduates, who are always grouped together. As this has always been the case it is not possible to indicate the proportion represented by Stage A graduates.

As was the case for student numbers, statistics for the two countries are not comparable as the New Zealand data relate only to qualifications awarded by universities. It should be emphasized that non-university education is an important part of higher education in this country but that there is no information available on diplomas awarded by these establishments.

Table 5 shows that since 1965 the annual rate of growth in the number of graduates has dropped considerably in Australia, for both the categories considered. In university education in New Zealand on the other hand it is only for Stage C graduates that the growth rate has slowed down since 1965; the number of Stage A graduates has increased at a constant rate throughout the decade and for Stage B the growth rate accelerated from 1965 onwards.

Table 6 shows the distribution of graduates among the different fields of study. In Australia, for Stage A and B graduates taken together, the most noticeable changes have taken place in "education" and the social sciences. The proportion of degrees and diplomas awarded in "education" has dropped markedly, from 47% in 1961 to 36% in 1970, while degrees and diplomas in the social sciences, which represented only 5% of the total in 1951, accounted for 10% in 1970. Half the Stage C degreees were awarded in the field of "education" and this proportion remained stable throughout the decade. The proportion of these degrees obtained in the natural sciences dropped slightly in relation to 1961 while in the humanities it rose from 7% in 1961 to 11% in 1970.

In New Zealand (university education only) Stage A diplomas were mainly awarded in agriculture, the proportion obtained in this field (73% in 1969) having increased steadily, particularly from 1965. Among Stage B degrees there is a very sharp decrease in the proportion obtained in the medical sciences: 5% in 1969 as against 17% in 1960. The only other noteworthy changes have taken place in the social sciences, the proportion of which though small in 1960 has risen steadily, as did that of the humanities from 1960 to 1965. The majority of Stage C degrees were awarded in two fields of study: the humanities (41%) and the natural sciences (20%).

There is a very high proportion of women graduates (Table 7) in Australia. As regards Stage A and B graduates, the largest category, the proportion of women (42% in 1970) is higher than the proportion of women in higher education (in 1965 29% and in 1970 33% of total enrolments). The proportion of women graduates in this category has remained the same throughout the period, being just as high in 1961 (43%), when the proportion of women students in higher education was only 26%. The proportion of women among Stage C graduates has also increased steadily. These comparisons whould seem to indicate that the success rate of women in education is higher than that of men.

However as can be seen from Table 7, the proportions vary considerably according to the field of study. Thus in

Table 5 – Average annual growth rate in the number of graduates (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level A Niveau A	Level B Niveau B	Level C Niveau C
Australia/Australie	1961-70	8.9		16.1
	1961-65	11.7		23.0
	1965-70	6.6		11.0
New Zealand (University education) Nouvelle-Zélande (Enseignement universitaire)	1960-69	10.1	11.0	13.9
	1960-65	10.3	8.8	15.3
	1965-69	10.0	13.8	12.2

Australia they are much higher in "education", humanities and medical sciences than in other fields. In New Zealand (university education), the proportion of women among Stage A graduates in agriculture is almost negligible; at the same time, as already indicated, it is in this field that the majority of these diplomas are obtained. The proportion of women among Stage B graduates in "education" is increasing all the time: 77% of graduates in this field were women in 1969 as against 45% in 1960. It should however be emphasized that in absolute terms the number of these graduates is not very large, so that as far as university education in New Zealand is concerned, it is primarily among Stage B graduates in the humanities that the proportion of women is significant.

Table 6 – Distribution of graduates by field of study (as a %)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level of degree or diploma Niveau du diplôme	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agri-culture
Australia/Australie	1961	A + B	14	47	1	2	5	8	11	8	4
	1965		17	38	3	2	8	9	11	9	3
	1970		17	36	3	3	10	11	10	7	3
	1961	C	7	51	–	–	1	21	9	7	4
	1965		9	49	3	–	3	17	10	5	3
	1970		11	50	2	1	5	18	7	4	3
New Zealand (University education) Nouvelle-Zélande (Enseignement universitaire)	1960	A	–	–	19	–	7	–	12	–	61
	1965		–	–	18	–	18	–	3	–	62
	1969		–	–	9	–	13	–	6	–	73
	1960	B	32	1	2	8	5	24	9	17	2
	1965		39	1	2	6	8	24	9	7	3
	1969		38	3	2	7	10	21	9	5	4
	1960	C	40	5	1	1	2	26	4	5	12
	1965		43	6	1	2	6	23	3	4	5
	1969		41	6	3	2	7	20	2	8	4

Table 7 – Proportion of women graduates (%)

Country/Pays	Year Année	Level of degree or diploma Niveau du diplôme	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Médical sciences Sciences médicales	Agri-culture
Australia/Australie	1961	A + B	43	41	67	28	11	14	21	1	35	5
	1965		42	48	66	28	13	18	22	2	42	4
	1970		42	50	69	30	11	17	21	–	42	8
	1961	C	27	12	44	–	–	–	13	–	10	3
	1965		31	33	49	8	10	8	12	1	13	6
	1970		38	46	57	14	11	12	13	–	10	7
New Zealand (University education) Nouvelle-Zélande (Enseignement universitaire)	1960	A	16	–	–	58	–	24	–	–	–	6
	1965		20	–	–	22	–	83	–	–	–	3
	1969		16	–	–	43	–	78	–	–	–	5
	1960	B	31	48	45	25	3	2	35	–	33	14
	1965		28	51	59	15	2	5	24	–	6	1
	1969		30	52	77	25	6	10	23	1	17	5
	1960	C	20	33	13	–	–	50	12	–	13	–
	1965		19	34	30	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
	1969		21	34	17	7	6	19	14	–	6	2

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NOTE

For practical reasons the tables are presented separately for North America and South America and not for Latin America and Northern America as was the case in the statistical study.

Pour des raisons pratiques les tableaux sont présentés séparément pour l'Amérique du Nord et l'Amérique du Sud et non pas pour l'Amérique Latine et l'Amérique Septentrionale, comme cela a été le cas dans l'étude statistique.

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NOTE

To facilitate the presentation of the tables the names of countries and territories have been given in English only. The English equivalent for the names in French may be found in the following lists:

En vue de faciliter la présentation des tableaux, les noms des pays et territoires ont été donnés en anglais seulement. Il sera néanmoins aisé de trouver l'équivalent anglais des noms en français en se servant de la liste ci-après :

Algérie	Algeria
Angola	Angola
Burundi	Burundi
Cameroun	Cameroon
République centrafricaine	Central African Republic
Congo	Congo
Côte d'Ivoire	Ivory Coast
Dahomey	Dahomey
Egypte	Egypt
Ethiopie	Ethiopia
Ghana	Ghana
Guinée	Guinea
Haute Volta	Upper Volta
Kenya	Kenya
Lesotho	Lesotho
Libéria	Liberia
République arabe libyenne	Libyan Arab Republic
Madagascar	Madagascar
Malawi	Malawi
Mali	Mali
Maroc	Morocco
Maurice	Mauritius
Mozambique	Mozambique
Nigéria	Nigeria
Ouganda	Uganda
Réunion	Reunion
Rwanda	Rwanda
Sénégal	Senegal
Seychelles	Seychelles
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Soudan	Sudan
Swaziland	Swaziland
République-Unie de Tanzanie	Tanzania, United Republic of
Togo	Togo
Tunisie	Tunisia
Zaïre	Zaire
Zambie	Zambie

Table/Tableau 1.1 Teachers and students by type of institution
Personnel enseignant et étudiants par types d'établissement

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
ALGERIA	STUDENTS	1962	2809	579						
		1965	8033	1631						
		1966	9272	1851						
		1967	9720	2220						
		1968	10681	2398						
		1969	12929	3022						
		1970	19531	4166						
ANGOLA	TEACHERS	1965	73	...	38	...	-	-	35	0
		1966	112	16	77	5	-	-	35	11
		1967	129	13	84	5	-	-	45	8
		1968	176	...	123	...	-	-	53	...
		1969	213	...	160	...	-	-	53	...
		1970	273	...	225	...	-	-	48	...
	STUDENTS	1960	71	-	-	-	-	-	71	-
		1965	606	176	477	132	-	-	129	44
		1966	754	236	607	188	-	-	147	48
		1967	989	333	827	272	-	-	162	61
		1968	1252	435	1074	367	-	-	178	68
		1969	1757	692	1570	632	-	-	187	60
		1970	2349	936	2125	860		-	224	76
BURUNDI	TEACHERS	1965	66	-	50	-	16	-	-	-
		1966	82	7	60	3	22	4	-	-
		1967	85	8	60	6	25	2	-	-
		1968	87	4	63	2	24	2	-	-
		1969	90	5	62	3	28	2	-	-
		1970	102	7	69	4	33	3	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	28	2	28	2	-	-	-	-
		1965	188	10	162	5	26	5	-	-
		1966	268	16	232	10	36	6	-	-
		1967	281	24	235	16	46	8	-	-
		1968	361	23	286	16	75	7	-	-
		1969	397	18	316	13	81	5	-	-
		1970	466	26	361	17	105	9	-	-
CAMEROON	TEACHERS	1965	134	...	105	...	29	...	-	-
		1966	154	...	109	...	27	...	18	...
		1967	166	20	121	16	26	4	19	-
		1968	154	18	97	...	34	...	23	...
		1969	210	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1970	220	21	158	14	38	5	24	2
	STUDENTS	1961	410	6	410	6	-	-	-	-
		1965	1274	55	1128	...	146	...	-	-
		1966	1732	76	1489	70	175	6	68	
		1967	2098	114	1811	95	202	19	85	-
		1968	1986	103	1603	81	206	22	177	-
		1969	2030	150	1565	113	241	34	224	3
		1970	2690	209	2128	158	333	46	229	5
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	STUDENTS	1970	88	3	88	3	-	-	-	-
CONGO	TEACHERS	1965	97	...	47	...	13	1	37	...
		1966	124	22	65	8	25	4	34	10
		1967	108	...	73	14	25	6	10	...
		1968	116	...	82	...	34	10	...	...
		1969	103	27	67	16	36	11	-	-
		1970	117	24	71	13	46	11	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	370	...	370	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	1016	141	630	73	206	6	180	62
		1966	1320	129	912	66	238	7	170	56
		1967	1392	97	1025	57	282	6	85	32
		1968	1485	73	1119	62	357	11	9	-
		1969	1786	72	1442	60	344	12	-	-
		1970	1788	87	1436	75	352	12	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
DAHOMEY	STUDENTS	1965	39	1	39	1	-	-	-	-
		1966	53	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
		1967	115	1	115	1	-	-	-	-
		1968	174	8	174	8	-	-	-	-
		1969	220	16	220	16	-	-	-	-
		1970	311	23	311	23	-	-	-	-
EGYPT	TEACHERS	1960	4251	608	2962	239	656	293	633	76
		1965	7699	...	5637	...	850	...	1212	...
		1966	8840	...	6390	...	590	...	*1860	...
		1967	9841	...	7623	...	596	...	1622	...
		1968	10194	...	7993	...	500	...	1701	...
		1969	11316	...	9060	...	596	...	1660	...
		1970	12441	...	10159	...	682	...	1600	...
	STUDENTS	1960	100830	18121	80980	13781	6277	2180	13573	2160
		1965	174518	35945	138013	28285	7844	2805	28661	4855
		1966	179100	*39060	145494	31211	4976	*2600	28630	*5230
		1967	174614	40527	142144	31768	5439	2699	27031	6060
		1968	180453	43818	143955	34042	4717	2021	31781	7755
		1969	197055	50600	162699	40525	4610	2080	29746	7995
		1970	218278	57901	178860	46596	4874	2061	34544	9244
ETHIOPIA	TEACHERS	1960	136	6	136	6	-	-	-	-
		1965	403	52	403	52	-	-	-	-
		1966	469	...	469	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	600	150	600	150	-	-	-	-
		1968	669	...	669	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	503	...	503	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	516	71	516	71	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	884	40	884	40	-	-	-	-
		1965	2256	152	2256	152	-	-	-	-
		1966	2828	167	2828	167	-	-	-	-
		1967	3360	227	3360	227	-	-	-	-
		1968	3870	287	3870	287	-	-	-	-
		1969	4636	346	4636	346	-	-	-	-
		1970	4563	356	4563	356	-	-	-	-
GABON	STUDENTS	1965	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
		1966	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
		1967	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
		1968	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
		1969	58	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
		1970	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
GHANA	TEACHERS	1960	280	21	245	13	35	8		
		1965	655	65	600	55	*55	*10	-	-
		1966	783	79	723	67	*60	*12	-	-
		1967	737	74	672	61	*65	*13	-	-
		1968	696	76	628	*61	68	15	-	-
		1969	904	83	833	*65	71	18	-	-
		1970	902	83	825	*65	77	18	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	1501	160	1165	53	336	107	-	-
		1965	4836	509	4346	405	490	104	-	-
		1966	5028	554	4478	434	*550	*120	-	-
		1967	5368	615	4768	483	*600	*132	-	-
		1968	5699	693	5035	546	664	147	-	-
		1969	5467	723	4759	556	708	167	-	-
		1970	5426	774	4729	620	697	154	-	-
GUINEA	TEACHERS	1962	18	1						
		1965	95	12						
	STUDENTS	1962	66	1						
		1965	376	16						
		1970	1974	160						

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
IVORY COAST	TEACHERS	1960	42	8	42	8	-	-	-	-
		1969	208	...	177	...	31	...	-	-
		1970	220	...	189	...	*31	...	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	338	36	338	36	-	-	-	-
		1965	1621	251	1366	231	255	20	-	-
		1966	2211	335	1924	311	287	24	-	-
		1967	2640	394	2335	368	305	26	-	-
		1968	2857	419	2566	396	291	23	-	-
		1969	3755	527	3400	507	355	20	-	-
		1970	4381	615	4001	590	380	25	-	-
KENYA	TEACHERS	1960	...	...	60	...	-	-	...	...
		1966	450	54	260	16	45	12	145	26
	STUDENTS	1961	1217	...	425	70	-	-	*792	...
		1965	3109	581	921	154	269	125	1919	302
		1966	4227	820	1151	183	413	172	2663	465
		1967	5659	...	1520	...	645	238	3494	537
		1968	6441	...	1878	...	885	271	3678	565
		1969	7354	...	2260	...	*1000	*300	4094	627
		1970	9247	...	2786	...	*1100	*330	5361	757
LESOTHO	TEACHERS	1960	33	3	33	3	-	-	-	-
		1967	60	6	60	6	-	-	-	-
		1968	62	7	62	7	-	-	-	-
		1969	59	6	59	6	-	-	-	-
		1970	61	5	61	5	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	167	36	167	36	-	-	-	-
		1965	237	50	237	50	-	-	-	-
		1966	344	57	344	57	-	-	-	-
		1967	303	*60	303	*60	-	-	-	-
		1968	350	90	350	90	-	-	-	-
		1969	386	124	386	124	-	-	-	-
		1970	402	138	402	138	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA	TEACHERS	1965	129	31	129	31	-	-	-	-
		1966	129	34	129	34	-	-	-	-
		1967	163	40	163	40	-	-	-	-
		1968	163	...	163	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	169	32	169	32	-	-	-	-
		1970	164	18	164	18	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	683	...	683	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	685	144	685	144	-	-	-	-
		1966	797	174	797	174	-	-	-	-
		1967	1083	221	1083	221	-	-	-	-
		1968	1282	247	1282	247	-	-	-	-
		1969	1229	241	1229	241	-	-	-	-
		1970	1109	238	1109	238	-	-	-	-
LIBYAN ARAB REP.	TEACHERS	1965	198	3	110	3	12	-	76	-
		1966	226	...	147	...	13	1	66	-
		1967	231	...	231	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	277	...	277	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	313	...	313	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	430	...	430	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	728	...	728	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	1926	154	1646	118	80	32	200	4
		1966	2215	208	1867	170	117	32	231	6
		1967	2694	...	2694	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	3001	330	3001	330	-	-	-	-
		1969	3663	410	3663	410	-	-	-	-
		1970	5222	561	5222	561	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
MADAGASCAR	TEACHERS	1965	176	33	102	15	34	13	40	*5
		1966	186	34	105	15	38	14	43	5
		1967	200	35	123	17	31	*13	46	5
		1968	197	45	130	29	35	*13	32	3
		1969	205	45	131	29	32	*13	42	3
		1970	317	58	155	32	42	15	120	11
	STUDENTS	1960	760	170	665	154	-	-	86	16
		1965	3145	794	2581	675	119	*60	445	59
		1966	3441	887	2819	762	130	*80	492	65
		1967	3847	1046	3210	858	173	126	464	62
		1968	3627	1387	2882	1147	198	153	547	87
		1969	4260	1294	3227	985	193	156	840	153
		1970	5738	1825	4025	1275	216	166	1497	384
MALAWI	TEACHERS	1965	25	5	25	5	-	-	-	-
		1966	70	5	70	5	-	-	-	-
		1967	98	18	98	18	-	-	-	-
		1968	129	20	129	20	-	-	-	-
		1969	135	20	135	20	-	-	-	-
		1970	147	19	147	19	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1965	92	6	92	6	-	-	-	-
		1966	436	53	436	53	-	-	-	-
		1967	644	83	644	83	-	-	-	-
		1968	768	109	768	109	-	-	-	-
		1969	972	163	972	163	-	-	-	-
		1970	980	173	980	173	-	-	-	-
MALI	TEACHERS	1966	68	13	-	-	36	8	32	5
		1967	90	16	-	-	42	9	48	7
		1968	112	14	-	-	50	10	62	6
		1969	137	14	-	-	45	10	92	4
		1970	151	10	-	-	51	8	100	2
	STUDENTS	1965	139	17	-	-	84	12	55	5
		1966	206	27	-	-	117	18	89	9
		1967	345	33	-	-	141	18	204	15
		1968	420	46	-	-	209	23	211	23
		1969	628	51	-	-	236	16	392	35
		1970	731	77	-	-	232	21	499	56
MAURITIUS	TEACHERS	1960	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
		1965	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
		1966	47	-	-	-	-	-	47	-
		1967	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
		1968	41	2	41	2	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	77	-	-	-	-	-	77	-
		1965	98	1	-	-	-	-	98	1
		1966	93	3	-	-	-	-	93	3
		1967	80	4	-	-	-	-	80	4
		1968	178	19	178	19	-	-	-	-
		1969	535	...	535	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	1975	92	1975	92	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	TEACHERS	1965	437	...	341	...	-	-	96	...
		1966	...	...	379	26	-	-	...	...
		1967	512	55	387	45	-	-	125	10
		1969	571	78	460	73	-	-	111	5
		1970	620	73	503	67	-	-	117	6
	STUDENTS	1960	4665	673	4665	673	-	-	-	-
		1965	8996	1089	7979	899	-	-	1017	190
		1966	7736	1051	7076	1010	-	-	660	41
		1967	9036	1152						
		1968	13008	1948	12423	1922	-	-	585	26
		1969	17357	2485	16566	2452	-	-	791	33
		1970	16097	2674	15199	2635	-	-	898	39

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
MOZAMBIQUE	TEACHERS	1965	125	37	88	*15	-	-	37	22
		1966	134	20	120	20	-	-	14	-
		1967	192	23	176	23	-	-	16	-
		1968	213	...	179	...	-	-	34	...
	STUDENTS	1965	542	193	477	167	-	-	65	26
		1966	697	265	647	265	-	-	50	-
		1967	904	349	843	349	-	-	61	-
		1968	1145	467	1030	426	-	-	115	41
NIGERIA[1]	TEACHERS	1961	291	23	291	23	-	-	-	-
		1965	1350	111	1215	87	135	24	-	-
		1966	1482	148	1337	115	145	33	-	-
		1967	1281	123	1139	98	142	25	-	-
		1968	1117	110	1003	99	114	11	-	-
	STUDENTS	1961	3850	278	3850	278	-	-	-	-
		1965	9378	1135	7697	773	1681	362	-	-
		1966	10976	1370	9170	1007	1806	363	-	-
		1967	8076	1078	6594	796	1482	282	-	-
		1968	9775	1395	8617	1176	1158	219	-	-
		1969	...	...	11507	1559	...	...	-	-
		1970	...	...	14510	2066	...	...	-	-
REUNION	STUDENTS	1965	243	107	243	107	-	-	-	-
		1966	365	129	365	129	-	-	-	-
		1967	420	150	420	150	-	-	-	-
		1968	500	170	500	170	-	-	-	-
		1969	639	287	639	287	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	TEACHERS	1965	42	6	42	6	-	-	-	-
		1966	48	9	48	9	-	-	-	-
		1967	45	10	45	10	-	-	-	-
		1968	58	5	58	5	-	-	-	-
		1969	58	4	58	4	-	-	-	-
		1970	66	5	66	5	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1965	121	-	121	-	-	-	-	-
		1966	130	5	130	5	-	-	-	-
		1967	161	12	161	12	-	-	-	-
		1968	199	12	199	12	-	-	-	-
		1969	287	23	287	23	-	-	-	-
		1970	411	38	411	38	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	TEACHERS	1960	146	...	146	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	297	42	269	35	28	7	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	1391	240	1391	240	-	-	-	-
		1965	2790	490	2690	483	100	7	-	-
		1966	3338	538	3214	524	124	14	-	-
		1967	3971	685	3826	666	145	19	-	-
		1968	2965	486	2784	450	181	36	-	-
		1969	3559	621	3444	599	115	22	-	-
		1970	4962	831	4859	811	103	20	-	-
SEYCHELLES	STUDENTS	1960	30	23	-	-	30	23	-	-
		1965	48	36	-	-	48	36	-	-
		1966	47	31	-	-	47	31	-	-
		1967	46	33	-	-	46	33	-	-
		1968	46	42	-	-	46	42	-	-
		1969	*65	*60	-	-	*65	*60	-	-
		1970	87	81	-	-	87	81	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	TEACHERS	1960	50	3	50	3	-	-	-	-
		1965	201	...	201	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	213	...	213	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	181	15	181	15	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
SIERRA LEONE	STUDENTS	1960	302	33	302	33	-	-	-	-
		1965	719	125	719	125	-	-	-	-
		1966	762	137	762	137	-	-	-	-
		1967	715	139	715	139	-	-	-	-
		1968	812	162	812	162	-	-	-	-
		1969	1055	176	1055	176	-	-	-	-
		1970	1155	187	1155	187	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	TEACHERS	1960	13	-						
		1967	18	-						
		1968	47	1						
		1969	48	...						
		1970	58	-						
	STUDENTS	1960	53	7	53	7	-	-	-	-
		1965	60	6	60	6	-	-	-	-
		1967	88	11	58	11	-	-	30	-
		1968	304	17	144	13	100	2	60	2
		1969	548	...						
		1970	964	*125	810	*114	54	*8	100	3
SUDAN	TEACHERS	1960	513	...	277	...	42	5	194	6
		1965	898	...	600	...	113	12	185	5
		1966	1012	...	697	...	86	11	229	5
		1967	1060	...	676	...	108	12	276	18
		1968	1268	...	799	...	107	11	362	10
		1969	1140	...	746	...	109	11	285	5
		1970	1153	...	743	...	99	10	311	18
	STUDENTS	1960	3974	213	2513	128	162	17	1299	68
		1965	8108	585	5445	403	789	115	1874	67
		1966	8708	776	6091	528	625	136	1992	112
		1967	10533	1117	7833	807	609	133	2091	139
		1968	10915	1276	8043	881	677	157	2195	238
		1969	11853	1387	9125	1053	760	137	1968	197
		1970	14308	1852	11475	1431	709	144	2124	277
SWAZILAND	STUDENTS	1968	69	7	69	7	-	-	-	-
		1969	66	*7	66	*7	-	-	-	-
		1970	139	55	139	55	-	-	-	-
TANZANIA, UNITED REP. OF	STUDENTS	1961	14	1	14	1	-	-	-	-
		1965	540	*72	523	*68	17	4	-	-
		1966	860	...	803	...	57	18	-	-
		1967	1154	...	1068	...	86	31	-	-
		1968	1554	...	1410	...	144	44	-	-
		1969	2176	...	1988	...	188	65	-	-
		1970	2027	335	1823	294	204	41	-	-
TOGO	STUDENTS	1965	73	14	73	14	-	-	-	-
		1966	85	20	85	20	-	-	-	-
		1967	89	11	89	11	-	-	-	-
		1968	221	40	206	40	15	-	-	-
		1969	296	57	263	57	33	-	-	-
		1970	886	102	845	101	41	1	-	-
TUNISIA	TEACHERS	1965	326	33	326	33	-	-	-	-
		1966	331	39	331	39	-	-	-	-
		1967	360	...	360	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	355	67	355	67	-	-	-	-
		1971	628	...	628	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	2025	365	2025	365	-	-	-	-
		1965	5629	1020	5629	1020	-	-	-	-
		1966	6089	1163	6089	1163	-	-	-	-
		1967	6686	1359	6686	1359	-	-	-	-
		1968	7668	1631	7668	1631	-	-	-	-
		1969	*8600	*1900	*8600	*1900	-	-	-	-
		1970	*9600	*2200	*9600	*2200	-	-	-	-
		1971	10849	2501	10849	2501	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
UGANDA[2]	TEACHERS	1965	172	18	147	15	*25	*3	...	...
		1966	252	...	226	...	26	3	...	...
		1967	281	...	216	...	*65	*2	...	...
		1968	*316	...	*270	...	*46	...	...	...
		1969	*347	...	*300	...	*47	...	...	...
		1970	481	...	350	...	48	9	83	...
	STUDENTS	1960	1257	155	913	68	344	87	...	...
		1965	1477	213	1237	149	*240	*64	...	...
		1966	1815	...	1580	...	235	*35	...	...
		1967	2222	...	1860	...	362	57	...	...
		1968	2543	...	2179	...	*364	*59	...	...
		1969	2858	...	2494	...	*364	*61	...	...
		1970	4232	764	2953	518	367	63	912	*183
UPPER VOLTA	STUDENTS	1965	28	6						
		1966	22	2						
		1967	58	15						
		1968	122	23						
		1969	143	...						
		1970	183	27						
ZAIRE	TEACHERS	1965	570	...	278	...	122	...	170	...
		1966	668	...	347		166		155	
		1967	812	...	432	...	175	...	205	...
		1968	1195	...	679	...	241	...	275	...
		1969	1294	...	687	...	318	...	289	...
		1970	1315	...	*695	...	*330	...	*290	...
	STUDENTS	1961	1256	20	868	*15	69	5	319	-
		1965	3799	*185	2148	*95	635	90	1016	-
		1966	4651	237	2925	133	829	102	897	2
		1967	5827	226	3476	106	1171	117	1180	3
		1968	8601	375	5683	199	1363	159	1555	17
		1969	10165	490	6075	246	1748	211	2342	33
		1970	12363	*675	7565	*350	2261	*280	2537	*45
ZAMBIA	TEACHERS	1966	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
		1967	107	...	107	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	148	12	148	12	-	-	-	-
		1970	...	...	189	16	15	-	...	...
	STUDENTS	1966	312	62	312	62	-	-	-	-
		1967	689	130	689	130	-	-	-	-
		1968	871	149	871	149	-	-	-	-
		1969	1435	252	1298	205	137	47	-	-
		1970	1671	248	1469	216	98	32	104	-

NOTES

1. Data for 1967 and 1968 refer to four universities and not five.

2. Data concerning other non-university institutions are not available before 1970.

1. Les données pour les années 1967 et 1968 ne comprennent que quatre universités au lieu de cinq.

2. Les données concernant les autres établissements non universitaires ne sont pas disponibles avant 1970.

Table/Tableau 1.2 Distribution of students by field of study
Répartition des étudiants par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ALGERIA	1963	MF	3328	1067	50	127	483	384	561	140	361	83	72
		F	821	409	3	14	84	22	96	3	171	10	9
	1965	MF	8177	1685	387	265	910	1188	1545	359	1732	106	-
		F	1634	642	110	29	124	98	248	8	364	11	-
	1966	MF	9672	2182	439	211	968	1629	1579	462	2121	81	-
		F	1955	796	99	26	137	166	270	7	450	4	-
	1967	MF	9688	1836	660	242	986	1446	1570	446	2425	77	-
		F	2226	848	200	30	152	147	270	5	567	7	-
	1968	MF	10883	2206	679	150	1056	1875	1662	489	2679	87	-
		F	2398	792	207	13	200	147	333	5	691	10	-
	1969	MF	12924	2551	535	162	1343	1776	1997	604	3809	147	-
		F	3022	945	200	18	263	183	367	10	1021	15	-
	1970	MF	19531	[1]5463	[1]...	165	2680	2428	2834	708	5051	202	-
		F	4164	[1]1556	[1]...	16	420	273	617	15	1235	32	-
ANGOLA	1960	MF	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	606	118	-	-	-	50	-	242	123	73	-
		F	176	15	-	-	-	44	-	61	46	10	-
	1967	MF	989	95	-	-	-	67	-	400	214	163	50
		F	333	-	-	-	-	61	-	90	89	54	39
	1968	MF	1252	158	75	-	-	76	63	464	283	133	-
		F	437	47	55	-	-	68	30	86	119	32	-
	1969	MF	1759	246	160	-	-	66	135	586	396	170	-
		F	694	96	112	-	-	60	84	117	174	51	-
BURUNDI	1960	MF	28	3	-	-	10	11	-	-	2	2	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	208	29	26	-	20	50	11	-	61	11	-
		F	10	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	1966	MF	282	40	30	-	38	76	22	-	60	16	-
		F	18	3	8	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	-
	1967	MF	291	28	40	-	35	81	27	-	67	13	-
		F	24	3	8	-	1	5	3	-	4	-	-
	1968	MF	381	32	75	-	48	98	26	11	69	17	5
		F	25	5	7	-	-	6	[2]3	-	4	-	-
	1969	MF	357	[2]25	[2]...	-	67	97	[2]84	15	42	14	13
		F	20	[2]7	[2]...	-	2	6	[2]1	-	2	-	2
	1970	MF	468	[2]106	[2]...	-	73	100	[2]92	13	66	18	-
		F	26	[2]11	...	-	2	6	[2]2	-	5	-	-
CAMEROON	1961	MF	410	-	19	-	385	-	-	-	-	6	-
		F	6	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	1274	112	160	-	[3]806	-	101	-	-	45	-
	1966	MF	1732	241	175	-	[3]1022	-	255	-	-	39	-
		F	70	15	10	-	[3]26	-	19	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	2092	282	202	-	[3]1321	-	239	-	-	48	-
		F	114	17	19	-	[3]56	-	20	-	-	2	-
	1968	MF	1986	400	208	-	[3]881	87	341	-	-	69	-
		F	123	30	22	-	[3]61	-	8	-	-	2	-
	1969	MF	2030	417	252	-	[3]863	120	289	-	38	51	-
		F	150	47	34	-	[3]41	3	19	-	4	2	-
	1970	MF	2890	554	347	-	[3]1093	136	627	-	88	45	-
		F	209	47	47	-	[3]68	4	31	-	12	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	1970	MF	88	-	-	-	53	15	-	-	-	20	-
		F	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

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CONGO	1965	MF	1012	86	206	-	408	32	100	-	180	-	-
	1966	MF	1320	102	230	-	635	60	115	-	170	-	-
		F	120	26	7	-	22	2	13	-	56	-	-
	1967	MF	1392	92	282	-	[4]807	[4]...	120	-	85	-	-
		F	97	27	0	-	[4]22	[4]...	9	-	32	-	-
	1968	MF	1485	151	357	-	743	93	132	-	9	-	-
		F	73	31	11	-	20	8	3	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	1780	157	364	-	1036	108	141	-	-	-	-
		F	72	25	12	-	31	3	1	-	-	-	
	1970	MF	1788	170	352	-	1039	108	119	-	-	-	-
		F	87	27	12	-	39	4	5	-	-	-	-
DAHOMEY	1962	MF	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	39	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	53	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	115	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	176	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	-	-
		F	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	220	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	-
		F	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	311	-	-	-	-	-	311	-	-	-	-
		F	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
EGYPT	1964	MF	110030	17763	6718	1149	16106	24481	5056	13838	9983	12281	1653
		F	18129	5207	2281	269	1400	3453	608	712	1762	826	1453
	1965	MF	175245	21218	12160	2685	17618	41775	9494	28438	18732	22232	837
		F	36345	6085	4031	555	2033	10743	2362	2073	5063	2575	425
	1967	MF	174014	20099	11816	5289	15661	37621	7075	29632	25563	21191	667
		F	40507	5822	3643	1227	2212	12256	2106	2284	7128	3162	667
	1968	MF	180453	21414	13034	5285	15129	37140	6065	30494	27324	23668	-
		F	43811	7105	4098	1390	2197	12655	2383	2514	7587	3889	-
	1969	MF	197055	23541	10233	5280	16210	39389	6076	33335	30358	25733	-
		F	50006	6258	5806	1518	2524	14048	2370	2846	8537	4693	-
	1970	MF	218278	25450	18700	5338	18745	47179	7022	36007	32799	27538	-
		F	57901	9155	6515	1651	3246	17365	2705	5128	8880	5302	-
ETHIOPIA	1964	MF	884	135	82	-	-	105	97	219	56	190	-
		F	41	25	4	-	-	2	8	1	-	-	-
	1965	MF	2256	377	624	-	94	329	127	302	145	258	-
		F	152	35	25	-	1	63	13	2	33	-	-
	1966	MF	2026	440	799	-	110	427	248	374	202	228	-
		F	167	40	30	-	-	57	20	2	10	-	-
	1967	MF	3360	471	993	-	189	517	368	354	232	236	-
		F	227	54	63	-	3	69	31	4	13	10	-
	1968	MF	3870	561	1106	-	177	562	348	661	278	347	-
		F	287	61	57	-	1	63	31	6	16	26	-
	1969	MF	4030	466	969	-	276	482	288	373	290	444	[5]1968
		F	346	41	52	-	5	76	20	1	17	48	[5]86
	1970	MF	4563	[6]872	817	-	259	[6]...	319	363	295	461	[5]1177
		F	354	[6]102	29	-	4	[6]...	10	2	25	51	[5]121
GABUN	1965	MF	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	10	-
	1966	MF	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	-
	1967	MF	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	-
	1968	MF	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	24	-
	1969	MF	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	19	-
	1970	MF	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	26	-

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GHANA	1960	MF	1501	298	367	100	55	107	280	171	-	102	15
		F	162	35	109	7	1	6	1	-	-	-	3
	1965	MF	4856	868	1395	525	146	456	733	357	260	93	23
		F	569	128	159	•49	12	•30	45	-	41	2	3
	1966	MF	5028	948	1540	570	146	687	592	302	257	190	16
		F	554	137	208	50	19	•45	46	-	38	7	•3
	1967	MF	5368	1018	1722	563	140	396	565	342	305	296	21
		F	615	146	248	47	24	25	62	-	38	18	9
	1968	MF	5893	992	1705	600	156	408	594	629	367	365	77
		F	693	169	257	53	30	37	54	-	44	33	36
	1969	MF	5467	1000	1508	541	158	378	509	460	402	416	95
	[7]1970	MF	5420	[6]1510	1557	506	164	[6]...	528	290	428	437	-
		F	774	[6]240	286	43	25	[6]...	54	-	88	30	-
GUINEA	1970	MF	1974	-	-	-	-	699	944	-	216	115	-
IVORY COAST	1960	MF	338	57	-	-	[3]239	-	42	-	-	-	-
		F	36	23	-	-	[3]10	-	3	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	1421	375	255	-	[3]360	-	303	-	128	-	-
		F	271	138	20	-	[3]60	-	34	-	19	-	-
	1966	MF	2213	556	287	-	[3]683	-	520	-	167	-	-
		F	335	196	24	-	[3]33	-	56	-	26	-	-
	1967	MF	2660	603	305	-	672	229	591	-	260	-	-
		F	394	202	26	-	61	9	58	-	38	-	-
	1968	MF	2857	557	241	-	896	266	497	-	290	-	60
		F	419	176	23	-	86	16	57	-	53	-	8
	1969	MF	3755	829	355	-	1160	350	569	-	418	-	94
		F	527	285	20	-	80	19	52	-	55	-	16
	1970	MF	4381	869	380	-	1541	443	602	-	450	-	96
		F	615	290	25	-	124	27	64	-	69	-	16
KENYA[8]	1960	MF	360	-	-	51	-	27	-	113	-	-	169
	1965	MF	921	215	-	82	-	138	133	261	-	87	5
	1966	MF	1159	270	10	81	-	185	188	282	-	118	9
	1967	MF	1520	355	33	101	-	280	241	321	26	146	17
	1968	MF	1878	424	30	111	-	410	286	349	67	189	12
	1969	MF	2240	575	33	125	-	482	360	369	149	211	-
	1970	MF	2780	716	29	156	56	589	355	425	226	265	21
LESOTHO	1960	MF	167	68	11	-	-	36	52	-	-	-	-
		F	36	13	5	-	-	4	14	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	237	[6]128	19	-	21	[6]...	69	-	-	-	-
		F	50	[6]32	6	-	1	[6]...	11	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	350	114	15	-	25	75	102	-	-	-	19
		F	90	37	9	-	6	15	19	-	-	-	4
	1969	MF	386	130	21	-	25	96	103	-	-	-	11
		F	124	48	13	-	7	28	25	-	-	-	3
	1970	MF	402	139	22	-	34	99	108	-	-	-	-
		F	138	63	14	-	6	31	26	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA[8]	1963	MF	487	252	117	-	23	...	...	-	-	95	-
		F	91	66	24	-	1	...	...	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	685	403	167	-	37	...	...	-	7	71	-
		F	146	95	37	-	6	...	...	-	7	1	-
	1966	MF	797	442	194	-	50	...	...	-	14	97	-
		F	174	112	41	-	7	...	...	-	13	1	-
	1967	MF	1083	608	174	-	40	...	...	-	23	130	108
		F	221	134	45	-	4	...	...	-	16	2	20
	1968	MF	1282	741	185	-	31	...	...	-	22	129	174
		F	247	168	38	-	3	...	...	-	17	-	21
	1969	MF	1249	812	175	-	32	...	...	-	27	161	62
		F	241	178	35	-	1	...	...	-	18	2	7

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LIBYAN ARAB REP.	1960	MF	728	303	-	-	-	310	115	-	-	-	-
	1961	MF	970	383	-	-	-	383	152	52	-	-	-
		F	31	9	-	-	-	11	9	2	-	-	-
	1965	MF	1920	681	80	-	233	449	276	200	-	-	-
		F	154	60	32	-	7	21	61	6	-	-	-
	1966	MF	2215	821	117	-	239	661	325	231	-	43	-
		F	208	78	32	-	14	28	50	6	-	-	-
	1967	MF	2494	961	186	-	303	387	246	282	-	98	-
	1968	MF	3001	1002	244	-	411	435	306	354	-	197	-
		F	334	138	65	-	18	36	55	16	-	6	-
	1969	MF	3865	1266	361	-	472	553	335	627	-	253	-
		F	410	191	70	-	12	47	50	16	-	11	-
	1970	MF	5222	2122	619	-	501	681	332	605	49	313	-
		F	561	246	112	-	15	60	76	36	5	11	-
MADAGASCAR[3]	1960	MF	749	143	-	-	393	26	129	-	58	-	-
		F	192	76	-	-	68	-	32	-	16	-	-
	1965	MF	3145	557	119	-	1450	286	607	20	36	70	-
		F	704	208	60	-	225	20	160	-	13	18	-
	1966	MF	3441	530	130	-	1649	275	712	22	49	74	-
		F	887	285	80	-	295	16	182	-	16	13	-
	1967	MF	3847	623	173	-	1860	213	782	26	60	110	-
		F	1042	296	120	-	362	13	212	-	23	16	-
	1968	MF	3627	748	198	-	1515	226	714	31	58	137	-
		F	1387	385	155	-	614	17	174	-	24	20	-
	1969	MF	4261	888	193	-	1767	265	681	77	288	121	-
		F	1294	460	130	-	379	26	164	1	96	14	-
	1970	MF	5538	1592	216	-	2031	322	976	95	199	107	-
		F	1825	716	100	-	429	73	274	6	167	16	-
MALAWI	1968	MF	770	160	92	-	-	140	140	86	34	118	-
		F	129	21	65	-	-	12	20	-	-	11	-
	1969	MF	972	171	145	-	11	156	140	121	44	184	-
		F	163	28	77	-	-	15	22	-	6	15	-
	1970	MF	980	183	145	-	18	158	141	101	38	196	-
		F	173	29	77	-	1	20	23	-	4	19	-
MALI	1965	MF	139	-	84	-	[4]...	[4]55	-	-	-	-	-
		F	17	-	12	-	[4]...	[4]5	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	206	-	117	-	[4]...	[4]89	-	-	-	-	-
		F	27	-	18	-	[4]...	[4]9	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	345	-	141	-	[4]...	[4]128	-	-	-	76	-
		F	33	-	18	-	[4]...	[4]15	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	420	-	209	-	[4]...	[4]132	-	-	-	79	-
		F	48	-	25	-	[4]...	[4]23	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	622	-	230	-	24	209	-	61	-	98	-
		F	47	-	10	-	11	26	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	731	-	232	-	36	259	-	85	29	90	-
		F	77	-	21	-	12	37	-	-	7	-	-
MAURITIUS	1960	MF	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-
	1965	MF	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-
	1966	MF	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-
	1967	MF	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
	1968	MF	178	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	73	-
		F	19	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	3	-
	1969	MF	535	-	-	-	-	388	-	80	-	67	-
	1970	MF	1975	-	-	-	-	1350	-	350	-	275	-

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MOROCCO	1960	MF	4665	1115	-	-	[4]...	[4]2498	1019	-	33	-	-
	1965	MF	8996	1836	1316	-	[4]...	[4]3988	700	525	527	106	-
		F	1089	295	270	-	[4]...	[4]296	134	2	93	1	-
	1966	MF	7734	1357	1875	-	658	2105	698	322	588	131	-
		F	1051	146	426	-	39	195	147	2	97	1	-
	1968	MF	13008	3688	3084	-	1921	2356	491	292	1002	176	-
		F	1960	697	673	-	114	254	54	7	149	-	-
	1969	MF	15355	4361	3772	-	2315	2569	503	313	1163	359	-
		F	2485	843	825	-	140	315	119	6	237	-	-
	1970	MF	16097	4622	2799	-	2678	3311	684	290	1321	392	-
		F	2676	959	610	-	223	460	129	6	271	4	-
MOZAMBIQUE	1965	MF	542	108	33	-	-	30	-	205	103	63	-
	1966	MF	697	117	70	-	-	33	-	251	152	74	-
		F	265	46	33	-	-	31	-	54	73	28	-
	1967	MF	904	132	72	-	-	30	63	344	189	94	-
		F	349	33	65	-	-	28	26	62	95	40	-
	1968	MF	1145	147	84	-	-	43	99	410	257	105	-
		F	467	61	59	-	-	41	61	68	132	45	-
NIGERIA[10]	1961	MF	3128	776	200	124	-	641	668	249	359	111	-
	1965	MF	8933	1466	1963	202	366	1693	1369	573	664	639	-
		F	1124	216	421	15	26	105	199	21	97	26	-
	1966	MF	10976	1737	2405	100	465	1827	1640	773	862	858	361
		F	1370	280	453	7	33	102	257	1	127	60	50
	1967	MF	8076	1431	1761	51	330	1501	1078	626	868	497	155
		F	1078	236	328	6	34	116	158	2	142	27	31
	1968	MF	9775	1790	2201	156	443	1572	1357	550	1021	685	-
		F	1395	320	510	12	36	115	167	2	193	40	-
	1970	MF	14386	[11]2160	1917	[11]...	691	2880	2450	1070	1708	1255	255
		F	2047	[11]436	660	[11]...	78	255	375	11	308	75	63
REUNION[3]	1965	MF	243	93	-	-	92	-	58	-	-	-	-
		F	10[illegible]	56	-	-	30	-	23	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	365	81	-	-	231	-	53	-	-	-	-
		F	129	41	-	-	64	-	24	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	639	223	-	-	283	-	133	-	-	-	-
		F	287	141	-	-	99	-	47	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	1963	MF	50	18	-	-	-	13	-	-	19	-	-
	1965	MF	121	21	-	-	-	44	30	-	26	-	-
	1966	MF	130	18	-	-	-	61	23	-	28	-	-
		F	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	161	30	-	-	-	69	40	-	22	-	-
	1968	MF	199	41	-	-	-	68	69	-	21	-	-
		F	12	1	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	287	55	-	-	-	78	58	-	96	-	-
		F	23	2	-	-	-	9	1	-	11	-	-
	1970	MF	384	91	-	-	-	77	98	-	118	-	-
		F	25	7	-	-	-	12	3	-	3	-	-
SENEGAL	1960	MF	1391	338	-	-	557	-	342	-	154	-	-
		F	240	121	-	-	24	-	58	-	37	-	-
	1965	MF	2790	675	100	-	795	286	441	33	460	-	-
		F	490	231	7	-	63	19	69	-	101	-	-
	1966	MF	3338	830	126	-	*882	*340	*540	73	*547	-	-
		F	538	276	14	-	*51	*22	*77	-	*98	-	-
	1967	MF	3971	997	145	-	1123	396	580	58	636	36	-
		F	685	363	19	-	86	25	79	1	132	-	-
	1968	MF	2965	668	181	-	609	236	414	72	731	54	-
		F	486	203	36	-	57	16	43	1	131	1	-
	1969	MF	3559	997	115	-	786	356	659	67	759	20	-
		F	621	302	22	-	63	19	45	3	167	-	-
	1970	MF	4962	1386	103	-	1116	650	502	122	987	98	-
		F	831	389	20	-	114	30	47	4	226	1	-

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SEYCHELLES	1960	MF	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	48	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	36	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	87	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	81	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	1960	MF	302	119	12	-	-	87	77	7	-	-	-
		F	33	25	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	719	259	41	-	-	160	83	40	-	136	-
		F	125	82	4	-	-	10	10	-	-	19	-
	1966	MF	742	235	76	-	-	143	78	56	-	143	11
	1967	MF	715	239	56	-	-	127	76	53	-	82	82
		F	139	73	7	-	-	19	16	-	-	2	22
	1968	MF	812	290	156	-	-	99	95	75	-	68	29
		F	142	81	21	-	-	17	12	-	-	1	10
	1969	MF	1055	365	214	-	-	94	114	99	-	133	36
	1970	MF	1155	440	214	-	-	78	136	111	-	166	30
SOMALIA	1960	MF	53	-	-	-	[3]53	[3]...	-	-	-	-	-
		F	7	-	-	-	[3]7	[3]...	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	60	-	-	-	28	32	-	-	-	-	-
		F	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	88	-	-	-	41	17	-	-	-	30	-
		F	11	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	306	-	156	-	47	43	-	-	-	60	-
		F	17	-	2	-	8	5	-	-	-	2	-
	1969	MF	568	-	214	-	160	138	-	-	-	56	-
	1970	MF	964	-	227	-	306	331	49	-	-	51	-
		F	*125	-	*33	-	32	57	-	-	-	3	-
SUDAN	1962	MF	5550	1150	376	107	642	1062	586	874	405	165	183
		F	349	79	63	17	15	85	24	-	65	1	-
	1965	MF	7976	1666	789	111	866	2073	733	929	470	289	50
		F	624	148	115	9	48	152	42	2	63	-	32
	1967	MF	10533	2179	609	119	1189	2819	878	1075	490	465	710
		F	1117	326	133	22	67	321	64	1	92	10	83
	1968	MF	10915	2216	677	120	1169	2784	887	1126	523	566	849
		F	1276	361	157	23	83	312	76	17	115	26	106
	1969	MF	11853	2508	780	130	1378	3046	1027	1165	566	588	665
		F	1387	436	137	22	106	365	88	10	114	25	88
	1970	MF	14308	3712	709	160	1627	3856	1250	1419	852	587	136
		F	1852	698	144	26	142	471	91	11	138	24	107
TANZANIA, UNITED REP. OF	1961	MF	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	540	249	17	-	155	68	40	-	-	-	11
		F	*72	*46	4	-	*6	*9	*6	-	-	-	*1
	1966	MF	860	453	57	-	189	60	92	-	-	-	9
	1967	MF	1154	613	80	-	219	63	153	-	-	4	6
	1968	MF	1554	788	144	-	272	71	229	-	23	26	1
	1969	MF	2176	976	188	-	271	67	323	-	106	209	58
	[7]1970	MF	2027	585	877	-	157	-	62	-	123	223	-
		F	335	98	178	-	10	-	11	-	11	27	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
TOGO	1965	MF	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	221	206	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	296	263	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	886	348	41	-	203	170	124	-	-	-	-
		F	102	62	1	-	24	13	2	-	-	-	-
TUNISIA	1961	MF	2378	795	169	-	597	169	569	-	-	59	-
		F	407	202	15	-	68	16	102	-	-	4	-
	1965	MF	5629	1896	651	-	885	506	1197	-	321	173	-
		F	1020	511	80	-	94	62	234	-	52	7	-
	1966	MF	6089	1963	479	-	1051	628	1369	-	413	186	-
		F	1143	521	72	-	115	56	296	-	71	12	-
	1967	MF	6686	2049	533	-	1115	755	1464	-	566	204	-
		F	1359	606	106	-	158	69	315	-	93	12	-
	1968	MF	7668	2302	492	-	1229	885	1771	-	717	272	-
		F	1631	676	108	-	231	92	383	-	132	9	-
UGANDA[12]	1960	MF	913	[6]314	75	31	-	[6]...	280	-	161	72	-
		F	68	[6]37	11	6	-	[6]...	10	-	4	-	-
	1965	MF	1237	[6]452	210	44	-	[6]...	175	-	270	86	-
		F	169	[6]81	44	9	-	[6]...	14	-	21	-	-
	1966	MF	1580	487	231	63	-	50	228	-	331	139	51
	1967	MF	1860	581	269	73	-	106	264	-	381	179	7
	1968	MF	2179	717	267	58	21	95	333	-	467	222	19
	1969	MF	2496	876	322	72	55	69	357	-	492	251	-
	1970	MF	2953	[6]1162	306	107	101	[6]...	487	-	683	308	19
		F	518	[6]240	71	18	17	[6]...	67	-	77	20	8
ZAIRE	1961	MF	1314	164	69	-	355	191	95	66	148	33	[5]193
	1966	MF	4651	542	352	40	166	1028	634	274	452	131	[5]1032
		F	237	115	29	-	-	26	33	-	13	1	[5]20
	1967	MF	5627	821	312	67	221	1387	629	433	849	265	[5]863
		F	226	114	21	-	-	18	30	-	27	1	[5]15
	1968	MF	8401	1365	322	77	749	1707	1181	659	873	352	[5]1336
		F	375	138	27	5	7	53	55	-	34	2	[5]54
	1969	MF	10165	1556	532	95	739	2584	1401	612	657	284	[5]1705
		F	490	148	44	2	18	73	78	10	26	-	[5]91
ZAMBIA	1966	MF	312	[6]189	41	-	-	[6]...	82	-	-	-	-
		F	62	[6]46	6	-	-	[6]...	10	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	689	[6]401	84	-	33	[6]...	171	-	-	-	-
		F	130	[6]*88	*25	-	*1	[6]...	*16	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	871	411	101	-	59	69	191	18	22	-	-
		F	149	59	35	-	5	27	22	-	1	-	-
	1969	MF	1435	470	432	-	80	84	286	45	38	-	-
		F	252	71	116	-	6	36	21	-	2	-	-
	1970	MF	1671	[6]644	264	-	88	[6]...	388	174	56	52	25
		F	248	[6]112	78	-	4	[6]...	50	-	3	1	-

NOTES

1. Education is included with humanities.

2. Education is included in part with humanities and in part with natural sciences.

3. Economics are included with law.

4. Social sciences and law are counted together.

5. Students enrolled either in the first year or the preparatory year.

6. Social sciences are included with humanities.

7. The distribution is not strictly comparable with that of preceding years.

8. University of Nairobi only.

9. Social sciences and natural sciences are include with humanities.

10. Data for 1967 and 1968 refer to four universities and not five.
The distribution for 1970 is not strictly comparable with that for preceding years.

11. Fine arts are included with humanities.

12. University of Makerere only.

1. L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.

2. L'éducation est classée, en partie avec les lettres et en partie avec les sciences exactes et naturelles.

3. Le droit comprend les sciences économiques.

4. Les sciences sociales et le droit sont classés ensemble.

5. Etudiants inscrits en première année ou en année préparatoire.

6. Les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.

7. La répartition n'est pas strictement comparable à celle des années précédentes.

8. Université de Nairobi seulement.

9. Les sciences sociales et les sciences exactes et naturelles sont classées avec les lettres.

10. Les données pour les années 1967 et 1968 ne comprennent que quatre universités au lieu de cinq.
La répartition pour 1970 n'est pas strictement comparable à celle des années précédentes.

11. Les beaux-arts sont classés avec les lettres.

12. Université de Makerere seulement.

Table/Tableau 1.3 Distribution of graduates by field of study
Répartition des diplômes par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ALGERIA	1969	MF	775	210	-	19	89	172	84	75	105	21	-
		F	181	81	-	-	13	33	22	-	32	-	-
	1970	MF	1231	302	-	23	218	218	141	111	197	21	-
BURUNDI	1967	MF	67	12	9	-	*15	19	6	-	5	1	-
		F	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	80	10	12	-	18	22	7	2	5	4	-
		F	4	*1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	185	29	13	-	*20	66	19	6	30	2	-
		F	11	2	2	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	-
	1970	MF	195	32	24	-	22	61	[1]...	8	[1]38	10	-
		F	11	2	1	-	1	3	[1]...	-	[1]4	-	-
CAMEROON	1966	MF	71	-	19	-	47	-	-	-	-	5	-
	1969	MF	396	107	67	-	156	24	36	-	-	6	-
		F	28	14	5	-	5	-	2	-	-	2	-
	1970	MF	518	165	99	-	122	17	100	-	-	15	-
		F	53	25	16	-	4	1	7	-	-	-	-
CONGO	1967	MF	116	26	49		31	6	4	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	164	37	60	-	45	13	9	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	265	75	93	-	62	13	22	-	-	-	-
DAHOMEY	1962	MF	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	39	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	51	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
EGYPT	1960	MF	12554	3842	1279	180	1122	2528	473	1099	1059	972	-
		F	1781	493	468	*35	99	338	62	25	167	94	-
	1965	MF	21259	3162	1910	591	1821	4886	1635	2396	2168	2854	20
		F	4575	871	759	167	100	1417	329	128	506	298	-
	1966	MF	26886	3482	1795	731	1904	8269	1709	3206	1753	4057	-
		F	6391	1163	698	158	243	2558	394	198	518	461	-
	1967	MF	26702	3842	1828	726	1991	7027	1535	3877	2319	3559	-
		F	6135	1056	637	166	258	2156	388	310	764	420	-
	1968	MF	31586	4051	2229	706	2788	7778	2067	3631	3604	4684	50
		F	7412	1166	711	145	339	2516	527	287	995	726	-
	1969	MF	32516	4172	3301	982	2522	6858	2053	4742	3460	4356	70
		F	8172	1311	1209	262	364	2409	569	346	993	709	-
	[2]1970	MF	30905	3776	3263	962	1965	6485	1205	5071	4263	3917	-
		F	8651	1262	1218	261	292	2629	406	449	1401	733	-
ETHIOPIA	1960	MF	164	9	17	-	-	16	5	35	18	64	-
	1965	MF	476	68	149	-	8	29	14	69	81	58	-
		F	36	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	24	-	-
	1966	MF	475	43	127	-	29	29	27	83	97	40	-
		F	45	5	5	-	-	3	2	1	29	-	-
	1967	MF	660	20	258	-	17	121	27	58	121	38	-
	1968	MF	635	30	319	-	19	87	10	13	124	33	-
	1969	MF	852	25	350	-	22	176	15	78	137	49	-
	1970	MF	1042	[3]...	525	-	55	[3]166	38	76	132	50	-
		F	89	[3]...	34	-	1	[3]19	2	-	33	-	-
GHANA[4]	1961	MF	259	59	21	27	-	55	38	26	5	28	-
	1965	MF	811	139	145	87	52	197	46	64	46	35	-
	1966	MF	929	119	181	128	31	267	50	79	30	44	-
	1967	MF	936	182	160	111	39	213	65	63	29	83	-
	1968	MF	1100	256	177	119	62	213	79	80	69	67	-
	1970	MF	1344	300	186	141	40	237	136	111	78	115	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
IVORY COAST	1969	MF	452	175	63	-	72	14	76	-	17	-	35
	1971	MF	521	176	93	-	82	29	69	-	38	-	34
KENYA[5]	1965	MF	143	22	15	8	-	31	23	36	-	8	-
		F	27	6	7	3	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	209	59	15	3	-	31	31	53	-	17	-
		F	41	22	7	2	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	293	86	28	7	-	48	41	67	-	16	-
		F	68	21	20	3	-	12	11	-	-	1	-
	1969	MF	463	118	30	23	-	118	66	64	7	37	-
	1970	MF	620	176	25	44	-	133	65	123	9	45	-
LESOTHO	1960	MF	36	18	7	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-
		F	10	5	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	46	20	3	-	3	10	10	-	-	-	-
		F	4	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	103	28	14	-	13	15	19	-	-	14	-
		F	13	3	3	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	100	25	11	-	21	18	9	-	-	16	-
		F	25	12	5	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA[6]	1961	MF	*55	*16	*27	...	-	...	8	-	-	6	-
		F	*9	*3	*6	...	-	...	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	89	23	29	...	2	...	21	-	-	14	-
		F	10	6	3	...	-	...	1	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	95	35	20	...	9	...	15	-	3	13	-
		F	23	7	7	...	2	...	3	-	3	1	-
	1969	MF	116	58	20	...	16	...	12	-	3	7	-
	1970	MF	156	71	43	...	9	...	17	-	6	10	-
LIBYAN ARAB REP.	1960	MF	67	[7]27	[7]...	-	-	29	11	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	196	[7]72	[7]...	-	23	50	49	-	-	-	-
		F	16	6	...	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	392	116	57	-	44	54	72	49	-	-	-
		F	50	6	17	-	4	3	17	1	-	-	-
	1969	MF	513	228	39	-	48	56	62	52	-	28	-
	1970	MF	596	262	69	-	36	85	54	56	-	34	-
		F	58	23	15	-	1	5	10	2	-	2	-
MADAGASCAR	1967	MF	287	49	57	-	74	57	40	10	-	-	-
		F	88	27	35	-	12	3	11	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	564	148	74	-	109	78	140	-	-	15	-
		F	176	87	23	-	5	6	49	-	-	6	-
	1969	MF	629	243	78	-	83	51	137	11	-	26	-
		F	226	155	16	-	15	2	34	-	-	4	-
	1970	MF	634	225	80	-	78	68	149	9	-	25	-
		F	238	137	20	-	13	10	54	-	-	4	-
MALAWI	1965	MF	29	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	41	-	31	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
		F	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	108	-	43	-	-	36	-	17	12	-	-
		F	12	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	139	26	-	-	-	44	17	23	8	23	-
		F	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	188	6	35	-	-	60	24	22	14	27	-
		F	31	2	17	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	280	9	61	-	4	66	20	42	25	54	1
		F	47	3	26	-	-	8	2	-	1	7	-
MALI	1965	MF	16	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	38	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
		F	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	128	-	34	-	8	39	-	25	-	22	-
		F	10	-	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
MAURITIUS	1960	MF	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
	1966	MF	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
	1967	MF	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
MOROCCO	1970	MF	3069	1032	1077	-	552	138	59	67	40	84	-
		F	502	203	227	-	40	9	19	-	4	-	-
MOZAMBIQUE	1966	MF	25	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	48	11	35	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
		F	25	-	23	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA[8]	1961	MF	438	65	150	18	-	47	77	25	35	21	-
		F	38	5	26	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-
	1965	MF	1607	343	226	70	73	425	200	81	73	116	-
		F	120	42	31	1	5	15	19	1	4	2	-
	1966	MF	1203	321	175	10	49	278	186	36	89	59	-
		F	108	29	34	1	3	17	16	-	6	2	-
	1967	MF	1276	323	225	24	63	259	156	60	96	70	-
		F	176	68	40	1	7	13	24	-	22	1	-
RWANDA	1965	MF	8	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	14	2	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	31	4	-	-	-	14	4	-	9	-	-
	1968	MF	23	4	-	-	-	11	2	-	6	-	-
	1969	MF	30	9	-	-	-	14	7	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	1965	MF	282	67	-	-	[9]152	...	48	-	15	-	-
		F	50	18	-	-	[9]13	...	15	-	4	-	-
	1967	MF	735	269	59	-	[9]227	...	150	-	30	-	-
	1969	MF	514	229	53	-	55	75	71	-	31	-	-
	1970	MF	666	283	38	-	60	107	70	68	40	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	1960	MF	59	17	12	-	-	19	10	1	-	-	-
		F	6	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	161	51	11	-	-	43	22	5	-	29	-
		F	15	11	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	139	41	14	-	-	43	13	10	-	18	-
	1967	MF	173	47	29	-	-	32	8	11	-	46	-
SUDAN	1961	MF	510	103	95	24	61	121	25	38	28	15	[illegible]
	1965	MF	1042	182	227	26	80	132	94	163	87	49	-
	1966	MF	1212	186	310	26	130	142	36	192	103	81	-
		F	105	14	38	5	6	29	-	-	13	-	-
	1967	MF	1478	271	324	25	119	231	37	279	113	79	-
		F	136	16	47	2	5	39	-	-	27	-	-
	1968	MF	1620	380	407	21	118	212	54	154	124	150	-
	[10]1971	MF	1876	568	144	37	156	629	52	135	115	238	-
		F	251	105	14	4	16	62	7	-	26	17	-
TANZANIA, UNITED REP. OF	1965	MF	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	426	-	218	-	56	128	9	-	15	-	-
		F	63	-	35	-	2	23	2	-	1	-	-
TOGO	1968	MF	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	179	79	14	-	34	37	15	-	-	-	-
		F	16	7	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
TUNISIA	1961	MF	151	37	34	-	41	6	24	-	-	11	-
	1965	MF	428	98	159	-	67	60	29	-	-	35	-
		F	63	32	14	-	4	4	9	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	506	119	184	-	103	70	69	-	-	41	-
		F	68	21	23	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	698	156	224	-	114	94	69	-	-	43	-
		F	126	48	30	-	9	11	20	-	-	2	-
	1968	MF	775	186	222	-	125	70	124	-	-	68	-
		F	127	38	44	-	11	10	22	-	-	2	-
UGANDA[11]	1960	MF	159	65	39	2	-	...	12	-	24	17	-
		F	11	3	7	-	-	...	-	-	1	-	-
	1965	MF	340	125	122	9	-	...	34	-	31	19	-
		F	48	13	29	1	-	...	5	-	2	-	-
	1969	MF	669	277	142	10	-	...	85	-	95	56	-
		F	127	71	31	3	-	...	12	-	9	1	-
	1971	MF	726	280	81	24	29	...	153	-	87	72	-
ZAIRE	1971	MF	1677	167	513	52	152	558	78	71	72	34	-
ZAMBIA	1966	MF	36	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	76	-	40	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	99	26	53	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
		F	33	6	17	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	163	42	56	-	23	32	4	-	6	-	-
		F	41	6	17	-	1	15	1	-	1	-	-
	1970	MF	243	49	116	-	11	32	13	4	16	-	-
		F	55	9	28	-	-	15	2	-	1	-	-

NOTES

1. Natural sciences are included with medical sciences.
2. Not including postgraduate university degrees.
3. Social sciences and humanities are counted together.
4. Not including higher teacher training.
5. University of Nairobi only.
6. Fine-arts and social sciences are included with humanities.
7. Education is included with humanities.
8. Not including higher teacher training. Data for 1966 and 1967 refer to four universities and not five.
9. Economics are included with law.
10. Not including diplomas awarded by Colleges of education: 312 in 1968.
11. University of Makerere only. Social sciences are included with humanities.

1. Les sciences exactes et naturelles sont classées avec les sciences médicales.
2. Non compris les grades universitaires supérieure (postgradués).
3. Les sciences sociales et les lettres sont classées ensemble.
4. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur.
5. Université de Nairobi seulement.
6. Les beaux arts et les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.
7. L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.
8. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur. Les données pour 1966 et 1967 se réfèrent à quatre universités au lieu de cinq.
9. Le droit comprend les sciences économiques.
10. Non compris les diplômes décernés par les Instituts d'éducation: 312 en 1968.
11. Université de Makerere seulement. Les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.

Table/Tableau 1.4 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma
Répartition des diplômés selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés			Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
ALGERIA	1969	-	760	27	-	174	7
	1970	-	1231	...	-	...	...
BURUNDI	1967	58	9	-	3	1	-
	1968	68	12	-	1	5	-
	1969	172	15	-	9	2	-
	1970	171	24	-	10	1	-
CAMEROON	1964	41	30	-	...	...	-
	1969	261	135	-	15	15	-
	1970	531	187	-	40	15	-
CONGO	1967	115	1	-			
	1968	151	15	-			
	1969	256	9	-			
DAHOMEY	1965	10	-	-	1	-	-
	1966	18	-	-	3	-	-
	1968	15	-	-	...	-	-
	1969	39	-		3	-	-
	1970	51	-	-	2	-	-
EGYPT	1960	-	12365	209	-	1725	58
	1965	-	18711	2528	-	4290	285
	1968	-	27929	3657	-	6940	672
	1969	-	29200	3316	-	7763	429
	1970	-	50905	...	-	8651	...
ETHIOPIA	1960	30	114	-	...	...	-
	1965	242	214	-	28	6	-
	1966	230	265	-	...	...	-
	1967	576	284	-	...	...	-
	1968	558	277	-	...	...	-
	1969	562	490	-	...	...	-
	1970	500	542	-	62	27	-
GHANA[1]	1965	228	585	57			
	1966	230	585	116			
	1967	221	665	48			
	1968	209	806	85			
	1970	249	990	105			
IVORY COAST	1969	87	318	47			
	1971	89	341	91			
KENYA[2]	1965	17	106	20	12	8	*7
	1966	11	179	19	10	24	7
	1967	17	244	32	15	35	20
	1969	16	415	36	...	...	...
	1970	17	578	25	...	...	...
LESOTHO	1968	4	40	2	-	5	1
	1969	26	69	6	-	10	3
	1970	31	65	4	2	25	-
LIBERIA	1961	-	55	-	-	9	-
	1965	-	89	-	-	10	-
	1967	-	95	-	-	25	-
	1969	-	116	-	-	...	-
	1970	-	156	-	-	...	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés A	B	C	Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin A	B	C
LIBYAN ARAB REP.	1960	-	67	-	-	1	-
	1965	-	194	-	-	14	-
	1968	-	392	-	-	50	-
	1969	-	513	-	-	[illegible]	-
	1970	-	596	-	-	58	-
MADAGASCAR	1967	156	124	7	43	45	-
	1968	432	127	5	128	48	-
	1969	415	213	1	142	84	-
	1970	389	245	-	125	113	-
MALAWI	1965	29	-	-	9	-	-
	1966	31	-	10	10	-	-
	1967	96	-	12	12	-	-
	1968	87	50	2	3	1	-
	1969	131	56	1	23	8	-
	1970	216	63	1	37	10	-
MALI	1965	-	14	-	-	-	-
	1966	-	38	-	-	4	-
	1969	-	128	-	-	10	-
MAURITIUS	1960	9	-	-			
	1966	32	-	-			
	1967	22	-	-			
MOROCCO	1970	1586	1292	171	232	267	3
MOZAMBIQUE	1966	25	-	-	4	-	-
	1967	46	2	-	23	2	-
NIGE[illegible]	1961	131	288	21	22	12	4
	1965	170	1352	85	20	86	14
	1966	159	981	63	23	73	12
	1967	237	935	102	43	120	13
RWANDA	1965	-	8	-	-	-	-
	1966	-	14	-	-	-	-
	1967	-	31	-	-	-	-
	1968	-	23	-	-	-	-
	1969	-	30	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	1965	101	131	50	10	35	5
	1967	383	305	47	...	...	...
	1969	321	181	12	...	...	...
	1970	425	218	3	...	...	...
SIERRA LEONE	1960	2	45	12	-	2	4
	1965	36	110	11	-	13	2
	1966	29	90	16	...	...	...
	1967	8	148	17	...	...	...
SUDAN	1961	147	363	-	...	...	...
	1965	267	750	25	...	...	...
	1966	343	852	17	63	40	-
	1967	358	1107	13	86	50	-
	1968	477	1101	42	...	...	...
	1971	4190	1599	85	35	202	16
TANZANIA, UNITED REP. OF	1965	-	34	-	-	1	-
	1969	-	420	-	-	63	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés A	B	C	Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin A	B	C
TOGO	1968	43	-	-	12	-	-
	1969	55	7	-	8	5	-
	1970	103	16	-	13	3	-
TUNISIA	1964	44	107	-	...	...	...
	1965	189	239	-	15	48	-
	1966	211	355	-	22	40	-
	1967	228	470	-	35	91	-
	1968	224	551	-	44	83	-
UGANDA[5]	1960	39	112	8	5	4	2
	1965	59	209	92	2	22	26
	1969	25	520	116	4	99	26
	1971	28	687	11	...	...	...
ZAIRE	1971	558	1118	1			
ZAMBIA	1966	-	-	50	-	-	...
	1967	36	-	40	...	-	...
	1968	19	27	55	10	6	17
	1969	19	99	*45	7	19	*15
	1970	102	106	59	29	15	13

NOTES

1. Not including higher teacher training.	1. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur.
2. University of Nairobi only.	2. Université de Nairobi seulement.
3. Not including higher teacher training. Data for 1966 and 1967 refer to four universities and not five.	3. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur. Les données pour 1966 et 1967 se réfèrent à quatre universités au lieu de cinq.
4. Not including diplomas awarded by Colleges of education: 312 in 1968.	4. Non compris les diplômes décernés par les Instituts d'éducation: 312 en 1968.
5. University of Makerere only.	5. Université de Makerere seulement.

Table/Tableau 1.5 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma and by field of study
Répartition des diplômes selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu et par branches d'études

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ALGERIA	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	748	195	-	19	89	172	72	75	105	21	-
			C	27	15	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	174	78	-	-	13	33	18	-	32	-	-
			C	7	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1231	302	-	23	218	218	141	111	197	21	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURUNDI	1970	MF	A[1]	171	32	-	-	22	61	...	8	38	10	-
			B	26	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A[1]	10	2	-	-	1	3	...	-	6	-	-
			B	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMEROON	1969	MF	A	41	-	5	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	30	-	14	-	11	-	-	-	-	5	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	331	95	64	-	75	17	80	-	-	-	-
			B	187	70	35	-	67	-	20	-	-	15	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	40	17	13	-	3	1	6	-	-	-	-
			B	13	8	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONGO	1969	MF	A	256	75	93	-	53	13	22	-	-	-	-
			B	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAHOMEY	1970	MF	A	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
EGYPT	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	12345	3842	1070	180	1122	2528	473	1099	1059	972	-
			C	209	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1723	493	430	15	99	338	62	25	167	94	-
			C	58	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	18711	2976	1654	591	1623	4590	1266	2323	1205	2483	-
			C	2526	186	250	-	198	296	167	75	963	371	20
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4290	826	703	167	94	1408	297	127	408	262	-
			C	285	47	56	-	6	9	32	1	98	36	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	29200	3877	2873	982	2303	6358	1555	4586	2742	3926	-
			C	3316	295	428	-	219	500	500	156	718	430	70
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	7743	1259	1135	262	357	2374	490	338	860	668	-
			C	429	52	74	-	7	35	79	8	133	41	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	30905	3776	3263	962	1965	6485	1205	5071	4263	3917	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	9051	1262	1218	261	292	2629	606	669	1401	733	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ETHIOPIA	1960	MF	A	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	18	-	-
			B	114	9	17	-	-	16	5	23	-	44	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	242	1	134	-	-	11	-	41	55	-	-
			B	214	47	15	-	8	18	14	28	26	58	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	28	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	24	-	-
			B	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A[2]	500	-	406	-	-	-	15	25	54	-	-
			B	542	...	119	-	55	166	23	51	78	50	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A[2]	62	-	32	-	-	-	1	-	29	-	-
			B	27	...	2	-	1	19	1	-	4	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHANA[3]	1961	MF	A	73	-	-	27	-	13	-	-	5	28	-
			B	165	59	-	-	-	42	38	26	-	-	-
			C	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	228	2	77	46	-	31	-	30	19	23	-
			B	526	136	38	27	52	159	43	34	25	12	-
			C	57	1	30	14	-	7	3	-	2	-	-
	1970	MF	A	249	26	-	41	-	60	-	54	30	38	-
			B	990	270	133	78	40	154	133	57	48	77	-
			C	105	4	53	22	-	23	3	-	-	-	-
IVORY COAST	1971	MF	A	89	10	8	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	34
			B	341	153	53	-	43	29	32	-	31	-	-
			C	91	13	32	-	2	-	37	-	7	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
KENYA[4]	1965	MF	A	17	-	-	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
			B	106	22	-	-	-	22	18	36	-	8	-
			C	20	-	15	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
		F	A	12	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
			B	8	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
			C	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	17	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
			B	578	176	-	36	-	133	65	125	-	45	-
			C	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESOTHO	1970	MF	A	31	-	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	16	-
			B	65	25	4	-	9	18	9	-	-	-	-
			C	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	23	12	3	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA[5]	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	89	23	29	...	2	...	21	-	-	14	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	10	6	3	...	-	...	1	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	156	71	43	...	9	...	17	-	6	10	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBYAN ARAB REP.	1960	MF	A[6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	67	27	...	-	-	29	11	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A[6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	196	72	...	-	23	50	49	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B[6]	16	6	...	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	596	262	69	-	36	85	54	56	-	36	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	58	23	15	-	1	5	10	2	-	2	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADAGASCAR	1970	MF	A	389	130	80	-	48	63	88	-	-	-	-
			B	245	95	-	-	30	25	61	9	-	25	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	125	76	20	-	1	5	23	-	-	-	-
			B	113	61	-	-	12	5	31	-	-	4	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
MALAWI	1965	MF	A	29	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	216	-	61	-	-	38	-	42	25	50	-
			B	63	9	-	-	4	26	20	-	-	4	-
			C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	A	37	-	26	-	-	3	-	-	1	7	-
			B	10	3	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALI	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	128	-	34	-	8	39	-	25	-	22	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	10	-	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	1970	MF	A	1586	706	754	-	-	32	38	20	-	36	-
			B	1292	326	325	-	389	98	21	47	60	48	-
			C	171	-	-	-	163	8	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	232	65	154	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-
			B	267	138	73	-	37	5	10	-	4	-	-
			C	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA[7]	1961	MF	A	131	-	115	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	286	63	18	2	-	46	77	25	35	20	-
			C	21	2	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
		F	A	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	12	5	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-
			C	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	170	11	81	17	-	23	-	-	2	36	-
			B	1352	310	104	55	73	400	186	81	71	76	-
			C	85	22	41	-	-	2	14	-	-	6	-
		F	A	20	-	14	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
			B	86	39	8	-	5	9	18	1	4	2	-
			C	14	3	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	A	237	15	157	7	-	56	-	-	-	2	-
			B	935	269	37	16	61	200	134	60	93	65	-
			C	102	39	29	1	2	3	22	-	3	3	-
		F	A	63	2	52	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
			B	120	60	3	1	6	4	23	-	22	1	-
			C	13	6	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	30	9	-	-	-	14	7	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
SENEGAL	*1965	MF	A	101	-	-	-	101	...	-	-	-	-	-
			B	131	51	-	-	31	...	34	-	15	-	-
			C	50	16	-	-	20	...	14	-	-	-	-
		F	A	10	-	-	-	10	...	-	-	-	-	-
			B	35	17	-	-	1	...	13	-	4	-	-
			C	5	1	-	-	2	...	2	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	425	163	38	-	67	89	40	48	-	-	-
			B	218	117	-	-	13	18	30	-	60	-	-
			C	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	1960	MF	A	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
			B	45	17	-	-	-	18	10	-	-	-	-
			C	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	34	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	29	-
			B	116	51	-	-	-	38	22	5	-	-	-
			C	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	13	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
			C	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	A	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
			B	148	47	12	-	-	26	8	11	-	44	-
			C	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUDAN	1961	MF	A	147	-	95	24	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
			B	363	103	-	-	61	93	25	38	28	15	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	267	-	150	28	-	23	-	-	38	28	-
			B	750	178	77	-	80	109	85	163	41	17	-
			C	25	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	8	4	-
	1971	MF	A[9]	390	-	...	28	-	...	-	-	39	123	-
			B	1599	566	86	9	156	409	51	135	76	111	-
			C	85	2	58	-	-	20	1	-	-	4	-
		F	A[9]	35	-	...	4	-	...	-	-	17	14	-
			B	202	104	12	-	16	52	7	-	9	2	-
			C	14	1	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
TANZANIA, UNITED REP. OF	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	426	-	216	-	56	128	9	-	15	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	63	-	35	-	2	23	2	-	1	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOGO	1970	MF	A	163	63	14	-	34	37	15	-	-	-	-
			B	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	13	6	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
TUNISIA	1961	MF	A	44	-	34	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
			B	107	37	-	-	32	3	24	-	-	11	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	189	18	159	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-
			B	239	80	-	-	38	57	29	-	-	35	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	15	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	48	31	-	-	4	4	9	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	A	224	-	222	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	551	186	-	-	123	70	124	-	-	48	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	44	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	83	38	-	-	11	10	22	-	-	2	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UGANDA[10]	1960	MF	A	39	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
			B	112	65	-	2	-	...	12	-	24	9	-
			C	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4	3	-	-	-	...	-	-	1	-	-
			C	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	39	26	11	2	-	...	-	-	-	-	-
			B	209	99	22	7	-	...	32	-	30	19	-
			C	92	-	89	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
		F	A	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	22	13	4	1	-	...	2	-	2	-	-
			C	26	-	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1971	MF	A	4	4	-	-	-	...	-	-	-	-	-
			B	711	276	81	24	29	...	153	-	76	72	-
			C	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
ZAIRE	1971	MF	A	558	-	424	14	-	87	13	20	-	-	-
			B	1118	167	89	16	152	471	65	51	71	36	-
			C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ZAMBIA	1970	MF	A	102	-	72	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
			B	102	48	8	-	11	2	13	4	16	-	-
			C	39	1	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	29	-	14	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
			B	13	9	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
			C	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES

1. Natural sciences are included with medical sciences.
2. Social sciences and humanities are counted together.
3. Not including higher teacher training.
4. University of Nairobi only.
5. Fine-arts and social sciences are included with humanities.
6. Education is included with humanities.
7. Not including higher teacher training.
   Data for 1967 refer to four universities and not five.
8. Economics are included with law.
9. Not including diplomas awarded by Colleges of education: 312 in 1968.
10. University of Makerere only.
    Social sciences are included with humanities.

1. Les sciences exactes et naturelles sont classées avec les sciences médicales.
2. Les sciences sociales et les lettres sont classées ensemble.
3. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur.
4. Université de Nairobi seulement.
5. Les beaux-arts et les sciences sociales sont classés avec les lettres.
6. L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.
7. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur. Les données pour 1967 se réfèrent à quatre universités au lieu de cinq.
8. Le droit comprend les sciences économiques.
9. Non compris les données concernant les diplômes décernés par les Instituts d'éducation: 312 en 1968.
10. Université de Makerere seulement.
    Les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.

STATISTICAL TABLES/TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES

2. NORTH AMERICA/AMERIQUE DU NORD

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NOTE

To facilitate the presentation of the tables the names of countries and territories have been given in English only. The English equivalent for the names in French may be found in the following list:

En vue de faciliter la présentation des tableaux, les noms des pays et territoires ont été donnés en anglais seulement. Il sera néanmoins aisé de trouver l'équivalent anglais des noms en français en se servant de la liste ci-après:

Antigua	Antigua
Bahamas	Bahamas
Barbade	Barbados
Belize	Belize
Canada	Canada
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Cuba	Cuba
République dominicaine	Dominican Republic
El Salvador	El Salvador
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	United States of America
Guatemala	Guatemala
Haïti	Haiti
Honduras	Honduras
Jamaïque	Jamaica
Martinique	Martinique
Mexique	Mexico
Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Panama	Panama
Porto Rico	Puerto Rico
Sainte-Lucie	St. Lucia
Trinité et Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Vierges, Iles	Virgin Islands
Zone du canal	Canal Zone

Table/Tableau 2.1 Teachers and students by type of institution
Personnel enseignant et étudiants par types d'établissement

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
AMERICA, NORTH										
ANTIGUA	TEACHERS	1965	10	5	-	-	10	5	-	-
		1967	10	4	-	-	10	4	-	-
		1968	12	4	-	-	12	4	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	41	22	-	-	41	22	-	-
		1965	45	30	-	-	45	30	-	-
		1967	43	30	-	-	43	30	-	-
		1968	42	28	-	-	42	28	-	-
BARBADOS	TEACHERS	1960	23	12	-	-	23	12	-	-
		1966	78	16	54	10	24	6	-	-
		1969	67	15	50	6	17	9	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	121	69	-	-	121	69	-	-
		1965	384	173	226	64	158	109	-	-
		1966	350	139	222	66	128	73	-	-
		1967	443	171	293	81	*150	*90	-	-
		1968	565	259	385	149	*180	*110	-	-
		1969	645	299	429	170	216	129	-	-
		1970	689	314	459	179	*230	*135	-	-
BELIZE	TEACHERS	1968	17	11	-	-	17	11	-	-
		1969	14	10	-	-	14	10	-	-
		1970	15	8	-	-	15	8	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	38	22	-	-	38	22	-	-
		1965	67	36	-	-	67	36	-	-
		1968	94	55	-	-	94	55	-	-
		1969	89	67	-	-	89	67	-	-
		1970	113	79	-	-	113	79	-	-
CANADA	TEACHERS[1]	1960	...	...	9755	1360	1697	1069	...	...
		1965	19579	...	16000	...	1411	...	2168	...
		1966	21737	...	18000	...	1295	585	2442	...
		1967	...	...	16703	2234	1502	552	...	...
		1968	...	...	18864	2493	1305	507	...	...
		1969	...	...	21840	2863	796	301	...	...
		1970	...	...	24612	3140	556	*210	...	...
		1971	42135	6510	28025	3650	*530	*160	*13580	*2700
	STUDENTS[2]	1960	190182	74269	145200	39412	18607	13797	32375	21060
		1965	364100	139657	279830	93861	20618	13994	63652	31802
		1966	412354	160142	318393	110328	22865	14868	71096	34966
		1967	472148	183466	360190	125919	23389	15490	88569	42037
		1968	503276	193050	374194	132600	23482	15750	*105600	*46700
		1969	562668	220370	425155	156622	15993	11097	121500	54651
		1970	662013	257808	477292	174563	10601	7921	154120	75344
CANAL ZONE	STUDENTS	1960	292	142	-	-	-	-	292	142
		1965	1314	675	-	-	-	-	1314	675
		1966	1390	724	-	-	-	-	1390	724
		1967	1284	623	-	-	-	-	1284	623
		1968	1190	591	-	-	-	-	1190	591
		1969	1186	579	-	-	-	-	1186	579
		1970	1244	629	1244	629	-	-	-	-
COSTA RICA	TEACHERS	1960	438	97	339	50	56	25	43	22
		1965	617	129	501	66	67	42	49	21
		1966	621	...	533	...	72	48	48	29
		1967	704	183	584	106	72	*48	*48	*29
		1968	811	209	678	125	*85	*55	*48	*29

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
COSTA RICA	STUDENTS	1960	4703	2078	3828	1372	755	586	120	120
		1965	7229	3021	5824	1877	1224	963	181	181
		1966	7585	3187	5975	1906	1317	1055	210	204
		1967	8745	3689	7112	2388	1431	1100	202	201
		1968	11384	4764	9266	3220	1931	1357	187	187
		1969	13702	5900	11212	4026	2290	1674	*200	*200
		1970	15473	6735	12913	4862	2360	1693	*200	*200
CUBA	TEACHERS	1961	1682	388	1682	388	-	-	-	-
		1965	3036	...	3036	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	3957	...	3957	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	4162	1263	4162	1263	-	-	-	-
		1968	4335	...	4335	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	4036	...	4036	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	4129	...	4129	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1961	16766	6473	16766	6473	-	-	-	-
		1965	20573	...	20573	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	21979	8610	21979	8610	-	-	-	-
		1967	24342	9600	26342	9600	-	-	-	-
		1968	27293	10205	27293	10205	-	-	-	-
		1969	29207	...	29207	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	20342	10366	26342	10366	-	-	-	-
DOMINICAN REP.	TEACHERS	1960	145	...	145	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	422	...	414	...	-	-	*8	-
		1967	952	221	918	219	-	-	*34	*2
		1969	1356	...	1319	...	-	-	*35	...
	STUDENTS	1960	3448	950	3448	950	-	-	-	-
		1965	6716	2123	6606	2078	-	-	110	45
		1966	7170	2295	6774	2133	-	-	396	162
		1967	10429	3890	9963	3662	-	-	466	248
		1968	15757	6910	15298	6673	-	-	459	237
		1969	18817	8001	18328	7718	-	-	489	283
		1970	23546	10143	23098	9883	-	-	448	260
EL SALVADOR	TEACHERS	1960	485	39	450	30	18	4	17	5
		1965	609	105	539	86	50	11	20	8
		1967	674	115	618	97	*25	*7	31	11
		1970	751	126	680	107	19	5	52	14
	STUDENTS	1960	2360	471	2241	403	73	28	46	40
		1965	4050	*838	3831	*720	158	68	61	*50
		1966	5431	...	5046	...	322	...	63	...
		1967	6331	1409	6064	1303	199	55	68	51
		1968	7332	...	7100	...	166	67	66	53
		1969	7896	...	7644	...	167	...	85	71
		1970	9515	...	9083	...	172	52	260	82
GUADELOUPE	STUDENTS	1960	174	101						
		1969	376	216						
GUATEMALA	[3]TEACHERS	1960	471	...	471	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	576	...	576	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	565	...	565	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	665	62	665	62	-	-	-	-
		1968	707	...	707	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	771	57	771	57	-	-	-	-
		1970	1314	...	1314	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	5229	*500	5229	*500	-	-	-	-
		1965	8459	1164	8459	1164	-	-	-	-
		1966	9357	1373	9357	1373	-	-	-	-
		1967	11205	1780	11205	1780	-	-	-	-
		1968	11875	1961	11875	1961	-	-	-	-
		1969	14322	2524	14322	2524	-	-	-	-
		1970	15609	2906	15609	2906	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
HAITI	TEACHERS	1960	219	5	219	5	-	-	-	-
		1965	215	12	215	12	-	-	-	-
		1966	215	12	215	12	-	-	-	-
		1967	221	16	221	16	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	1361	158	1361	158	-	-	-	-
		1965	1607	195	1607	195	-	-	-	-
		1966	1556	186	1556	186	-	-	-	-
		1967	1494	172	1494	172	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS	STUDENTS	1960	1680	277	1355	172	121	67	206	38
		1965	2578	...	2148	...	137	65	293	108
		1966	3006	574	2549	416	180	70	277	82
		1967	2974	...	2467	...	214	89	293	83
		1968	3459	...	2883	...	280	118	296	82
		1969	4296	...	3576	...	420	234	*300	*85
		1970	4847	...	4047	...	*500	...	*300	...
JAMAICA	STUDENTS	1960	...	...	910	320	683	540	...	...
		1965	...	...	1902	797	...	...	...	...
		1966	...	...	2073	915	...	...	...	...
		1967	...	...	2234	990	...	...	1150	...
		1968	5766	...	2564	1021	1876	1528	1326	...
		1969	...	...	2688	1159	...	...	1690	...
		1970	...	...	2886	1271	...	...	1704	...
MARTINIQUE	STUDENTS	1960	461	142	461	142	-	-	-	-
		1965	623	*210	623	*210	-	-	-	-
		1966	1325	462	1325	462	-	-	-	-
		1969	1673	595	1673	595	-	-	-	-
MEXICO	TEACHERS	1965	17170	...						
		1968	21087	...						
	STUDENTS	1960	78599	13763						
		1965	133376	23350						
		1966	140089	23817						
		1967	154289	26758						
		1968	178436	32630						
		1969	188011	36774						
		1970	247637	49864						
NICARAGUA	TEACHERS	1965	430	...	353	...	-	-	77	28
		1966	483	65	398	30	-	-	85	35
		1967	592	...	502	...	-	-	90	...
		1968	588	...	502	...	-	-	86	28
		1969	517	...	407	...	-	-	110	...
		1970	604	...	492	...	-	-	112	...
	STUDENTS	1960	1435	270	1265	216	-	-	170	56
		1965	3307	867	3042	760	-	-	265	107
		1966	4056	1226	3713	1099	-	-	343	127
		1967	5144	1314	4822	1173	-	-	322	141
		1968	6339	1948	5721	1697	-	-	618	251
		1969	8052	2481	7255	2062	-	-	797	419
		1970	9385	2987	8648	2673	-	-	737	316
PANAMA	TEACHERS	1960	174	35	144	23	-	-	*30	*12
		1965	361	91	302	63	-	-	59	*28
		1966	396	80	344	65	-	-	52	*25
		1967	417	101	376	80	-	-	41	21
		1968	436	...	411	...	-	-	25	16
		1969	413	...	413	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	448	95	448	95	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
PANAMA	STUDENTS	1960	4030	1729	3915	1614	-	-	115	115
		1965	7247	3369	7091	3213	-	-	156	156
		1966	8113	3813	7964	3664	-	-	149	149
		1967	9265	4436	9156	4327	-	-	109	109
		1968	10083	...	10023	...	-	-	60	60
		1969	7252	3294	7252	3294	-	-	-	-
		1970	8159	3757	8159	3757	-	-	-	-
PUERTO RICO	TEACHERS	1968	*3500	...						
		1969	*3500	...						
		1970	*4000	...						
	STUDENTS	1960	26038	12938	26038	12938	-	-	-	-
		1965	40296	20366	40296	20366	-	-	-	-
		1966	44516	22326	42243	20955	-	-	2273	1371
		1967	47725	24153	45025	22576	-	-	2700	1577
		1968	54138	28266	51198	26477	-	-	2940	1789
		1969	56681	29681	53311	27637	-	-	3370	2046
		1970	63073	33343	59067	30884	-	-	4006	2459
ST. LUCIA	STUDENTS	1965	62	*32	-	-	62	*32	-	-
		1966	65	*48	-	-	65	*48	-	-
		1967	56	*40	-	-	56	*40	-	-
		1968	71	51	-	-	71	51	-	-
		1969	90	58	-	-	90	58	-	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TEACHERS	1966	...	...	151	...	...	...	-	-
		1968	280	47	200	12	*80	*35	-	-
		1969	348	63	265	27	83	36	-	-
		1970	412	100	329	64	*83	*36	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	513	226	77	1	436	225	-	-
		1965	1594	590	910	211	684	379	-	-
		1966	1648	513	964	155	684	358	-	-
		1967	1807	*570	1105	*210	702	*360	-	-
		1968	1967	*650	1267	289	700	*361	-	-
		1969	2218	753	1511	385	707	368	-	-
		1970	2381	834	1671	466	*710	*370	-	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	TEACHERS	1960	*350000	...	330000	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	*510000	...	510000	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	*537000	...	...	...	-	-	...	...
		1967	*572000	...	496000	...	-	-	*76000	...
		1968	*603000	...	*521000	...	-	-	*82000	...
		1969	*646000	...	*545000	...	-	-	*101900	...
		1970	*719000	...	*605000	...	-	-	*114000	...
	STUDENTS	1960	3582726	1325849	3582726	1325849	-	-	-	-
		1965	5526325	2151722	5526325	2151722	-	-	-	-
		1966	6389872	2533656	5063902	2016706	-	-	1325970	516950
		1967	6911768	2778948	5398986	2181022	-	-	1512762	597926
		1968	7513091	3035462	5720269	2333282	-	-	1792822	702160
		1969	7916991	3221621	5974666	2451942	-	-	1942325	769679
		1970	8498117	3507163	6288196	2609357	-	-	2209921	897806
VIRGIN ISLANDS	STUDENTS	1965	716	350	-	-	-	-	716	350
		1966	1223	624	-	-	-	-	1223	624
		1967	1333	688	-	-	-	-	1333	688
		1968	1205	666	1205	666	-	-	-	-
		1969	1625	813	1625	813	-	-	-	-
		1970	1665	830	1665	830	-	-	-	-

NOTES

1. Full-time teaching staff only.

2. Not including part-time students enrolled in non-university institutions.

3. University of San Carlos teaching staff only.

1. Personnel enseignant à plein temps seulement.

2. Non compris les étudiants à temps partiel inscrits dans les établissements non universitaires.

3. Personnel enseignant de l'Université de San Carlos seulement.

Table/Tableau 2.2 Distribution of students by field of study
Répartition des étudiants par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ANTIGUA	1960	MF	61	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	43	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARBADOS	1960	MF	121	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	69	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	384	169	158	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-
		F	173	57	109	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	350	158	128	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-
		F	139	56	73	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	443	212	150	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	565	268	180	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	645	295	216	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-
		F	299	141	129	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	689	285	230	-	35	-	139	-	-	-	-
		F	314	139	135	-	7	-	33	-	-	-	-
BELIZE	1960	MF	38	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	67	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	36	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	94	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	89	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	67	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	113	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	79	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA[1]	1960	MF	114000	46147	11587	1241	2480	9026	9237	15190	9046	3038	7010
	1965	MF	205888	93412	24632	2573	4116	15321	28842	18236	13952	4561	263
		F	64980	34062	13613	973	255	3706	5216	164	6260	288	63
	1966	MF	232072	100118	28020	3156	4568	17126	33295	20948	14253	4809	379
		F	75526	40639	16009	1246	291	4082	5850	603	6454	274	78
	1967	MF	261207	120965	29668	3638	5205	19608	37612	23425	15696	5284	326
		F	85846	47786	16551	1469	384	4731	7047	278	7152	366	84
	1968	MF	270093	110412	31005	4685	5861	22106	41953	25196	17118	5683	274
		F	90095	48221	17233	1788	528	5309	8090	309	8121	397	99
	1969	MF	293244	120823	37967	6079	6595	24293	47569	25656	17739	5780	783
		F	101378	51523	21001	2717	726	5977	10116	352	8375	664	127
	1970	MF	302369	122820	41694	7371	7600	26259	45263	26183	18599	5656	1124
		F	106760	52468	22825	3387	946	7067	10066	373	8814	572	264
COSTA RICA[2]	1960	MF	4703	1903	1172	255	270	572	...	174	290	67	-
		F	2078	616	938	160	26	172	...	3	161	2	-
	1965	MF	7229	3095	1886	352	328	727	...	232	472	137	-
		F	3021	936	1634	200	34	167	...	2	264	4	-
	1966	MF	7585	3192	1989	367	317	739	...	261	540	180	-
		F	3187	968	1550	220	34	165	...	-	266	4	-
	1967	MF	8825	3971	2195	491	330	818	...	284	560	176	-
		F	3708	1343	1600	283	33	157	...	3	283	6	-
	1968	MF	11469	5402	2850	455	351	1046	...	299	631	231	186
		F	4788	1911	1969	272	41	205	...	-	294	5	111
	1969	MF	13702	6396	3637	480	404	1113	...	548	726	316	310
		F	5900	2418	2448	263	55	217	...	[illegible]	336	10	144
	1970	MF	13473	6925	3952	414	490	1223	...	827	842	446	384
		F	6735	2831	2720	230	78	275	...	22	388	16	169

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
CUBA	1961	MF	16766	623	2536	678	535	4309	949	3062	3393	881	-
		F	6473	450	2193	156	183	1376	566	418	965	166	-
	1965	MF	20573	1533	2985	498	363	2972	1240	6220	5676	1300	-
	1966	MF	21979	1318	2837	474	310	2545	1626	5520	5492	1857	-
		F	8610	819	1998	194	106	902	786	1092	2387	326	-
	1967	MF	24342	1221	2767	565	243	1922	2323	6345	6050	2908	-
		F	9400	812	1800	252	75	664	1155	1192	2694	750	-
	1968	MF	27293	1561	2153	844	178	1616	2694	6919	7528	3820	-
		F	10205	890	1335	392	51	636	1373	1302	3422	804	-
	1969	MF	29207	1545	1646	965	135	1666	2833	7122	7971	5326	
	1970	MF	26342	1596	1104	1151	133	1405	3236	5767	8773	3179	-
		F	10366	920	695	514	61	587	1456	1111	4200	800	-
DOMINICAN REP.[3]	1961	MF	4086	[4]236	[4]...	[5]...	783	911	-	[5]843	1268	65	-
		F	999	[4]132	[4]...	[5]...	183	259	-	[5]50	366	9	-
	1967	MF	10429	[4]1357	[4]...	288	613	1879	351	965	1761	619	2816
	1968	MF	15757	1138	1310	367	669	2029	632	1019	2621	620	5752
	1969	MF	18817	1273	2135	683	492	1938	365	1582	3176	753	6622
		F	8001	639	1837	166	133	725	185	99	1470	47	2698
EL SALVADOR[3,5]	1959	MF	2320	287	145	...	552	350	134	494	358	-	-
		F	438	117	62	...	43	61	66	12	77	-	-
	1965	MF	6056	376	158	...	884	591	276	652	637	72	602
	1966	MF	5431	476	322	...	824	883	271	901	378	113	1263
	1967	MF	6531	259	199	...	802	965	156	819	457	116	2558
	1968	MF	7332	303	166	...	786	975	103	770	524	122	3583
	1969	MF	7896	512	167	...	662	1109	84	768	619	173	3802
	1970	MF	9515	572	172	...	525	1198	63	1233	751	175	4826
GUADELOUPE	1960	MF	176	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	101	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	376	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	216	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUATEMALA[4]	1960	MF	5229	355	...	209	1621	886	262	896	982	220	-
	1965	MF	8459	667	...	197	1742	1558	153	769	695	192	[3]2506
		F	1164	383	...	19	118	190	53	10	37	5	[3]369
	1966	MF	9357	696	...	196	1765	1575	176	706	688	178	[3]3379
		F	1373	405	...	16	139	222	58	10	36	5	[3]482
	1967	MF	11205	957	...	189	1656	1639	114	767	744	178	[3]4961
		F	1780	535	...	15	127	256	66	14	63	3	[3]723
	1968	MF	11075	1186	...	188	1589	1700	127	962	773	187	[3]5165
		F	1961	590	...	13	135	298	75	22	51	5	[3]772
	1969	MF	14322	2123	...	504	2491	3412	313	2099	2247	706	627
		F	2524	1007	...	52	306	563	205	59	263	16	53
	1970	MF	15009	2253	...	550	2635	3801	316	2329	2353	765	607
		F	2906	1170	...	75	385	659	209	61	285	24	38
HAITI	1960	MF	1301	32	216	-	496	139	-	114	334	34	-
		F	158	-	60	-	15	27	-	2	67	1	-
	1965	MF	1607	112	187	-	[6]695	[6]...	-	97	471	65	-
		F	195	9	66	-	[6]36	[6]...	-	2	101	3	-
	1966	MF	1554	130	231	-	[6]604	[6]...	-	100	449	60	-
		F	186	16	41	-	[6]56	[6]...	-	3	69	3	-
	1967	MF	1494	109	260	-	[6]412	[6]...	-	90	489	64	-
		F	172	16	40	-	[6]38	[6]...	-	2	75	3	-
HONDURAS	1960	MF	1080	-	121	-	364	312	94	317	308	166	-
		F	277	-	67	-	36	89	31	26	28	-	-
	1965	MF	2578	50	188	-	561	636	119	338	639	178	49
	1966	MF	3006	26	180	-	426	605	68	211	296	181	[3]1015
		F	574	20	76	-	41	131	26	5	106	-	[3]169
	1967	MF	2976	45	226	-	608	908	94	346	555	192	-
	1968	MF	3459	50	307	-	639	1094	132	609	539	289	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
JAMAICA[7]	1961	MF	1146	555	68	-	-	178	290	-	269	-	6
		F	405	191	25	-	-	24	102	-	63	-	-
	1965	MF	1902	553	100	-	-	291	611	-	341	-	-
		F	788	354	68	-	-	95	216	-	75	-	-
	1966	MF	2073	600	125	-	-	337	620	-	391	-	-
	1967	MF	3384	639	107	-	-	866	745	609	422	-	-
	1968	MF	3890	698	118	-	-	983	881	694	516	-	-
	1969	MF	4178	669	134	-	-	1115	930	829	521	-	-
	1970	MF	4590	676	134	-	24	1210	1096	899	551	-	-
MARTINIQUE	1960	MF	401	-	-	-	401	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	142	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	623	-	-	-	516	-	107	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	1325	-	-	-	1214	-	111	-	-	-	-
		F	462	-	-	-	422	-	40	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	1673	-	-	-	1520	-	153	-	-	-	-
		F	595	-	-	-	535	-	60	-	-	-	-
MEXICO	1960	MF	78599	4102	1541	3938	9903	21505	7683	15327	12183	2547	70
		F	13763	2334	879	680	1127	3603	2557	165	2563	75	-
	1965	MF	133374	6963	2610	6677	16808	36495	12701	26007	20675	4326	112
		F	23350	3961	1491	810	1913	6112	4339	281	4316	121	-
	1966	MF	140089	10416	1177	5956	17401	36522	8018	32473	23520	4183	425
			23817	5622	601	396	1939	5543	2765	743	5891	116	201
	1967	MF	154289	10602	2750	6626	18169	38566	11633	37707	23351	4944	137
		F	26758	5791	1406	518	2221	6065	4441	1000	5161	157	-
	1968	MF	178430	13258	1499	7602	22162	46518	10207	41361	29939	5317	553
		F	32030	7701	822	542	2659	7593	3792	1018	8069	160	274
	1969	MF	188011	13940	2244	7023	20015	49619	14265	45719	29134	5939	113
		F	34776	6947	1329	697	2713	8671	3798	1651	6097	171	-
	1970	MF	247637	⁴24057	⁴...	9360	24110	62509	13224	62501	37125	8409	1336
NICARAGUA	1960	MF	1435	-	124	-	308	181	-	120	573	129	-
		F	270	-	53	-	30	24	-	2	161	-	-
	1965	MF	3284	206	735	52	505	902	12	308	406	158	-
		F	831	67	369	5	109	217	1	3	80	-	-
	1966	MF	4036	326	641	62	553	1227	32	671	530	214	-
		F	1030	126	⁴320	⁵10	83	285	5	9	188	-	-
	1967	MF	5144	⁴1085	⁴...	⁵...	653	1276	56	⁵656	557	394	469
		F	1316	⁴451	⁴...	⁵...	132	232	15	⁵29	243	4	208
	1968	MF	6339	⁴1505	...	...	687	1618	94	⁵826	567	357	685
		F	1948	⁴918	⁴...	⁵...	142	344	26	⁵53	291	4	170
	1969	MF	8052	⁴2287	⁴...	⁵...	786	1661	98	⁵1083	719	341	1079
		F	2481	⁴1109	⁴...	⁵...	169	338	21	⁵56	641	5	342
	1970	MF	9385	⁴3626	⁴...	⁵...	968	2022	...	⁵1225	635	393	538
		F	2987	⁴1658	...	...	223	466	...	⁵82	318	10	230
PANAMA	1960	MF	6030	1172	379	246	227	730	667	276	295	44	-
		F	1729	732	277	28	8	322	188	2	172	-	-
	1965	MF	7267	1462	893	313	339	1859	1604	371	470	156	-
		F	3369	939	667	43	31	858	519	9	294	9	-
	1966	MF	8113	1689	1042	322	392	2256	1464	350	453	165	-
	1967	MF	9265	1801	1076	370	436	2911	1661	344	565	123	-
		F	4436	1198	770	38	53	1310	668	17	358	6	-
	1968	MF	10083	1856	1210	360	459	3165	1950	393	554	130	-
	1969	MF	7252	1245	838	293	619	2490	1043	367	654	103	-
	1970	MF	8159	1231	784	321	509	3066	⁸1217	389	553	111	-
		F	3757	812	560	66	76	1405	516	18	312	6	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ST. LUCIA	1962	MF	66	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	62	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	*32	-	*32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	58	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971	MF	293	-	115	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	-
		F	96	-	66	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1960	MF	513	-	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-
		F	226	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	1965	MF	1596	388	684	-	-	40	182	167	-	133	-
		F	590	162	379	-	-	4	39	1	-	5	-
	1966	MF	1648	384	684	-	-	68	186	206	-	120	-
	1967	MF	1807	385	702	-	-	113	208	265	-	134	-
	1968	MF	1967	403	700	-	-	107	301	307	-	149	-
		F	*650	159	*361	-	-	17	91	3	-	19	-
	1969	MF	2218	476	707	-	-	172	363	328	-	174	-
		F	753	206	366	-	-	32	124	6	-	19	-
	1970	MF	2381	523	*710	-	19	211	404	343	-	171	-
		F	834	253	*370	-	5	45	133	5	-	23	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[8]	1960	MF	314349	38745	94993	9840	1651	67123	51805	36636	5862	4412	3302
	1965	MF	535332	75163	150300	18877	2465	126274	83811	57516	8909	6426	5591
	1968	MF	703765	102297	215131	27613	2539	159915	99526	63662	11373	7677	14032
	1970	MF	816207	111227	256673	36368	2533	197627	106024	64788	14262	8651	22674

NOTES

1. Full-time students enrolled at universities and equivalent institutions only.

2. Natural sciences and compulsory general course for first-year students are included with humanities.

3. Students enrolled either in first-year courses or in preparatory courses are included under "not specified".

4. Education is included with humanities.

5. Architecture is included with engineering.

6. Social sciences and law are counted together.

7. Excluding higher teacher training: 1876 students (1528F) in 1968.
From 1961 to 1966 data refer to Mona Campus of the University of West Indies only; from 1967 data refer to this institution and to the College of arts, sciences and technology.

8. Data refer only to students enrolled in advanced degree courses, i.e. master's and doctor's degrees. For actual total enrolment see Table 2.1.

1. Etudiants à plein temps inscrits dans les universités et établissements équivalents seulement.

2. Les lettres comprennent les sciences exactes et naturelles et l'enseignement général obligatoire pour les étudiants de première année.

3. Sous la rubrique "non spécifié" sont classés les étudiants inscrits en première année ou en année préparatoire.

4. L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.

5. L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur.

6. Les sciences sociales et le droit sont classés ensemble.

7. Ces données ne tiennent pas compte de l'enseignement normal supérieur: 1876 étudiants (1528F) en 1968.
Pour la période 1961-1966 seul le "Mona Campus of the University of West Indies" a été considéré; à partir de 1967 les chiffres se réfèrent à cet établissement et au "College of arts, sciences and technology".

8. Les données se réfèrent seulement aux étudiants inscrits dans les cours conduisant à un grade supérieur, par exemple "master's" et "doctor's degrees". Pour l'inscription totale voir tableau 2.1.

Table/Tableau 2.3 Distribution of graduates by field of study
Répartition des diplômes par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ANTIGUA	1965	MF	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	16	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARBADOS	1966	MF	88	19	63	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
		F	50	8	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	129	46	*80	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
		F	77	22	*55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA[1]	1960	MF	22551	6836	2859	200	719	2268	2171	4884	2062	535	17
		F	5473	2833	1045	95	40	504	346	14	574	17	5
	1965	MF	63216	19052	7201	359	952	3909	4791	2953	3200	777	20
		F	13210	7094	3139	141	52	843	728	22	1138	51	2
	1966	MF	69222	22670	7648	469	1122	4101	5498	5121	3572	837	6
		F	15715	8596	3629	214	60	885	885	15	1387	42	2
	1967	MF	56300	20116	8764	576	1242	4621	6580	3551	3973	877	-
		F	18529	10347	4004	255	75	939	1190	25	1628	66	-
	1968	MF	63119	28446	10333	762	1365	5193	7885	4112	4098	925	-
		F	21773	11983	4728	361	103	1189	1498	33	1832	46	-
	1969	MF	71296	29997	13080	969	1548	6430	8610	4762	4810	1090	-
		F	25416	13032	6325	612	111	1351	1593	57	2267	68	-
	1970	MF	79319	30946	16997	1011	2042	7826	9941	5262	4236	991	69
		F	28061	13217	8463	440	193	1717	1939	61	1934	68	29
COSTA RICA[2]	1965	MF	284	8	132	-	64	17	19	14	21	9	-
	1966	MF	309	9	138	3	44	11	29	8	53	14	-
	1967	MF	377	22	184	4	45	22	16	21	44	19	-
		F	178	12	144	3	1	4	4	-	10	-	-
	1968	MF	428	26	155	3	50	30	33	34	79	18	-
		F	171	9	123	1	1	13	9	-	15	-	-
CUBA	1961	MF	1300	62	253	62	83	239	35	76	454	36	-
		F	462	52	217	17	17	39	27	17	69	7	-
	1965	MF	1805	123	422	60	43	173	35	334	511	104	-
	1966	MF	2006	135	502	48	31	213	44	424	457	152	-
		F	851	92	361	22	10	59	21	75	176	35	-
	1967	MF	2171	86	213	39	56	441	124	675	565	192	-
		F	712	55	153	14	16	136	57	86	176	21	-
	1968	MF	2072	123	135	50	37	374	173	653	1090	251	-
		F	970	81	105	10	9	129	74	67	415	80	-
	1969	MF	3003	199	376	45	63	280	261	805	784	190	-
		F	1126	95	266	18	22	93	103	165	326	58	-
DOMINICAN REP.	1961	MF	728	52	-	10	153	200	-	55	231	27	-
		F	208	33	-	-	38	81	-	1	45	10	-
	1967	MF	628	13	113	18	101	166	-	42	169	6	-
		F	263	2	87	8	30	48	-	2	85	1	-
	1969	MF	665	29	174	2	150	151	6	42	98	13	-
EL SALVADOR[3]	1960	MF	62	3	-	...	13	-	5	7	34	-	-
	1965	MF	177	25	-	...	19	4	22	26	83	-	-
	1966	MF	244	49	-	...	28	7	23	62	68	7	-
	1967	MF	287	41	-	...	52	17	15	107	52	3	-
	1968	MF	229	31	-	...	65	19	20	49	44	1	-
	1969	MF	288	19	-	...	55	13	32	96	66	7	-
	1970	MF	428	19	-	...	64	21	67	104	148	5	-
		F	110	8	-	...	3	-	43	5	51	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
GUATEMALA[4]	1960	MF	136	2	10	-	24	5	6	18	69	2	-
		F	21	1	6	-	1	-	5	1	7	-	-
	1965	MF	252	4	10	4	68	25	7	62	72	12	-
		F	20	-	6	-	2	3	4	-	5	-	-
	1966	MF	270	7	8	2	55	29	6	58	89	16	-
		F	19	3	6	-	2	1	3	-	3	1	-
	1967	MF	276	16	38	14	26	26	7	55	75	19	-
		F	33	11	14	-	2	3	2	-	1	-	-
	1968	MF	286	22	36	9	36	20	5	61	76	25	-
		F	39	13	14	-	1	3	2	-	5	1	-
	1969	MF	375	35	59	19	31	19	14	79	79	40	-
		F	57	10	28	1	1	-	9	2	6	2	-
	1970	MF	514	29	55	31	80	37	4	99	138	63	-
		F	52	15	18	1	4	2	2	-	10	-	-
HONDURAS[5]	1961	MF	36	-	-	-	13	1	1	5	14	-	-
	1965	MF	126	-	-	-	64	7	9	17	29	-	-
		F	19	-	-	-	5	4	7	-	3	-	-
	1966	MF	170	-	-	-	67	11	13	37	62	-	-
		F	8	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	-
	1967	MF	213	-	-	-	59	25	10	26	87	-	-
		F	25	-	-	-	5	5	5	2	8	-	-
	1968	MF	133	2	-	-	42	11	12	13	53	-	-
		F	16	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	6	-	-
	1969	MF	105	-	1	-	35	11	15	19	24	-	-
		F	18	-	-	-	4	6	6	1	1	-	-
JAMAICA[6]	1965	MF	278	61	38	-	-	77	50	23	22	3	4
	1966	MF	326	72	39	-	-	101	45	29	30	3	5
	1967	MF	385	102	40	-	-	100	52	32	44	10	5
MEXICO	1962	MF	4577	123	33	211	502	344	506	1021	1606	231	-
	1965	MF	6246	49	179	321	907	680	374	1729	1791	216	-
		F	813	27	100	15	82	59	232	16	280	2	-
	1967	MF	7321	84	96	438	928	1025	386	2065	1899	400	-
		F	1005	57	61	41	101	110	217	25	373	18	-
	1968	MF	8558	157	60	233	1122	1299	571	2205	2489	422	-
		F	1287	98	42	41	168	123	295	44	479	17	-
	1969	MF	9478	116	271	404	1286	1207	463	2619	2665	387	-
		F	1442	76	160	43	155	138	239	42	567	16	-
NICARAGUA	1965	MF	214	-	18	-	37	7	-	34	111	7	-
	1968	MF	321	[7]84	[7]...	-	38	10	20	16	141	12	-
	1969	MF	529	[7]127	[7]...	-	68	60	12	91	129	42	-
PANAMA	1962	MF	289	65	80	2	22	25	19	15	54	7	-
		F	160	42	50	-	-	16	12	-	14	-	-
	1964	MF	316	91	75	5	18	24	34	17	61	11	-
		F	177	61	62	1	-	13	20	1	13	-	-
	1966	MF	362	58	132	5	15	67	50	25	26	-	-
		F	220	39	103	2	-	19	40	1	16	-	-
	1967	MF	563	79	162	15	22	78	61	19	118	9	-
		F	310	49	104	3	1	33	35	-	86	1	-
	1970	MF	376	[7]229	[7]...	6	17	111	[8]120	30	[8]67	12	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
PUERTO RICO	1960	MF	3035	246	947	13	85	525	317	168	178	68	488
		F	1321	130	669	6	15	190	137	2	67	4	101
	1965	MF	4765	709	1272	32	196	1553	316	203	187	23	274
		F	2386	477	805	20	38	670	141	3	91	-	141
	1966	MF	4861	651	1120	21	183	1415	319	239	230	34	643
		F	2767	456	853	15	19	645	155	7	137	3	457
	1967	MF	5683	730	1069	36	238	1925	419	252	252	30	732
		F	3053	510	771	20	35	874	205	2	150	5	481
	1968	MF	6751	797	1292	50	255	2157	506	308	514	33	1122
		F	3736	502	894	33	43	1055	247	4	192	1	765
	1969	MF	7659	1146	1369	42	244	2424	552	297	468	62	1055
		F	4263	807	900	29	51	1176	265	8	305	4	718
	1970	MF	8263	1398	1309	78	231	2693	586	325	503	39	1101
		F	4617	1013	874	40	53	1215	313	3	349	3	754
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO[6]	1966	MF	146	80	-	-	-	-	12	39	-	15	-
	1968	MF	212	62	-	-	-	38	18	60	-	34	-
		F	53	33	-	-	-	8	7	1	-	4	-
	1969	MF	222	51	-	-	-	38	39	61	-	33	-
		F	44	20	-	-	-	7	13	1	-	3	-
	1970	MF	376	94	-	-	-	56	82	85	-	59	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[9]	1960	MF	490648	50409	107289	27122	10132	147866	60882	44987	26577	7227	8157
		F	171327	24438	68887	13671	290	40462	12088	168	10067	104	1152
	1965	MF	821459	160168	170678	27157	14300	167638	83195	51946	30316	10369	126066
		F	319625	67702	113582	13204	519	40386	19575	228	13405	285	50739
	1966	MF	908036	155006	179130	31182	16001	187482	89190	52468	31866	11195	156556
		F	355094	74999	118341	15260	630	45765	21163	266	14547	312	63811
	1967	MF	1025989	175468	202487	36314	17691	218508	97669	55482	36025	11823	176522
		F	411403	87587	135968	18257	707	55226	26269	320	16163	438	72548
	1968	MF	1167408	200275	228162	43602	18316	254337	108414	59865	36702	13880	203855
		F	473086	100991	134728	22275	756	66090	27316	634	18174	578	81742
	1969	MF	1271414	211046	250690	49055	16390	282840	111496	65793	39677	15143	231318
		F	520296	105877	109200	24635	868	74131	30545	526	20058	732	93722
	1970	MF	1331200	220507	271685	67745	18941	313296	107582	70127	65968	17467	208502
		F	544425	115502	182654	22346	1313	83705	27851	608	23577	809	86060
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1970	MF	48	11	12	-	-	19	6	-	-	-	-
		F	28	10	11	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-

NOTES

1. Data refer to universities and equivalent institutions only.	1. Les données se rapportent aux universités et les établissements équivalent seulement.
2. University of Costa Rica only.	2. Université de Costa Rica seulement.
3. Architecture is included with engineering.	3. L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur.
4. University of San Carlos only.	4. Université de San Carlos seulement.
5. University of Honduras only.	5. Université de Honduras seulement.
6. Not including higher teacher training.	6. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur.
7. Education is included with humanities.	7. L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.
8. Pharmacy is included with natural sciences.	8. La pharmacie est classée avec les sciences exactes et naturelles.
9. From 1965 practically all the figures given in "not specified" refer to associate degrees for which the distribution by field of study is not available.	9. A partir de 1965 les chiffres présentés sous la rubrique "non specifié" se réfèrent dans leur presque totalité aux grades d'associés pour lesquels la répartition par branches d'études n'est pas disponible.

Table/Tableau 2.4 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma
Répartition des diplômés selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés			Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
ANTIGUA	1965	15	-	-	11	-	-
	1968	22	-	-	14	-	-
	1969	13	-	-	9	-	-
BARBADOS	1966	63	25	-	42	8	-
	1969	*80	49	-	*55	22	-
CANADA[1]	1960	-	19704	2647	-	5084	389
	1965	-	37694	5520	-	12273	937
	1966	-	42716	6506	-	14538	1177
	1967	-	49056	7244	-	17207	1322
	1968	-	54318	8801	-	20013	1760
	1969	-	60453	10843	-	23180	2236
	1970	-	67200	12119	-	25604	2457
COSTA RICA[2]	1965	46	238	-	...	...	-
	1966	56	255	-	...	...	-
	1967	69	328	-	41	137	-
	1968	31	397	-	18	153	-
CUBA	1961	-	1300	-	-	402	-
	1965	-	1805	-	-	...	-
	1966	-	2006	-	-	851	-
	1967	-	2171	-	-	712	-
	1968	-	2672	-	-	970	-
	1969	-	3003	-	-	1126	-
DOMINICAN REP.	1961	-	728	-	-	208	-
	1969	-	665	-	-	...	-
EL SALVADOR	1960	-	62	-	-	...	-
	1965	-	177	-	-	...	-
	1966	-	244	-	-	...	-
	1967	-	287	-	-	...	-
	1968	-	229	-	-	...	-
	1969	-	288	-	-	...	-
	1970	-	428	-	-	110	-
GUATEMALA[3]	1960	9	107	-	7	14	-
	1965	19	233	-	6	14	-
	1966	6	260	-	3	16	-
	1967	37	232	7	13	20	-
	1968	39	235	12	17	22	-
	1969	6	369	-	-	57	-
	1970	18	494	2	7	45	-
HONDURAS[4]	1961	-	34	-	-	...	-
	1965	-	126	-	-	19	-
	1966	-	170	-	-	8	-
	1967	-	213	-	-	25	-
	1968	-	133	-	-	16	-
	1969	-	105	-	-	18	-
NICARAGUA	1965	-	214	-			
	1968	-	321	-			
	1969	-	529	-			
PANAMA	1962	33	256	-	11	129	-
	1964	10	306	-	5	172	-
	1966	18	364	-	7	213	-
	1967	89	654	-	73	237	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés A	 B	 C	Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin A	 B	 C
PUERTO RICO	1960	-	2994	41	-	1309	12
	1965	-	4566	219	-	2288	98
	1966	399	4272	190	326	2365	100
	1967	481	4800	400	365	2520	168
	1968	706	5610	635	532	2897	307
	1969	622	5980	1057	462	3240	561
	1970	785	6558	920	580	3535	502
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO[5]	1966	-	146	-	-	...	-
	1968	-	188	24	-	50	3
	1969	-	189	33	-	39	5
	1970	-	331	43	-	...	...
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1960	-	401113	84515	-	145514	25593
	1965	111607	551040	158792	67828	222187	49608
	1966	139183	590548	178323	60827	237197	57070
	1967	159441	660710	199858	69124	276203	66136
	1968	183279	706185	219944	77618	319805	75601
	1969	206023	827234	238157	88591	345560	86643
	1970	188106	877676	265360	80945	366538	96940

NOTES

1. Data refer to universities and equivalent institutions only.
2. University of Costa Rica only.
3. University of San Carlos only.
4. University of Honduras only.
5. Not including higher teacher training.

1. Les données se rapportent aux universités et aux établissements équivalents seulement.
2. Université de Costa Rica seulement.
3. Université de San Carlos seulement.
4. Université de Honduras seulement.
5. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur.

Table/Tableau 2.5 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma and by field of study
Répartition des diplômés selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu et par branches d'études

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
CANADA[1]	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	19704	6188	2625	182	697	1591	1614	2412	1898	485	12
			C	2047	668	234	18	22	677	557	272	164	50	5
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	5084	2680	1002	84	35	405	292	8	557	16	5
			C	389	153	43	11	5	99	54	6	17	1	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	37694	17827	6606	344	932	2485	3634	2334	2863	647	20
			C	5520	1225	593	13	20	1426	1157	619	337	130	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	12273	6770	3007	132	52	582	604	15	1076	33	2
			C	937	326	132	9	-	261	124	7	66	16	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	67200	28706	15209	887	1949	4263	7867	3898	3667	705	69
			C	12119	2240	1788	126	93	3561	2094	1364	569	286	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	25604	12414	8000	389	183	1029	1691	31	1780	52	29
			C	2457	803	677	51	10	688	248	10	156	16	-
COSTA RICA[2]	1965	MF	A	46	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	238	8	86	-	64	17	19	14	21	9	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	A	31	-	19	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
			B	397	26	136	3	50	30	33	22	79	18	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	153	9	105	1	1	13	9	-	15	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUBA	1961	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1300	62	253	62	83	239	35	76	454	36	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	462	52	217	17	17	39	27	17	69	7	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1805	123	422	60	43	173	33	334	511	106	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3003	199	376	45	63	280	261	805	784	190	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1126	95	266	18	22	93	103	145	326	58	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
GUATEMALA[3]	1960	MF	A	9	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	107	1	2	-	24	5	6	18	49	2	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	16	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	9	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	19	-	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
			B	233	4	3	4	68	21	7	42	72	12	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	6	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			B	14	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	5	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	18	-	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			B	494	27	36	31	80	36	4	99	138	43	-
			C	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	7	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			B	45	15	12	1	4	1	2	-	10	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS[4]	1961	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	34	-	-	-	13	1	1	5	14	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	126	-	-	-	64	7	9	17	29	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	19	-	-	-	5	4	7	-	3	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	105	-	1	-	35	11	15	19	24	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	18	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	1	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NICARAGUA	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	214	-	18	-	37	7	-	34	111	7	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B[5]	529	127	...	-	68	60	12	91	129	42	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PANAMA	1962	MF	A	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
			B	256	65	80	2	22	25	19	15	21	7	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
			B	129	42	50	-	-	16	12	-	3	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	A	89	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	83	-	-
			B	456	79	142	11	22	78	61	17	35	9	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-
			B	257	69	104	3	1	33	33	-	13	1	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
PUERTO RICO	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2994	235	947	13	85	525	301	168	164	68	488
			C	41	11	-	-	-	-	16	-	14	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1309	123	669	6	15	190	133	2	66	4	101
			C	12	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4546	695	1224	32	196	1453	305	200	153	18	270
			C	219	16	48	-	-	100	11	3	34	5	6
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2288	467	778	20	38	625	136	3	83	-	138
			C	98	10	27	-	-	45	5	-	8	-	3
	1970	MF	A	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	785
			B	6558	1301	1003	59	231	2418	531	311	350	38	316
			C	920	97	300	19	-	275	55	14	153	1	-
		F	A	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580
			B	3535	945	700	33	53	1084	281	3	259	3	174
			C	502	68	174	7	-	131	32	-	90	-	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO[6]	1966	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	146	80	-	-	-	-	12	39	-	15	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	331	94	-	-	-	30	79	83	-	45	-
			C	43	-	-	-	-	24	3	2	-	14	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	401113	42869	74391	21770	9514	130478	48210	35866	24787	5418	7810
			C	89515	7540	32898	5352	618	17368	12672	9121	1790	1809	347
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	145516	21607	54523	11631	262	36677	10605	134	9345	73	1037
			C	25593	3031	14364	1840	28	3765	1683	34	722	31	95
	1965	MF	A	111607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[7]111607
			B	551040	113970	117185	21272	13491	137976	63774	35615	27232	8100	12425
			C	158792	20198	55693	5885	809	29662	19421	15979	3084	2249	2012
		F	A	47828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[7]47828
			B	222187	50165	88360	10848	480	34896	16468	143	12130	206	2485
			C	49608	11537	25210	2350	39	5490	3105	85	1275	79	426
	1970	MF	A	188164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[7]188164
			B	877676	185422	176571	35964	17966	260085	81742	50046	39133	13926	16823
			C	265360	43085	95114	11781	975	55211	25860	20081	6215	3563	3515
		F	A	80965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[7]80965
			B	366538	93972	131482	18802	1267	72588	22741	400	20318	634	4334
			C	96940	21530	51172	3542	46	11117	5110	208	3259	175	781
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	48	11	12	-	-	19	6	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	28	10	11	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES

1. Data refer to universities and equivalent institutions only.
2. University of Costa Rica only.
3. University of San Carlos only.
4. University of Honduras only.
5. Education is included with humanities.
6. Not including higher teacher training.
7. Data refer to associate degrees for which the distribution by field of study is not available.

1. Les données se rapportent aux universités et aux établissements équivalents seulement.
2. Université de Costa Rica seulement.
3. Université de San Carlos seulement.
4. Université de Honduras seulement.
5. L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.
6. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur.
7. Les données se réfèrent aux grades d'associés pour lesquels le répartition par branches d'études n'est pas disponible.

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NOTE

To facilitate the presentation of the tables the names of countries and territories have been given in English only. The English equivalent for the names in French may be found in the following list.

En vue de faciliter la présentation des tableaux, les noms des pays et territoires ont été donnés en anglais seulement. Il sera néanmoins aisé de trouver l'équivalent anglais des noms en français en se servant de la liste ci-après:

Argentine	Argentina	Chili	Chile	Guyane	Guyana	Surinam	Surinam
Bolivie	Bolivia	Colombie	Colombia	Paraguay	Paraguay	Uruguay	Uruguay
Brésil	Brazil	Equateur	Ecuador	Pérou	Peru	Venezuela	Venezuela

Table/Tableau 3.1 Teachers and students by type of institution
Personnel enseignant et étudiants par types d'établissement

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
AMERICA, SOUTH										
ARGENTINA	TEACHERS	1960	8575	1757	6282	782	2293	975	...	...
		1965	15401	3725	11167	1521	3031	1702	1203	502
		1966	15301	3902	10780	1579	3237	1825	1284	495
		1967	16507	4284	11649	1677	3376	2065	1682	562
		1968	19788	5290	14253	2327	3901	1550	1634	1419
		[1] 1969	21536	6584	15678	3397	5858	3187	...	...
		[1] 1970	22477	6889	16004	3186	6473	3703	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	173935	51230	159643	40147	6021	5126	8271	5957
		1965	246680	90681	222194	70785	17865	15205	6621	4691
		1966	247800	97811	221015	76121	19001	16530	7784	5160
		1967	264048	104528	237256	82429	19536	16830	7256	5269
		1968	265303	109509	234402	83470	23480	20367	7421	5672
		1969	271496	113033	238015	84816	26955	23355	6526	4862
		1970	274634	117251	236515	84835	31107	27024	7012	5392
BOLIVIA	TEACHERS	1960	*1680	...	*1500	...	*180	64	-	-
		1965	2331	*203	2057	99	274	*104	-	-
		1966	2604	*244	2283	119	321	*125	-	-
		1967	2383	*218	2139	120	244	*98	-	-
		1968	2606	*252	2356	152	252	*100	-	-
		1969	2727	*273	2457	165	270	*108	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	12055	2698	10023	1203	2032	1495	-	-
		1965	16912	4435	13996	2335	2916	2100	-	-
		1966	18306	4877	15013	2535	3293	2342	-	-
		1967	21228	5870	17404	3138	3824	2732	-	-
		1968	23125	6548	18884	3633	4241	2915	-	-
		1969	27352	8030	21693	4200	5659	3830	-	-
BRAZIL	[2] TEACHERS	1960	21912	3107	21912	3107	-	-	-	-
		1965	33126	...	33126	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	36109	...	36109	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	39556	...	39556	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	44706	...	44706	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	39188	8378	39188	8378	-	-	-	-
		1970	42968	8898	42968	8898	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	95691	26927	95691	26927	-	-	-	-
		1965	155781	47511	155781	47511	-	-	-	-
		1966	180109	56506	180109	56506	-	-	-	-
		1967	215322	75528	215322	75528	-	-	-	-
		1968	282653	96179	282653	96179	-	-	-	-
		1969	366824	127712	366824	127712	-	-	-	-
		1970	430473	162176	430473	162176	-	-	-	-
CHILE	TEACHERS	1960	6397	...	6397	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	8835	...	8835	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	26027	9591	26027	9591	-	-	-	-
		1965	43608	16522	43608	16522	-	-	-	-
		1966	51678	...	51678	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	59359	23382	59359	23382	-	-	-	-
		1969	73035	29083	73035	29083	-	-	-	-
		1970	78630	30125	78630	30125	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA	TEACHERS	1960	3443	...	3443	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	6489	...	6489	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	7406	...	7406	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	7746	...	7746	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	8860	...	8860	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	9116	...	9116	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	10295	...	10295	...	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
COLOMBIA	STUDENTS	1960	23013	4234	23013	4234	-	-	-	-
		1965	66603	10309	66603	10309	-	-	-	-
		1966	50035	11600	50035	11600	-	-	-	-
		1967	58712	15139	58712	15139	-	-	-	-
		1968	65144	17165	65144	17165	-	-	-	-
		1969	73770	18621	73770	18621	-	-	-	-
		1970	85560	22936	85560	22936	-	-	-	-
ECUADOR	TEACHERS	1960	1135	60	1098	49	-	-	37	11
		1965	1756	160	1682	121	-	-	74	19
		1966	1995	129	1943	117	-	-	52	12
		1967	1969	110	1910	100	-	-	59	10
		1968	2256	151	2201	160	-	-	55	11
		1969	2654	195	2629	185	-	-	25	10
		1970	2867	207	2833	194	-	-	34	13
	STUDENTS	1960	9361	1746	9286	1694	-	-	75	52
		1965	14038	3048	13728	2942	-	-	310	106
		1966	16047	3563	15783	3450	-	-	264	113
		1967	19600	4809	19312	4694	-	-	288	115
		1968	22637	5686	22348	5574	-	-	289	112
		1969	32002	8853	31824	8789	-	-	178	64
		1970	38692	11629	38582	11548	-	-	110	81
GUYANA	TEACHERS	1965	61	12	61	12	-	-	-	-
		1966	67	5	67	5	-	-	-	-
		1967	66	2	66	2	-	-	-	-
		1968	88	22	88	22	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1965	319	48	319	48	-	-	-	-
		1966	484	85	484	85	-	-	-	-
		1967	579	109	579	109	-	-	-	-
		1968	775	183	775	183	-	-	-	-
		1969	1030	211	1030	211	-	-	-	-
		1970	1112	218	1112	218	-	-	-	-
PARAGUAY	TEACHERS	1960	679	...	679	...	-	-	-	-
		[3]1965	783	...	783	...	-	-	-	-
		[3]1966	598	...	598	...	-	-	-	-
		[3]1967	606	...	606	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	652	...	652	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	1069	...	1049	...	20	...	-	-
		1970	956	...	923	...	33	...	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	3425	1087	3425	1087	-	-	-	-
		1965	5833	2397	5833	2397	-	-	-	-
		1966	6521	2536	6521	2534	-	-	-	-
		1967	7024	2770	7024	2770	-	-	-	-
		1968	7164	2783	7164	2783	-	-	-	-
		1969	7729	3174	7593	3069	136	105	-	-
		1970	8172	3462	7853	3194	319	268	-	-
PERU	TEACHERS	1960	3966	...	3566	...	*400	...	-	-
		1965	8579	...	7125	...	1454	587	-	-
		1966	10336	...	8474	...	1864	...	-	-
		1967	11633	...	9632	...	2001	714	-	-
		1968	12568	...	10303	...	2265	724	-	-
		1969	10715	...	8493	...	2222	...	-	-
		1970	13900	...	11800	...	2100	...	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	34983	10010	30983	7910	4000	*2100	-	-
		1965	79259	27197	64541	18192	14718	9005	-	-
		1966	91923	31150	73923	21150	18000	*10000	-	-
		1967	101099	34552	83509	24010	17590	10542	-	-
		1968	116282	40426	93903	27595	22379	12831	-	-
		1969	117233	*40950	96533	*29150	20700	*11800	-	-
		1970	124700	*43600	105600	*32700	19100	*10900	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
SURINAM	TEACHERS	1960	84	...	-	-	*27	...	57	...
		1965	76	...	-	-	*26	...	*50	...
	STUDENTS	1960	749	182	-	-	*330	*125	419	57
		1965	856	201	-	-	*350	*135	506	66
URUGUAY	STUDENTS	1960	15320	6323	15320	6323	...	...	-	-
		1965	16975	...	16975	...	...	...	-	-
		1968	18650	7530	18650	7530	...	...	-	-
VENEZUELA	TEACHERS	1960	3093	283	2884	227	209	56	-	-
		1965	4762	643	4451	550	311	93	-	-
		1966	5692	826	5345	718	347	108	-	-
		1967	5717	891	5343	771	374	120	-	-
		1968	6188	...	5784	...	404	143	-	-
		1969	7060	1208	6622	1061	438	147	-	-
		1970	8085	1433	7621	1273	464	160	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	20477	8220	24320	6987	2157	1233	-	-
		1965	46325	15390	43677	13890	2848	1500	-	-
		1966	53790	18173	50631	16471	3159	1702	-	-
		1967	58747	20228	55367	18449	3380	1839	-	-
		1968	66736	24800	63260	22819	3476	1981	-	-
		1969	74666	29958	70596	27572	4070	2386	-	-
		1970	86739	35376	82120	32585	4619	2791	-	-

NOTES

1. Data referring to other non-university institutions are included with non-university teacher-training.

2. From 1960 to 1968, data include administration staff.

3. National University of Asunción only.

1. Les données relatives aux autres établissements non universitaires sont incluses avec l'enseignement normal non universitaire.

2. Pour la période 1960-1968, les données comprennent le personnel administratif.

3. Université Nationale de Asunción seulement.

Table/Tableau 3.2 Distribution of students by field of study
Répartition des étudiants par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ARGENTINA[1]	1960	MF	173955	11509	6021	17151	...	58019	5526	22710	48268	3226	1525
		F	57250	9162	5126	8016	...	16665	2217	616	14693	269	1066
	1965	MF	246680	24335	17865	14910	...	89275	9220	28175	53410	6010	3480
		F	96681	18931	15205	6385	...	29732	4213	800	18617	517	2281
	1966	MF	247760	25483	19001	14143	...	87925	10268	26102	53396	6761	4681
		F	97790	19521	16530	6114	...	28586	3616	1011	18810	649	2955
	1967	MF	266068	27185	19536	14931	...	100398	10607	29756	50106	7938	3795
		F	104528	21251	16830	6815	...	33193	3804	1207	17987	852	2609
	1968	MF	265303	20134	23680	15837	...	98575	8755	31211	65392	9511	4410
		F	109509	22390	20367	7380	...	32707	4269	1114	16768	1217	3311
	1969	MF	271496	27682	20955	18038	...	100019	9486	33562	41423	9814	4517
		F	113033	22291	23355	7873	...	33166	4617	1233	15918	1263	3319
	1970	MF	276036	30073	31107	18858	...	88526	10250	37865	41277	11541	5139
		F	117231	26215	27026	8621	...	28822	5266	1589	16485	1523	3906
BOLIVIA	1965	MF	16912	395	2998	710	1544	2619	966	1540	3216	917	2007
		F	4435	186	2159	221	186	493	38	23	908	21	200
	1966	MF	18074	362	3618	792	1692	3038	1762	1527	3003	915	1565
		F	4073	173	2421	235	228	587	654	23	572	20	160
	1967	MF	21082	556	3993	916	2095	3726	1630	1777	3912	1134	1365
		F	5856	233	2864	248	329	791	97	31	1096	23	144
	1968	MF	22919	396	4396	1036	2255	4371	1535	1913	4272	1312	1437
		F	6491	222	2997	264	486	938	69	31	1189	133	164
BRAZIL	1960	MF	95091	9731	5572	4740	24033	14380	3647	11106	19938	2738	-
		F	20927	6257	4290	2619	3434	3976	1295	188	4752	116	-
	1965	MF	155781	17086	9065	4989	33402	30222	6915	22121	25548	6137	316
		F	47511	12009	7182	2690	8409	9407	2540	504	6399	365	222
	1966	MF	282053	38307	17530	8752	53963	56213	17545	41244	60666	8427	-
		F	96179	27084	14284	4851	12110	17383	6745	1149	11976	597	-
	1969	MF	360026	55502	21711	11055	61378	70458	29196	41858	46492	9174	-
		F	127712	40034	17101	6694	14211	22126	10912	1417	14536	681	-
	1970	MF	430473	69788	27560	16675	71672	92600	41124	48118	55222	10134	-
		F	162176	50428	21172	8771	17539	28793	15366	1840	17334	933	-
CHILE	1960	MF	26027	1000	7167	1635	2799	2796	1058	5299	3227	1268	-
		F	9591	608	4703	665	613	1243	306	133	1151	167	-
	1965	MF	43668	969	11234	1837	3431	5368	890	12295	4812	1269	1563
	1966	MF	51678	903	13839	1982	3010	6719	1015	14636	5995	1394	2185
	1967	MF	59359	992	16291	2157	3078	7567	1058	17038	6941	1656	2601
		F	23382	633	10080	1060	764	3711	464	1700	3746	179	1059
	1969	MF	73055	1166	22716	2625	3266	9475	1607	21855	7769	2164	416
		F	29083	715	13817	1006	897	4186	534	2793	4599	279	259
	1970	MF	78430	1310	24440	4151	3021	11462	1356	20356	9206	3124	-
		F	30125	746	14863	1884	762	4308	426	1163	5555	418	-
COLUMBIA[2]	1960	MF	23013	594	1031	2577	4123	2216	767	5616	4802	1507	-
	1965	MF	44403	2944	4600	4327	5274	5748	985	9641	5205	3157	2522
	1966	MF	50035	2721	5326	4600	5410	7176	1330	11604	5724	3271	2873
	1967	MF	58712	2262	6580	4174	6288	8620	1566	12650	6367	3891	6308
	1968	MF	65144	3031	7562	4806	7051	10478	1210	12693	6474	4114	7745
	1969	MF	75770	2744	8174	4075	7397	12606	2326	16048	6969	5185	10266
	1970	MF	85560	2262	9863	4921	8778	17375	2368	17388	7749	5761	9115

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ECUADOR	1960	MF	9361	357	792	465	1542	1129	396	1804	2385	491	-
		F	1746	126	611	27	97	296	195	55	534	7	-
	1965	MF	14038	1277	1551	632	1702	2059	284	2837	1784	951	961
		F	3048	762	790	72	127	684	176	45	638	33	121
	1966	MF	16067	1392	1882	830	1766	2762	352	3620	2199	1631	7
		F	3563	751	987	83	128	768	212	62	521	50	1
	1967	MF	19600	1947	2418	973	2211	3456	421	6051	2523	1600	-
		F	4819	1240	1270	99	188	977	267	65	665	70	-
	1968	MF	22637	2363	3014	1018	2385	3957	496	6765	2932	1699	8
	1969	MF	32002	[3] 8992	[3] ...	1661	3057	5363	907	5871	3987	2164	-
		F	8853	[3] 5108	[3] ...	179	366	1573	368	87	1094	120	-
	1970	MF	38092	5086	5205	1661	3410	7280	872	7453	4861	2436	650
		F	11029	3435	2713	239	376	2326	690	151	1454	294	173
GUYANA	1963	MF	164	60	-	-	-	62	42	-	-	-	-
		F	29	17	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	319	116	-	-	-	116	87	-	-	-	-
		F	48	32	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	484	168	-	-	-	188	115	-	15	-	-
		F	85	50	-	-	-	16	10	-	5	-	-
	1967	MF	579	181	35	-	-	212	135	-	20	-	-
		F	109	53	10	-	-	17	21	-	8	-	-
	1968	MF	775	230	55	-	-	228	170	-	28	-	64
		F	183	70	18	-	-	30	35	-	13	-	17
	1969	MF	1030	288	67	16	-	250	239	38	24	-	128
		F	211	96	15	2	-	36	47	-	15	-	-
	1970	MF	1112	308	53	7	14	266	242	180	42	-	-
		F	228	96	14	-	2	61	68	5	14	-	-
PARAGUAY	1960	MF	3425	[3] 647	[3] ...	242	667	631	299	127	608	204	-
		F	1087	[3] 390	[3] ...	143	113	43	189	8	163	38	-
	1965	MF	5833	[3] 1413	[3] ...	383	1286	1244	340	269	484	274	140
		F	2397	[3] 1175	[3] ...	215	254	203	177	10	201	29	133
	1966	MF	6921	[3] 1391	[3] ...	693	1248	1544	687	373	466	332	187
		F	2554	[3] 1116	[3] ...	261	233	247	276	14	178	30	181
	1967	MF	7026	[3] 1610	[3] ...	580	1442	1612	583	355	501	364	177
		F	2770	[3] 1280	[3] ...	275	268	234	321	11	181	31	169
	1968	MF	7166	[3] 1570	[3] ...	622	1751	1202	698	626	478	617	180
		F	2783	[3] 1267	[3] ...	285	406	163	262	16	180	36	170
	1969	MF	7729	1380	275	679	1732	1261	595	465	707	639	198
		F	3176	822	221	320	684	265	337	25	374	38	88
	1970	MF	8172	1456	646	791	1801	1384	580	699	690	468	59
		F	3462	1036	368	397	475	290	372	32	374	66	52
PERU	1960	MF	34983	2808	10381	297	3433	5582	1555	4196	5144	1589	-
		F	10010	782	5334	56	451	1400	355	167	1440	67	-
	1965	MF	79259	6183	38468	749	4624	11587	3425	3571	5351	3323	-
		F	27197	1993	19521	155	604	2416	596	185	1644	87	-
	1966	MF	91923	6760	46505	1075	5016	14627	4069	6155	5557	4163	-
		F	31130	2303	21841	200	677	3426	778	176	1640	109	-
	1967	MF	101099	6086	46709	1688	5376	16028	4696	7361	6180	5377	-
		F	34552	2587	23588	316	713	3982	911	175	2034	250	-
	1968	MF	110282	6649	54332	1575	6062	19886	5034	8238	6966	5562	-
		F	40426	2963	27308	326	837	5194	945	200	2311	294	-
	1971	MF	135551	11816	61909	2989	6532	21113	4259	11465	7864	7404	-
		F	47850	3916	29875	1083	1128	5180	1615	1017	3957	263	-
SURINAM	1960	MF	769	-	330	-	391	-	-	-	28	-	-
		F	182	-	125	-	55	-	-	-	2	-	-
	1965	MF	856	-	*350	-	467	-	-	-	37	-	-
		F	201	-	*135	-	58	-	-	-	8	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
URUGUAY[4]	1960	MF	15320	1159	-	1791	4415	2116	...	608	4561	630	-
	1965	MF	16975	956	-	1666	4730	2576	...	650	5261	1162	-
	1968	MF	18650	828	-	1670	4940	2639	...	767	6231	1575	-
		F	7530	566	-	570	2239	972	...	70	2895	234	-
VENEZUELA	1960	MF	26477	2209	2157	839	6034	5576	446	6068	5145	1121	312
		F	8220	1229	1235	365	1285	1636	140	269	2156	64	63
	1964	MF	41372	2831	6479	1225	6483	7964	1670	5785	7725	2655	577
		F	13770	1638	2410	559	2278	2311	606	305	3359	261	57
	1966	MF	53790	3589	7164	1655	6766	11823	1578	7320	9079	3210	1606
	1967	MF	58747	3255	7830	1706	6520	13987	2330	8181	9632	3435	1867

NOTES

1.	Social sciences and law are counted together.	1.	Les sciences sociales et le droit sont classés ensemble.
2.	Students enrolled either in first year courses or in preparatory courses are included under "not specified".	2.	Sous la rubrique "non specifié" sont classés les étudiants inscrits en première année ou en année préparatoire.
3.	Education is included with humanities.	3.	L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.
4.	Natural sciences are included with humanities.	4.	Les sciences exactes et naturelles sont classées avec les lettres.

Table/Tableau 3.3 Distribution of graduates by field of study
Répartition des diplômes par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ARGENTINA	1960	MF	9731	373	482	529	1337	813	576	2036	3192	393	-
		F	2843	261	436	301	309	242	270	27	954	43	-
	1965	MF	15509	¹3945	¹...	722	1861	1501	802	1673	4914	291	-
		F	7769	¹3391	¹...	369	617	581	503	37	2244	27	-
	1966	MF	16194	1107	3196	802	2135	1456	459	1563	5187	287	-
		F	8243	959	2868	449	686	581	186	26	2457	31	-
	1967	MF	18314	1054	3604	872	2418	2126	656	1850	6801	333	-
		F	8839	1391	3242	377	726	777	300	33	1962	31	-
	1968	MF	19556	1728	3684	988	2793	2443	578	2031	4909	402	-
		F	9347	1399	3370	429	849	958	239	67	2018	32	-
	1970	MF	23999	1936	6792	1019	3204	3333	617	2486	5884	722	-
		F	11976	1675	4352	670	993	1365	345	89	2619	62	-
BOLIVIA	1962	MF	320	3	-	6	78	31	-	61	145	24	-
		F	62	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	55	2	-
	1965	MF	693	7	28	7	95	173	-	69	243	46	25
		F	168	2	20	3	5	68	-	1	67	2	-
	1966	MF	836	2	-	12	135	142	-	216	244	52	33
		F	191	-	-	12	13	42	-	40	81	1	2
	1967	MF	528	1	10	31	86	88	-	65	224	23	-
		F	122	-	6	10	6	26	-	4	72	-	-
	1968	MF	588	3	13	14	97	137	-	108	191	25	-
		F	175	2	10	3	13	66	-	13	70	-	-
BRAZIL	1960	MF	17577	2589	1930	903	3332	2099	697	1601	3952	474	-
		F	6480	1852	1514	503	384	756	317	23	1060	13	-
	²1964	MF	20282	2409	1525	776	4170	3870	835	2306	3656	735	-
		F	6890	1762	1242	663	695	1329	350	65	973	31	-
	1967	MF	31168	3700	2347	723	5583	6158	1360	4561	5180	1596	-
	1968	MF	36963	4839	2880	960	6546	7316	1667	5175	5931	1651	-
	1969	MF	45860	6362	3833	1669	6437	8702	2636	6674	7539	2008	-
	²1970	MF	66069	11337	6432	1667	9075	13565	4357	7687	8225	1924	-
		F	26593	6379	5057	1054	1954	4536	2098	206	2875	236	-
CHILE	1960	MF	2163	147	544	72	215	173	13	301	609	89	-
		F	890	122	330	18	33	95	3	2	277	4	-
	1965	MF	2928	35	1154	83	204	265	55	346	591	195	-
		F	1380	97	810	18	40	119	14	3	313	20	-
	1966	MF	4731	54	2152	113	225	441	83	530	894	237	-
		F	2460	39	1506	40	65	222	29	9	534	16	-
	1967	MF	4783	93	1930	153	208	737	79	479	822	282	-
		F	2323	51	1329	50	29	329	22	26	466	21	-
	1968	MF	6013	91	2537	150	273	765	53	681	1122	341	-
		F	3155	80	1828	55	54	386	13	27	713	21	-
	1969	MF	5971	129	2220	163	231	931	121	922	930	324	-
		F	2698	90	1463	72	48	518	43	28	399	35	-
	1970	MF	8255	151	2650	208	356	1453	189	1860	1209	393	-
		F	3601	111	1601	99	88	775	63	43	779	40	-
COLOMBIA	1960	MF	1909	98	25	166	312	147	171	269	635	86	-
		F	518	56	22	103	13	96	130	1	94	3	-
	1965	MF	3257	281	181	641	262	416	269	512	697	198	-
		F	1068	81	95	223	29	225	134	26	247	8	-
	1966	MF	3699	275	399	190	392	366	234	721	920	202	-
		F	916	56	220	41	59	116	140	12	268	4	-
	1967	MF	4245	227	605	303	481	561	365	697	865	161	-
	1968	MF	4107	224	557	118	571	595	328	916	610	135	53
	1969	MF	5454	198	867	211	382	641	336	1167	939	657	96

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ECUADOR	1960	MF	482	-	67	5	76	19	45	40	194	36	-
		F	171	-	45	-	1	15	31	7	72	-	-
	1965	MF	935	-	239	78	65	77	55	128	245	48	-
		F	249	-	111	-	2	47	32	1	56	-	-
	1966	MF	956	-	245	50	104	57	51	163	259	65	-
		F	263	-	121	-	3	38	19	-	81	1	-
	1967	MF	1133	15	197	16	102	111	68	177	341	106	-
		F	312	9	89	-	3	68	49	1	91	2	-
	1969	MF	1961	62	593	119	178	166	60	234	444	119	-
		F	526	21	257	27	21	70	24	7	98	1	-
	1970	MF	2400	106	735	92	360	211	44	315	295	242	-
		F	626	50	315	6	19	99	31	-	99	7	-
GUYANA	1966	MF	31	12	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
		F	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	49	17	-	-	-	22	7	-	3	-	-
		F	7	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
	1968	MF	113	32	20	-	-	30	15	-	10	-	-
		F	21	6	7	-	-	1	4	-	3	-	-
	1969	MF	96	38	22	-	-	26	6	-	4	-	-
		F	26	10	7	-	-	4	1	-	4	-	-
	1970	MF	160	49	25	-	-	27	17	34	8	-	-
		F	27	16	5	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	-
PARAGUAY[1]	1960	MF	239	22	...	-	30	45	30	2	66	44	-
	1965	MF	431	85	...	16	66	99	65	6	67	31	-
	1966	MF	505	142	...	26	89	64	72	12	70	32	-
	1967	MF	705	233	...	22	84	126	80	16	69	44	31
	1968	MF	767	248	...	10	108	145	86	5	68	56	41
	1969	MF	782	266	...	19	102	116	85	15	73	61	47
	1970	MF	736	265	...	20	81	99	80	15	75	71	30
PERU[3]	1971	MF	5796	45	2380	39	566	696	138	728	774	424	-
		F	1754	8	1143	5	61	117	35	46	335	4	-
URUGUAY	1960	MF	507	20	-	34	134	69	-	43	180	67	-
	1965	MF	769	17	-	45	112	46	-	61	431	77	-
VENEZUELA	1961	MF	2831	144	263	38	385	756	51	312	831	71	-
		F	704	92	11	12	106	162	6	15	295	5	-
	1966	MF	3516	268	563	41	649	568	45	645	768	169	-
	1969	MF	4927	420	922	122	575	826	71	666	1041	286	-
		F	1939	310	535	45	217	321	34	25	429	23	-

NOTES

1. Education is included with humanities.
2. Not including postgraduate university degrees: 1,151 in 1969.
3. Not including higher teacher training.

1. L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.
2. Non compris les grades universitaires supérieurs (postgradués): 1,151 en 1969.
3. Non compris l'enseignement normal supérieur.

Table/Tableau 3.4 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma
Répartition des diplômés selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés			Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
BOLIVIA	1962	-	326	-	-	62	-
	1965	-	695	-	-	168	-
	1966	-	836	-	-	191	-
	1967	-	526	-	-	122	-
	1968	-	588	-	-	175	-
BRAZIL	1960	-	16865	736	-	8121	359
	1964	-	20282	...	-	6890	...
	1967	-	30108	1080	-	...	...
	1968	-	35967	1016	-	...	...
	1969	-	44709	1151	-	...	...
	1970	-	64069	...	-	26395	...
CHILE	1960	-	2124	39	-	886	2
	1965	-	2809	119	-	1275	85
	1966	-	4626	105	-	2405	55
	1967	-	4650	133	-	2245	78
	1968	-	5870	137	-	3071	86
	1969	-	5775	196	-	2795	105
	1970	-	8069	206	-	3547	114
COLUMBIA	1965	388	2869	-	352	716	-
	1966	245	3654	-	112	802	-
	1967	421	3061	163	188	925	69
	1968	610	3598	99	200	965	21
	1969	651	4303	300	...	...	...
ECUADOR	1960	56	621	5	56	112	3
	1965	67	865	3	64	184	1
	1966	83	862	9	70	192	1
	1967	107	1023	3	90	222	-
	1969	78	1865	18	67	456	3
	1970	132	2262	26	69	539	16
GUYANA	1966	-	31	-	-	5	-
	1967	16	35	-	2	5	-
	1968	17	70	26	3	11	7
	1969	11	63	22	6	13	7
	1970	46	91	25	4	18	5
URUGUAY	1960	99	608	-			
	1965	218	551	-			
VENEZUELA	1961	-	2831	-	-	704	-
	1966	-	3491	25	-	...	...
	1969	-	6927	-	-	1939	-

Table/Tableau 3.5 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma and by field of study
Répartition des diplômes selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu et par branches d'études

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
BOLIVIA	1962	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	326	3	-	4	78	31	-	41	145	24	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	62	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	55	2	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	695	7	28	7	95	173	-	69	243	68	25
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	168	2	20	3	5	68	-	1	67	2	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	588	3	13	14	97	137	-	108	191	25	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	175	2	10	5	13	66	-	13	70	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRAZIL	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	16043	2502	1066	877	3274	2057	697	1551	3687	474	-
			C	736	7	280	20	58	42	-	50	265	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	6121	1065	1332	540	375	756	317	23	916	13	-
			C	359	7	182	17	9	-	-	-	144	-	-
	1964	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	20282	2409	1525	770	4170	3870	835	2306	3656	735	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	6890	1762	1242	463	695	1329	350	45	973	31	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	44709	6327	3644	1585	6363	8650	2636	6658	7001	1845	-
			C	1151	35	189	86	76	52	-	16	538	163	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	64049	11337	6432	1667	9075	13545	4357	7487	8225	1924	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	26393	6379	7057	1054	1954	4532	2098	206	2875	236	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
CHILE	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2124	147	530	72	295	173	12	301	579	89	-
			C	39	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	888	122	335	18	33	95	3	2	276	4	-
			C	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2809	35	1129	83	204	265	55	346	497	195	-
			C	119	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1275	17	800	18	40	119	14	3	244	20	-
			C	85	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	8049	151	2306	208	356	1450	189	1840	1156	393	-
			C	206	-	150	-	-	3	-	-	53	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3547	111	1576	99	88	775	63	45	750	40	-
			C	114	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
COLUMBIA	1965	MF	A	388	45	-	119	-	121	-	24	79	-	-
			B	2869	236	181	322	262	295	269	688	618	198	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	352	40	-	108	-	121	-	4	79	-	-
			B	716	41	95	115	29	106	134	22	168	8	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	853	10	82	91	-	176	101	185	110	19	79
			B	4303	188	699	120	382	463	235	801	760	638	17
			C	300	-	60	-	-	4	-	161	69	-	-
ECUADOR	1960	MF	A	56	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	42	-	-
			B	421	-	4[illegible]	5	76	5	65	40	152	36	-
			C	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	56	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	42	-	-
			B	112	-	42	-	1	1	31	7	30	-	-
			C	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	67	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	21	-	-
			B	885	-	237	78	64	31	55	128	224	68	-
			C	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	64	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	21	-	-
			B	184	-	110	-	2	6	32	1	35	-	-
			C	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	132	2	-	17	-	36	-	36	41	-	-
			B	2242	104	712	75	357	175	44	279	256	242	-
			C	26	-	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	69	2	-	-	-	29	-	-	38	-	-
			B	539	48	299	6	19	70	31	-	61	7	-
			C	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
GUYANA	1966	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	31	12	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	44	-	-	-	-	2	-	34	8	-	-
			B	91	49	-	-	-	25	17	-	-	-	-
			C	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
			B	18	14	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
			C	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URUGUAY	1960	MF	A	99	17	-	-	-	-	-	5	59	18	-
			B	408	3	-	34	134	69	-	38	121	29	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	218	14	-	-	-	2	-	6	178	18	-
			B	551	3	-	45	112	44	-	35	253	59	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VENEZUELA	1961	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2831	144	263	38	385	756	31	312	831	71	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	704	92	11	12	106	162	6	15	295	5	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3491	268	563	61	649	563	45	445	768	169	-
			C	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4927	420	922	122	575	826	71	664	1041	286	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1939	310	535	45	217	321	34	25	429	23	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATISTICAL TABLES/TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES

4. ASIA/ASIE

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NOTE

To facilitate the presentation of the tables the names of countries and territories have been given in English only. The English equivalent for the names in French may be found in the following list.

En vue de faciliter la présentation des tableaux, les noms des pays et territoires ont été donnés en anglais seulement. Il sera néanmoins aisé de trouver l'équivalent anglais des noms en français en se servant de la liste ci-après:

Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Arabie saoudite	Saudi Arabia
Bahrein	Bahrain
Bangladesh	Bangladesh
Birmanie	Burma
Chypre	Cyprus
République de Corée	Korea, Republic of
Hong Kong	Hong-kong
Inde	India
Indonésie	Indonesia
Irak	Iraq
Iran	Iran
Israël	Israel
Japon	Japan
Jordanie	Jordan
République khmère	Khmer Republic
Koweit	Kuwait
Laos	Laos
Liban	Lebanon
Malaisie	Malaysia
Malaisie occidentale	West Malaysia
Sarawak	Sarawak
Mongolie	Mongolia
Népal	Nepal
Pakistan	Pakistan
Philippines	Philippines
Singapore	Singapour
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Syrie	Syria
Thailande	Thailand
Turquie	Turkey
République du Viêt-nam	Viet-Nam, Republic of
République démocratique populaire du Yémen	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of

Table/Tableau 4.1 Teachers and students by type of institution
Personnel enseignant et étudiants par types d'établissement

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
AFGHANISTAN	TEACHERS	1960	234	...	234	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	513	...	474	...	20	...	19	...
		1966	557	...	516	...	25	...	16	...
		1969	881	39	802	35	62	2	17	2
		1970	793	44	724	41	55	2	14	1
	STUDENTS	1960	1679	157	1679	157	-	-	-	-
		1965	3451	646	3249	646	106	-	96	-
		1966	3426	656	3224	628	124	19	78	9
		1967	4320	747	4013	694	204	42	103	11
		1968	5242	800	4945	754	194	35	103	11
		1969	5680	857	5124	695	415	154	141	8
		1970	7302	1081	6215	876	913	195	174	10
BAHRAIN	TEACHERS	1966	21	-	-	-	21	...	-	-
		1967	34	12	-	-	34	12	-	-
		1968	24	12	-	-	24	12	-	-
		1969	30	12	-	-	30	12	-	-
		1970	32	12	-	-	*32	*12	-	-
	STUDENTS	1966	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
		1967	107	60	-	-	107	60	-	-
		1968	191	96	-	-	191	96	-	-
		1969	234	124	-	-	234	124	-	-
		1970	289	151	-	-	289	151	-	-
BANGLADESH	TEACHERS	1970	7201	581	7079	552	122	29	-	-
	STUDENTS	1970	117603	11653	116024	11031	1579	622	-	-
BURMA	TEACHERS	1965	1829	...						
		1966	1915	...						
		1967	2014	...						
		1968	2308	...						
		1969	2310	...						
	STUDENTS	1961	19855	...						
		1965	20035	...						
		1966	30456	...						
		1967	33663	...						
		1968	60197	...						
		1969	65891	17195						
CYPRUS	TEACHERS	1960	35	7	-	-	35	7	-	-
		1966	24	5	-	-	13	1	11	4
		1967	27	6	-	-	16	3	11	3
		1968	34	6	-	-	17	2	17	4
		1969	48	9	-	-	20	4	28	5
		1970	64	14	-	-	21	4	43	10
	STUDENTS	1960	417	110	-	-	417	110	-	-
		1965	288	119	-	-	96	33	192	86
		1966	353	235	-	-	91	42	262	193
		1967	339	206	-	-	154	89	185	117
		1968	446	226	-	-	173	111	273	115
		1969	580	281	-	-	210	119	370	162
		1970	698	306	-	-	279	154	419	152
HONG KONG	TEACHERS	1960	720	130	241	56	93	34	386	40
		1965	1127	225	451	95	236	98	440	32
		1966	1241	256	623	130	236	95	382	31
		1967	1291	262	643	133	228	83	420	46
		1968	1737	341	914	206	237	95	586	40
		1969	1992	305	732	123	123	50	1137	132
		1970	1677	252	710	109	122	52	845	91

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
HONG KONG	STUDENTS	1960	8498	3428	1495	402	2554	1492	4449	1534
		1965	10684	4173	4102	1460	2107	1438	4475	1275
		1966	11343	4338	4333	1551	2143	1452	4867	1335
		1967	11230	4280	4544	1599	2068	1402	4618	1279
		1968	14150	5326	4890	1640	2065	1430	7195	2256
		1969	19874	6193	5286	1762	2095	1421	12493	3010
		1970	25516	7608	5610	1842	1870	1287	18036	4479
INDIA	STUDENTS	1960	644906	109091						
		1965	1054273	224290						
		1966	1217819	265791						
		1967	1402477	311368						
		1968	*1600000	*361600						
		1969	1792700	*412300						
		1970	2009134	*472000						
INDONESIA	STUDENTS	1959	48206	9252						
		1965	*160000	*34500						
		1967	192416	47880						
		1970	230892	*59000						
		1971	*251870	*63360	*175500	*48500	*10070	*4070	*66300	*16790
IRAN[1]	TEACHERS	1965	2486	236	2463	235	23	1	...	...
		1966	2772	282	2704	270	68	12	...	...
		1967	3382	307	2688	139	87	15	607	153
		1968	3365	...	2120	96	118	...	1127	...
		1969	6103	673	3635	368	307	32	2161	273
		1970	6474	797	3828	424	278	23	2368	350
	STUDENTS	1960	19815	...						
		1965	29683	7039	28621	6894	1062	145	...	...
		1966	36742	8841	35566	8571	1176	270	...	...
		1967	58974	13975	36605	7977	2709	777	19660	5221
		1968	58194	15070	34526	7383	2977	854	20691	6833
		1969	67268	16949	39444	8391	6967	1280	20857	7278
		1970	74708	19027	41900	9520	6516	1308	26292	8199
IRAQ	TEACHERS	1960	1122	171	1122	171	-	-	-	-
		1965	1455	253	1455	253	-	-	-	-
		1966	1567	282	1567	282	-	-	-	-
		1967	1656	325	1656	325	-	-	-	-
		1968	1879	295	1879	295	-	-	-	-
		1969	1783	166	1783	166	-	-	-	-
		1970	1822	155	1822	155	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	12260	2764	12260	2764	-	-	-	-
		1965	28377	7625	28377	7625	-	-	-	-
		1966	32362	8337	32362	8337	-	-	-	-
		1967	35331	8308	35331	8308	-	-	-	-
		1968	41189	9877	41189	9877	-	-	-	-
		1969	37290	8321	37290	8321	-	-	-	-
		1970	42631	9439	42631	9439	-	-	-	-
ISRAEL	TEACHERS	1960	2398	...	1602	...	796	312	...	...
		1965	4269	...	2994	...	1275	538	...	...
		1966	5227	...	3840	...	1387	618	...	...
		1967	5828	...	4699	...	1329	592	...	...
		1968	6307	...	5063	...	1244	560	...	...
		1969	6840	...	5772	...	1068	...	...	...
		1970	7928	...	6783	...	1145	...	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	15595	5668	10836	3214	2970	2454	1789	...
		1965	35878	13800	21756	8372	6394	5428	7728	...
		1966	39126	16793	25541	10294	7674	6499	5911	...
		1967	41912	18691	28520	12055	7818	6636	5574	...
		1968	44758	19451	32389	14028	6362	5423	6007	...
		1969	49076	21097	37343	16447	5453	*4650	6280	...
		1970	52136	21990	40087	17340	5449	*4650	*6600	...

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
JAPAN[2]	TEACHERS	1960	75003	6453	61347	3371	-	-	13656	3082
		1965	104775	10876	83622	5625	-	-	21153	5251
		1966	118966	13239	93633	5729	-	-	25333	6510
		1967	131131	15269	101650	5417	-	-	29481	7852
		1968	141117	16883	109702	8253	-	-	31415	8630
		1969	146443	18045	114172	8888	-	-	32271	9157
		1970	151927	18878	118971	9250	-	-	32956	9628
	STUDENTS	1960	789755	164151	701033	105617	-	-	88722	58534
		1965	1182343	290281	1017052	175851	-	-	165291	114430
		1966	1339689	359760	1131052	204730	-	-	208637	155016
		1967	1507765	430258	1251703	234695	-	-	256062	195563
		1968	1658223	479900	1373665	264383	-	-	284758	215517
		1969	1769798	504547	1459696	280744	-	-	310102	223803
		1970	1819323	512759	1503286	287823	-	-	316037	224936
JORDAN[3]	TEACHERS	1960	80	30	-	-	...	...	...	...
		1965	200	...	75	-	94	29	31	...
		1966	355	76	124	7	130	46	101	23
		1967	308	54	159	10	65	19	84	25
		1968	329	55	160	10	88	21	81	26
		1969	368	60	188	7	92	28	88	25
		[4]1970	204	45	98	6	76	22	30	17
	STUDENTS	1960	982	237	-	-	891	237	91	-
		1965	3192	1026	1169	470	1437	462	586	94
		1966	4409	1197	1830	410	1781	556	798	231
		1967	3420	919	2292	543	773	228	355	148
		1968	4077	1046	2717	655	1037	252	323	139
		1969	4463	1177	2820	730	1311	319	332	128
		1970	4518	1349	2915	859	1282	317	323	173
KHMER REPUBLIC	TEACHERS	1962	156	...	156	...	-	-	-	-
		1971	1263	...	1263	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1962	2571	706	2571	706	-	-	-	-
		1965	5904	...	5904	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	5894	...	5894	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	7452	...	7452	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	8525	...	8525	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	8145	...	8145	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	9228	...	9228	...	-	-	-	-
		1971	10425	2215	10425	2215	-	-	-	-
KOREA, REP. OF	TEACHERS	1960	4055	...	3633	...	252	...	170	...
		1965	6966	818	5470	604	305	20	1191	196
		1966	7814	...	6078	...	397	25	1339	...
		1967	7845	1027	6045	742	452	30	1348	255
		1968	8898	1110	6766	795	477	33	1657	282
		1969	9706	1172	7667	864	533	32	1724	296
		1970	10435	1350	7944	985	660	41	1831	324
	STUDENTS	1960	98798	16667	92930	14944	2646	1353	3222	370
		1963	131777	27959	107929	20044	3825	1294	20023	6621
		1965	141636	35361	109485	24062	5920	2491	26231	8808
		1966	175349	42237	136054	30129	8077	2908	31218	9200
		1967	170941	42853	128909	29994	8818	3318	33214	9541
		1968	172410	44086	129151	29931	9602	4522	33657	9633
		1969	186675	45580	139085	30609	11038	5687	36552	9284
		1970	201436	48863	153054	33468	12190	6619	36192	8796
KUWAIT	TEACHERS	1966	69	8	69	8	-	-	-	-
		1967	71	10	71	10	-	-	-	-
		1968	141	14	119	11	22	3	-	-
		1969	204	19	158	13	46	6	-	-
		1970	244	28	189	15	55	13	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
KUWAIT	STUDENTS	1966	418	176	418	176	-	-	-	-
		1967	886	416	886	416	-	-	-	-
		1968	1619	733	1477	662	142	71	-	-
		1969	2314	1064	1963	899	351	165	-	-
		1970	2686	1300	2225	1078	461	222	-	-
LAOS	TEACHERS	1960	6	...	-	-	-	-	6	...
		1965	18	1	-	-	...	...	18	1
		1970	21	3	-	-	...	...	21	3
	STUDENTS	1960	113	14	-	-	-	-	113	14
		1965	161	26	-	-	*15	*2	146	24
		1966	235	37			19	2	216	35
		1967	360	62	-	-	38	3	322	59
		1968	407	78	-	-	31	7	376	71
		1969	420	87	-	-	42	11	378	76
		1970	424	82	-	-	57	23	367	59
LEBANON	TEACHERS	1962	1331	167	1331	167	-	-	-	-
		1965	1434	...	1434	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	1266	177	1266	177	-	-	-	-
		1968	1697	248	1697	248	-	-	-	-
		1969	1918	260	1918	260	-	-	-	-
		1970	*2300	...	*2300	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1962	10253	2391	10253	2391	-	-	-	-
		1965	20338	3685	20338	3685	-	-	-	-
		1966	23475	4964	23475	4964	-	-	-	-
		1967	29136	6438	29136	6438	-	-	-	-
		1968	33587	7208	33587	7208	-	-	-	-
		1969	38519	8909	38519	8909	-	-	-	-
		1970	42578	*10000	42578	*10000	-	-	-	-
MALAYSIA SARAWAK	STUDENTS	1962	135	50	-	-	135	50	-	-
		1965	146	57	-	-	146	57	-	-
		1967	227	80	-	-	227	80	-	-
		1968	291	114	-	-	291	114	-	-
		1969	367	146	-	-	367	146	-	-
		1970	430	138	-	-	430	138	-	-
WEST MALAYSIA	TEACHERS	1960	536	108	142	17	357	89	35	2
		1965	1400	266	251	30	1059	229	90	7
		1966	1689	*339	352	62	1252	291	85	6
		1967	1650	*373	407	*50	1142	314	101	0
		1968	1160	*170	688	*85	398	82	74	3
		1969	1129	290	476	65	378	96	275	129
		1970	1213	225	561	69	306	64	346	92
	STUDENTS	1960	8071	*2770	654	169	6870	*2600	547	*21
		1965	12704	4365	2835	766	9114	3551	755	48
		1966	14834	5102	3603	939	10264	4105	967	58
		1967	15688	5627	4560	1203	9939	4341	1189	83
		1968	13045	4258	5566	1547	6010	2586	1469	125
		1969	15017	4439	6726	1925	2687	1054	5604	1460
		1970	16956	5007	8230	2410	2927	1226	5799	1371
MONGOLIA	STUDENTS	1960	6900	...						
		1965	8011	...	2049	...	1663	...	4299	...
		1966	7690	...	2248	...	1566	...	3876	...
		1967	7398	...	3130	...	1449	...	2819	...
		1968	7035	...	3102	...	1591	...	2342	...
		1969	7226	...	3030	...	1794	...	2402	...
		1970	6874	...	2845	...	1698	...	2331	...
NEPAL	TEACHERS	1960	292	...	292	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	600	45	600	45	-	-	-	-
		1966	751	59	751	59	-	-	-	-
		1969	1018	70	1018	70	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
NEPAL	STUDENTS	1960	4633	...	4633	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	8100	1380	8100	1380	-	-	-	-
		1966	10235	1765	10235	1765	-	-	-	-
		1969	17025	3103	17025	3103	-	-	-	-
PAKISTAN	TEACHERS	1970	8556	1919	8376	1893	180	26	-	-
	STUDENTS	1970	221681	41869	218530	40801	3151	1068	-	-
PHILIPPINES	TEACHERS	1960	11758	5228						
		1965	22880	10324						
		1966	25003	10871						
		1967	25325	12047						
		1968	27733	13286						
		1969	29694	14615						
	STUDENTS	1960	300811	154722						
		1965	527881	284178						
		1966	553260	299440						
		1967	600787	328562						
		1968	627104	347163						
		1969	634835	348929						
SAUDI ARABIA	TEACHERS	1960	119	-	119	-	-	-	-	-
		1965	278	-	278	-	-	-	-	-
		1966	377	-	377	-	-	-	-	-
		1967	416	-	416	-	-	-	-	-
		1968	418	16	418	16	-	-	-	-
		1969	573	17	573	17	-	-	-	-
		1970	697	45	697	45	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	1306	-	1306	-	-	-	-	-
		1965	3625	118	3625	118	-	-	-	-
		1966	3825	114	3825	114	-	-	-	-
		1967	4861	189	4861	189	-	-	-	-
		1968	5419	294	5419	294	-	-	-	-
		1969	6942	434	6942	434	-	-	-	-
		1970	8492	691	8492	691	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	TEACHERS	1961	565	75	313	41	82	25	170	9
		1965	875	127	372	53	200	57	303	17
		1966	982	148	465	55	207	64	310	29
		1967	933	149	441	55	203	69	289	25
		1968	982	148	489	65	201	63	292	20
		1969	1074	163	636	88	198	63	240	12
		1970	1157	186	703	124	168	51	286	11
	STUDENTS	1961	8880	2066	3637	846	2499	1153	2744	67
		1965	13807	4969	4996	1402	5603	3248	3208	319
		1966	13184	4650	4863	1409	4827	2825	3494	356
		1967	13005	4609	5033	1588	4609	2768	3365	253
		1968	12447	3939	5705	1855	3015	1852	3727	232
		1969	12659	3670	6598	2044	2276	1353	3785	273
		1970	13771	4167	6889	2398	2097	1356	4785	413
SRI LANKA	[5]TEACHERS	1960	434	12	434	12	-	-	-	-
		1965	569	...	569	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	756	...	756	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	811	...	811	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	924	...	924	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	1033	...	1033	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	1487	223	1487	223	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
SRI LANKA	STUDENTS	1960	4723	1136	4723	1136	-	-	-	-
		1965	14367	4579	14367	4579	-	-	-	-
		1966	14422	5329	14422	5329	-	-	-	-
		1967	14287	5759	14287	5759	-	-	-	-
		1968	12686	5407	12686	5407	-	-	-	-
		1969	11859	5024	11859	5024	-	-	-	-
		1970	12325	5334	12325	5334	-	-	-	-
SYRIA										
	TEACHERS	1965	839	...	839	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	857	35	857	35	-	-	-	-
		1967	941	55	941	55	-	-	-	-
		1968	1116	77	1116	77	-	-	-	-
		1969	1056	72	1056	72	-	-	-	-
		1970	1192	71	1132	71	-	-	60	-
	STUDENTS	1960	14370	2473	14370	2473	-	-	-	-
		1965	32653	5486	32653	5486	-	-	-	-
		1966	32127	5416	32127	5416	-	-	-	-
		1967	33027	5727	33027	5727	-	-	-	-
		1968	35005	5932	35005	5932	-	-	-	-
		1969	37540	6481	37540	6481	-	-	-	-
		1970	40537	7335	39692	7237	-	-	845	98
THAILAND	TEACHERS	1960	3022	1036	2372	789	444	195	206	52
		1966	3949	1653						
		1967	4692	*1700						
		1968	5470	1979	4340	1677	364	206	766	96
		1969	5904	2246	5116	1888	542	320	246	38
		1970	7506	2866	6532	2458	655	363	319	45
	[6]STUDENTS	1960	45548	13816	36033	10439	4672	2426	4843	951
		1965	30403	12236						
		1966	32666	13254						
		1967	38204	15531						
		1968	41548	17566	32733	14607	5600	2721	3315	238
		1969	45763	19258	39623	16893	4469	2326	1671	39
		1970	55315	23136	43028	17977	10784	5124	1503	35
TURKEY	TEACHERS	1960	4071	771	2807	558	382	114	882	99
		[7]1965	5806	1376	4033	926	...	...	1773	450
		[7]1966	6200	1366	4377	912	...	...	1823	454
		1967	6726	1563	4857	1129	286	77	1583	357
		1968	7627	1737	5132	1167	263	76	2232	494
		1969	9786	2405	6067	1444	530	165	3199	796
		1970	9229	2098	6382	1454	624	241	2223	403
	STUDENTS	1960	65297	13007	44461	10070	3893	1343	16943	1594
		[7]1965	97331	20382	55583	15641	...	...	41748	6741
		[7]1966	111791	23478	60023	14874	...	...	51768	8604
		1967	125667	24515	63235	14906	5243	1943	57169	7666
		1968	143279	26787	67764	15291	5244	1954	70271	9542
		1969	160334	29803	75522	16226	6011	2329	78801	11248
		1970	169793	32034	76739	16079	8781	3316	84273	12639
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	TEACHERS	1960	780	37	498	36	-	-	282	1
		1965	952	54	744	53	-	-	208	1
		1966	991	125	807	93	-	-	184	32
		1967	960	105	790	90	-	-	170	15
		1968	1265	150	989	136	-	-	276	14
		1969	1422	181	1094	155	-	-	328	26
		1971	...	...	1017	189	-	-	...	...

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
VIET-NAM,REP,OF	STUDENTS	1960	12443	2130	11429	2072	-	-	1014	58
		1965	28410	6834	26441	6531	-	-	1969	303
		1966	32642	8127	30908	7992	-	-	1734	135
		1967	34726	9311	33181	9171	-	-	1545	140
		1968	39558	10547	37887	10406	-	-	1671	141
		1969	48126	13981	46328	13791	-	-	1798	190
		1971	57574	17018	53382	16857			4192	161
YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEM. REP, OF	TEACHERS	1970	42	4	-	-	42	4	-	-
	STUDENTS	1970	91	25	-	-	91	25	-	-

NOTES

1. From 1967 the numbers given include a certain number of non-university institutions which were not previously counted in statistics of higher education; therefore data for 1960-1966 are not strictly comparable with the 1967-1970 data.

2. Including correspondence courses:134,000 students in 1970.

3. From 1967 data refer to the east bank only.

4. Full-time teaching staff only.

5. From 1960 to 1969 data refer to full-time teaching staff only.

6. Important organizational changes took place in 1966: the old system of part-time studies (extra mural courses) was gradually discontinued until it disappeared in 1967; therefore the figures for the period 1966-1970 are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

7. Data referring to non-university teacher training are included with other non-university institutions.

1. A partir de 1967 les chiffres tiennent compte d'une certain nombre d'établissements non universitaires qui n'étaient pas comptés auparavânt dans les statistiques de l'enseignement supérieur; de ce fait la série 1960-1966 n'est pas strictement comparable à la série 1967-1970.

2. Y compris les cours par correspondance: 134,000 étudiants en 1970.

3. A partir de 1967 les données se réfèrent à la rive orientale seulement.

4. Personnel enseignant à plein temps seulement.

5. Pour la période 1960-1969 les données se réfèrent au personnel enseignant à plein temps seulement.

6. Des changements importants dans l'organisation de l'enseignement supérieur ont eu lieu en 1966: l'ancien système d'études à temps partiel (extra mural courses) a été supprimé progressivement jusqu'à sa disparition en 1967; de ce fait, les données pour la période 1966-1970 ne sont pas strictement comparables à celles des années antérieures.

7. Les données relatives à l'enseignement normal non universitaire sont incluses avec celles des autres établissements non universitaires.

Table/Tableau 4.2 Distribution of students by field of study
Répartition des étudiants par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ASIA													
AFGHANISTAN	1965	MF	3451	555	651	-	509	460	617	293	617	160	9
		F	646	150	208	-	51	58	88	5	86	-	-
	1967	MF	4320	807	622	-	445	408	326	587	831	292	-
		F	747	238	234	-	41	36	64	6	126	4	-
	1968	MF	5242	1156	725	-	607	447	456	810	870	371	-
		F	800	279	262	-	28	31	78	0	114	2	-
	1969	MF	5680	1101	934	-	417	504	503	835	897	489	-
		F	857	272	334	-	28	25	88	13	96	1	-
	1970	MF	7302	929	1466	-	808	546	725	915	1184	731	-
		F	1081	140	375	-	104	26	109	17	308	2	-
BAHRAIN	1966	MF	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	107	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	191	-	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	96	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	234	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	124	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	289	-	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	151	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BANGLADESH	1970	MF	117603	51395	1904	454	4696	30820	20499	2850	3304	1681	-
		F	11453	7351	494	31	39	1358	1543	7	630	-	-
BURMA	1963	MF	16494	6113	779	-	447	678	6020	663	1624	170	-
		F	5927	3459	415	-	85	213	1313	17	422	3	-
	1965	MF	22399	9019	847	-	309	2156	5031	1910	2607	520	-
		F	7162	3183	422	-	57	1003	1367	207	862	61	-
CYPRUS	1965	MF	288	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	166	26	-
		F	119	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-
	1966	MF	308	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	195	22	-
		F	215	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	-
	1967	MF	315	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	140	21	-
		F	190	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	-
	1968	MF	446	-	173	-	-	-	-	80	167	26	-
		F	226	-	111	-	-	-	-	3	112	-	-
	1969	MF	580	-	210	-	-	25	-	126	187	32	-
		F	281	-	119	-	-	19	-	9	134	-	-
	1970	MF	698	-	279	-	-	39	-	196	161	23	-
		F	306	-	154	-	-	20	-	11	121	-	-
HONG KONG	[1]1965	MF	5860	1290	1122	113	-	1032	817	1066	349	-	71
		F	2093	605	666	25	-	486	230	40	38	-	1
	1966	MF	11363	2163	2566	163	-	2168	1644	1818	518	-	323
		F	4338	1026	1684	36	-	979	372	53	85	-	103
	1967	MF	11230	2122	2155	242	-	2863	1547	1619	563	-	119
		F	4280	1015	1429	45	-	1262	387	30	97	-	14
	1968	MF	14150	3196	2205	526	-	4120	1644	1757	601	-	103
		F	5346	1375	1472	156	-	1777	387	67	102	-	10
	1969	MF	19876	2666	2339	440	40	5942	2005	5364	632	-	448
		F	6193	1295	1486	161	17	2392	452	105	99	-	186
	1970	MF	25516	3000	2196	653	80	8852	2368	7869	668	-	28
		F	7008	1467	1405	164	33	3834	493	90	111	-	11
INDIA[2]	1960	MF	644906	446980	20120	...	27141	44606	...	47838	40402	15285	2534
		F	109091	92478	6170	...	805	459	...	374	8238	122	445
	1965	MF	1054273	714046	31466	...	34756	85210	...	86285	65881	29943	6686
		F	224290	193314	10612	...	1268	1440	...	788	14938	173	1957
	1966	MF	1217819	820822	37755	...	45522	116839	...	86651	73505	30669	6056
		F	265791	226957	13578	...	1780	2011	...	1132	16359	224	1760
	1967	MF	1402477	962133	41243	...	44906	138817	...	97040	82701	30676	4963
		F	311548	271051	14659	...	1924	2545	...	1150	18326	222	1671

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INDONESIA	1959	MF	47560	2589	13104	46	9109	7853	659	1896	6496	1975	3833
		F	9252	766	4100	46	1782	730	115	87	1095	160	391
	1971	MF	231870	14720	54320	1500	23800	70920	5690	40090	22430	12300	6100
		F	69360	6550	19410	450	6070	22430	1860	2940	7300	2650	120
IRAN[3]	1965	MF	29074	8268	1062	899	3670	1993	2030	3207	6993	952	-
		F	6926	2465	145	141	559	1036	576	110	1528	68	-
	1966	MF	30742	10927	1720	992	2765	4769	2236	4606	7268	1461	-
		F	8641	4072	432	170	378	883	503	150	2105	168	-
	1968	MF	58194	13121	1670	2331	2202	11996	6707	8636	9068	2475	-
		F	15070	3884	462	466	404	2635	1625	320	3026	266	-
	1969	MF	67268	13305	2150	2809	2325	13666	8964	11703	9370	2976	-
		F	16965	5929	606	658	391	3284	2233	515	3031	302	-
	1970	MF	74708	14706	1951	2844	[4]...	[4]18163	9876	14008	10000	3162	-
		F	19027	6837	603	637	[4]...	[4]4201	2269	725	3434	321	-
IRAQ	1960	MF	12260	2589	1789	-	1854	2436	431	1079	1565	517	-
		F	2764	1062	577	-	201	333	92	33	448	18	-
	1965	MF	28377	3399	5975	-	2529	5310	3916	3245	3139	864	-
		F	7625	1423	2083	-	229	950	1266	125	918	31	-
	1966	MF	32306	3504	8199	-	1754	5565	4460	4080	3552	1262	-
		F	8337	1382	2833	-	194	1251	1517	174	932	54	-
	1967	MF	35531	3762	9797	258	1479	5489	5359	4159	3796	1232	-
		F	8508	965	3351	44	167	857	1744	189	961	30	-
	1969	MF	37290	[5]17388	[5]...	386	2554	[5]...	6050	4448	4466	1998	-
		F	8321	[5]4790	[5]...	73	136	[5]...	1967	233	1077	65	-
	1970	MF	42451	[5]20482	[5]...	449	2970	[5]...	7678	4779	4032	2041	-
		F	9439	[5]5435	...	94	227	...	2260	274	1082	87	-
ISRAEL[6]	1960	MF	13006	2980	2970	159	760	1824	2059	1918	698	378	60
		F	5068	1618	2454	41	179	412	693	42	185	27	17
	1965	MF	28150	7660	6394	*370	1796	3958	3634	3421	751	366	-
		F	13600	4906	5426	*115	517	1413	1133	117	168	23	-
	1966	MF	33215	6802	7674	387	1919	5009	4209	3885	931	399	-
		F	16793	5955	6499	124	550	1841	1635	148	204	37	-
	1967	MF	36558	9616	7818	613	1912	6443	4631	4012	1082	409	-
		F	18091	6500	6636	152	570	2682	1672	163	278	38	-
	1968	MF	38751	11353	6562	437	1734	7511	5072	4608	1212	482	-
		F	19451	7663	5423	173	496	3251	2018	69	303	55	-
	1969	MF	42796	13297	5453	494	1802	9459	5234	5133	1403	521	-
		F	21097	6892	*4650	104	547	4066	2091	271	387	91	-
	1970	MF	45536	13666	5449	523	1860	9695	6220	5805	1503	532	283
		F	21990	9318	4650	208	549	4060	2409	269	423	84	20
JAPAN[7]	1959	MF	665537	98093	70390	10708	67977	230198	27026	91539	39026	28523	2069
		F	125746	30484	26998	6292	1545	[4]42005	2341	518	9004	465	92
	1965	MF	1092223	154400	86266	20542	[4]...	[4]485351	39169	197140	52877	40399	16077
		F	263994	87694	46052	13775	[4]...	[4]89597	4076	1268	14525	1538	3650
	1968	MF	1658223	228869	160718	38828	[4]...	[4]728461	43611	275308	57465	51669	73314
		F	479900	137870	99228	27046	[4]...	[4]160894	5829	2003	21986	2772	22265
	1969	MF	1769798	242603	172989	43701	[4]...	[4]767860	45518	343986	61046	54993	37102
		F	504547	145355	108558	29699	[4]...	[4]165891	6015	2939	24503	3184	18605
	1970	MF	1819323	239768	178406	45441	[4]...	[4]784433	47511	332636	62784	56258	72086
		F	512759	145453	112554	30640	[4]...	[4]163002	6136	2022	25587	3496	23069

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JORDAN[8]	1960	MF	982	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-
		F	237	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	4409	906	2009	-	-	821	282	142	126	125	-
		F	1197	267	630	-	-	132	70	-	118	-	-
	1967	MF	3420	767	1023	-	-	1078	325	14	174	61	-
		F	919	260	317	-	-	146	80	-	136	-	-
	1968	MF	4077	925	1105	-	-	1387	444	22	167	27	-
		F	1046	308	261	-	-	232	119	-	126	-	-
	1969	MF	4463	842	1515	-	-	1453	454	55	144	-	-
		F	1177	287	380	-	-	257	136	-	111	-	-
	1970	MF	4516	1056	1373	-	-	1623	497	-	171	-	-
		F	1340	421	328	-	-	273	174	-	123	-	-
KHMER REP.[9]	1965	MF	5904	1029	1094	465	473	263	436	1699	447	-	-
	1966	MF	5894	963	942	688	447	241	491	1740	546	36	-
	1967	MF	7452	1220	1004	614	620	275	965	2173	535	66	-
	1968	MF	8225	1093	1562	662	917	279	868	2347	493	124	-
	1969	MF	8145	1279	804	607	1067	282	1115	2283	789	119	-
	1970	MF	9228	1490	1254	719	1526	256	1361	1292	1213	117	-
	1971	MF	10425	1758	1574	674	1958	278	1489	867	1715	112	-
		F	2215	353	462	265	220	55	369	96	383	12	-
KOREA, REP. OF	1961	MF	136008	23644	4120	4292	18050	33810	11486	19344	11751	7727	1766
	1965	MF	141636	21674	12339	7567	6789	27135	12495	26929	12256	14452	-
		F	35361	9128	5514	4841	320	2857	6327	259	5207	908	-
	1967	MF	170941	21826	19164	7207	7007	35027	12956	35132	14772	17850	-
	1968	MF	166918	19746	20423	6878	6034	29321	13742	42251	15097	13426	-
		F	43505	6011	10658	5040	306	4098	6572	665	7079	1076	-
	1970	MF	201436	19686	27932	7746	6006	36821	17090	49784	19332	17039	-
		F	48863	6530	14502	5575	256	3668	7252	554	9771	955	-
KUWAIT	1966	MF	418	230	-	-	-	102	86	-	-	-	-
		F	176	125	-	-	-	30	21	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	886	309	-	-	56	293	138	-	-	-	-
		F	416	234	-	-	16	118	48	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	1019	490	264	-	105	550	210	-	-	-	-
		F	733	353	148	-	23	137	73	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	2314	564	581	-	138	772	279	-	-	-	-
		F	1064	345	315	-	37	261	106	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	2086	569	581	-	171	918	347	-	-	-	-
		F	1300	375	375	-	50	358	142	-	-	-	-
LAOS[4]	1965	MF	169	-	*15	-	77	...	-	-	69	-	-
		F	26	-	*2	-	7	...	-	-	17	-	-
	1966	MF	235	-	19	-	103	...	-	-	113	-	-
		F	37	-	2	-	28	...	-	-	7	-	-
	1967	MF	360	-	38	-	177	...	-	-	165	-	-
		F	62	-	3	-	16	...	-	-	45	-	-
	1968	MF	407	-	31	-	213	...	-	-	163	-	-
		F	75	-	7	-	15	...	-	-	56	-	-
	1969	MF	420	-	42	-	173	...	-	-	205	-	-
		F	87	-	11	-	16	...	-	-	60	-	-
	1970	MF	424	-	37	-	162	...	-	-	205	-	-
		F	82	-	23	-	12	...	-	-	67	-	-

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LEBANON	1962	MF	10253	3253	481	210	2971	1148	565	521	936	168	-
		F	2591	1009	347	67	223	362	79	-	303	1	-
	1965	MF	20338	7048	711	306	3773	5500	871	771	1144	164	-
		F	3085	1942	235	42	370	560	126	10	384	14	-
	1966	MF	23475	8707	860	601	3746	5847	1762	862	1225	165	392
		F	4944	2086	820	63	361	577	190	9	424	14	392
	1967	MF	29136	10059	2152	695	3941	8381	1210	816	1269	184	429
		F	6438	2637	1301	135	435	833	211	2	445	10	429
	1968	MF	33587	14314	1906	779	3644	8652	1616	820	1198	217	461
		F	7208	3356	1127	166	533	866	300	7	395	17	461
	1969	MF	38519	10786	1858	823	3794	10316	2176	788	1243	275	462
		F	8900	4478	1112	176	476	1330	432	7	409	27	462
MALAYSIA													
SARAWAK	1962	MF	135	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	146	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	57	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	227	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	291	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	114	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	367	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	160	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	430	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	138	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST MALAYSIA	1960	MF	8071	356	6870	-	-	-	114	628	-	105	-
	1966	MF	14834	1836	10455	-	-	133	670	1012	277	451	-
		F	5102	621	4217	-	-	22	130	33	40	31	-
	1967	MF	15688	2132	10154	-	-	417	876	1079	389	639	-
		F	5629	792	4454	-	-	61	160	38	62	54	-
	1968	MF	13045	2332	6340	-	-	781	1030	1259	510	785	-
		F	4258	950	2771	-	-	136	181	60	83	77	-
	1969	MF	15017	4646	3007	299	43	2627	1256	1520	568	1001	-
		F	4459	1728	1220	110	13	861	242	74	97	114	-
	1970	MF	16956	4310	3369	232	39	2648	2561	1877	631	1128	161
		F	5007	1671	1473	95	16	825	506	126	107	144	46
NEPAL	1965	MF	8100	3270	211	68	155	2462	1934	-	-	-	-
		F	1380	898	58	15	4	142	263	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	10235	[10]7566	217	23	145	[10]...	2284	-	-	-	-
		F	1767	[10]1390	51	5	11	[10]...	310	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	17025	10189	191	138	249	3716	2544	-	-	-	-
		F	3103	2417	54	41	4	242	345	-	-	-	-
PAKISTAN	1970	MF	221681	44194	3933	375	5528	11350	16672	7344	5210	8498	[11]118577
		F	41849	12252	1179	131	45	2147	2663	26	1247	204	[11]21955
PHILIPPINES[12]	1960	MF	261951	34551	47531	3710	11138	102166	...	24343	36652	3874	-
		F	136758	17161	39862	1162	1812	49221	...	1798	23392	350	-
	1965	MF	468173	75265	170512	6227	11026	115430	...	51704	22176	3297	8536
		F	253806	39123	135244	1280	1458	50669	...	4284	16863	273	4612
	1966	MF	492652	80947	188806	5627	12416	128321	...	37177	21892	3285	14383
		F	268116	62238	145005	1083	1508	54565	...	2050	17355	287	6045
	1967	MF	539478	90016	190653	6327	13428	143261	...	52985	22512	3279	11019
		F	297296	53399	150055	1210	1744	64179	...	3056	17750	269	5634
	1968	MF	563035	107031	155602	6657	15195	171525	...	57191	23688	3340	15006
		F	313778	62468	132375	1653	1762	85815	...	2975	18697	352	7681
	1969	MF	573096	109036	140631	6506	15624	192202	...	59524	24967	3445	15181
		F	315440	63826	113751	1344	1956	102422	...	3176	20204	380	8385

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SAUDI ARABIA	1960	MF	1306	346	-	-	608	270	65	-	17	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	3625	1096	150	-	1339	536	157	255	28	58	-
		F	118	90	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	3825	1121	150	-	1407	453	199	377	34	78	-
		F	114	95	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	5061	1424	259	-	1775	599	231	612	76	85	-
		F	189	122	30	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	5419	1474	369	-	1787	777	534	294	89	95	-
		F	294	157	60	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	6942	1721	578	-	2052	1037	855	397	200	102	-
		F	436	229	91	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	8492	2055	932	-	2373	1266	613	916	176	161	-
		F	691	249	210	-	52	180	-	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	1966	MF	13184	1603	4921	701	314	1523	1686	1369	1013	-	54
		F	4650	538	2879	26	53	441	448	6	259	-	-
	1967	MF	13005	1437	4692	697	310	1330	1682	1816	975	-	66
		F	4609	569	2821	30	56	378	472	15	268	-	-
	1968	MF	12447	[13]1713	3097	771	353	[13]1390	1852	2193	973	-	105
		F	3939	[13]715	1902	29	74	[13]405	519	40	255	-	-
	1969	MF	12059	[13]2142	2260	353	368	[13]1137	1776	3579	893	-	12[illegible]
		F	3670	[13]865	1354	40	98	[13]420	536	123	228	-	6
	1970	MF	13771	[13]2115	2107	785	359	[13]1309	1587	4544	843	-	122
		F	4167	[13]1018	1357	66	120	[13]587	559	237	223	-	-
SRI LANKA	1960	MF	5577	2529	329	-	36	547	527	242	949	20	398
		F	948	613	[5]17	-	5	[5]-	150	-	152	-	11
	1966	MF	14422	[5]10902	[5]...	-	72	[5]...	827	571	1646	153	251
	1967	MF	14287	[5]10829	[5]...	-	93	[5]...	966	616	1601	180	-
		F	5759	[5]4952	[5]...	-	35	[5]...	248	19	479	26	-
	1968	MF	12686	[5]9216	[5]...	-	87	[5]...	1056	658	1470	199	-
		F	5407	[5]4551	[5]...	-	32	[5]...	315	25	451	33	-
	1969	MF	11659	[5]8291	[5]...	-	109	[5]...	1166	561	1510	222	-
		F	5024	4055	...	-	40	...	364	28	494	43	-
	1970	MF	12325	[5]8675	[5]...	-	132	[5]...	1282	577	1412	247	-
		F	5334	[5]4242	[5]...	-	69	[5]...	407	31	527	58	-
SYRIA	1960	MF	14370	4133	258	-	6117	1271	1121	524	893	53	-
		F	2473	1159	86	-	600	182	148	34	263	1	-
	1965	MF	32053	13967	299	256	9988	2597	2248	1375	1371	554	-
		F	5488	2879	94	88	1053	576	355	86	344	13	-
	1966	MF	32127	13769	318	256	6739	2685	2332	1816	1720	494	-
		F	5416	2860	74	77	924	579	364	93	435	10	-
	1967	MF	33027	11447	302	246	7984	5250	3069	2022	2050	657	-
		F	5727	2750	84	66	861	856	472	95	525	18	-
	1968	MF	35005	12452	441	266	6995	6191	3526	2176	2129	829	-
		F	5932	3051	109	59	730	967	565	90	317	44	-
	1969	MF	37540	12700	321	498	6866	6256	4712	2827	2404	956	-
		F	6681	3631	78	99	774	836	746	89	372	56	-
	1970	MF	40537	13282	260	656	5803	6141	4517	4290	3779	1810	-
		F	7335	3863	68	117	696	885	721	181	670	136	-
THAILAND[14]	1959	MF	35031	626	2033	551	9411	16365	1963	1457	2315	972	-
	1965	MF	34403	1469	5334	765	6757	11367	1522	1913	3588	1688	-
		F	12236	1261	2835	149	429	4842	523	39	1757	403	-
	1967	MF	38204	2189	6218	849	3177	12522	1695	2292	5045	2515	1702
		F	15551	1867	3434	151	427	5846	733	63	2645	585	-
	1968	MF	41848	2565	7547	867	3422	12391	1895	3075	5580	2732	1774
		F	17566	2173	4046	159	529	6212	842	45	2937	623	-
	1969	MF	45763	3140	7141	866	3756	13783	2231	4264	6726	2986	872
		F	19258	2846	4060	159	698	6561	992	83	3436	623	-
	1970	MF	55315	3130	13676	879	3668	14802	2889	4645	6347	3626	1653
		F	23156	2689	7068	159	725	7137	1256	75	3242	805	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
TURKEY	1960	MF	65297	6574	3893	1274	14631	18720	3205	7563	5665	3772	-
		F	13007	2816	1343	273	3187	2322	911	508	1311	336	-
	1965	MF	97351	9906	8170	1080	13817	30798	5556	13193	10556	4275	-
		F	20382	4128	2837	364	3596	3910	1345	925	2863	436	-
	1966	MF	111791	10656	8531	1231	14847	34726	6540	19115	11498	4643	-
		F	23478	4361	2969	441	3875	4987	1612	1360	3394	479	-
	1967	MF	125067	11523	7890	1268	14394	39802	8911	26558	12737	4564	-
		F	24315	4711	3100	449	3164	5161	1910	1781	3790	441	-
	1968	MF	143279	11861	8009	1410	16096	42318	10806	32583	16076	4118	-
		F	26787	4913	3163	526	2972	5518	2109	2180	4985	377	-
	1969	MF	160336	11407	8934	1582	15897	46732	12225	38420	18802	6335	-
		F	29803	4666	3680	576	3164	6168	2164	2763	6255	371	-
	1970	MF	169793	12199	9310	1761	14557	48677	9365	47139	22104	4681	-
		F	32056	4163	3551	626	2746	7140	2221	3331	7901	375	-
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	1960	MF	12443	2869	975	339	2359	335	3160	389	1906	111	-
		F	2130	704	215	35	255	20	326	9	557	9	-
	1965	MF	28410	6221	998	608	6336	1993	5383	343	4207	319	-
		F	6036	2585	250	51	1125	409	860	-	1526	22	-
	1966	MF	32042	6197	1410	1102	8871	1699	6192	350	4430	385	-
		F	8127	2560	392	44	2043	230	1059	-	1782	37	-
	1967	MF	34726	9385	1532	732	9367	1788	6983	367	4191	381	-
		F	9311	2890	409	50	2801	287	1267	-	1569	38	-
	1968	MF	39558	11293	1562	791	11509	1637	7750	439	4185	392	-
		F	10547	4033	540	44	2288	333	1743	1	1520	43	-
	1969	MF	48126	15321	2023	917	13673	3368	7733	519	6037	535	-
		F	13981	6016	852	64	2595	821	1934	4	1664	51	-
YEMEN,PEOPLE'S DEM.REP. OF	1970	MF	91	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES

1. Full-time students only.

2. Fine arts are included under "not specified"; social sciences refer to commerce only; other social sciences and natural sciences are included with humanities.

3. From 1967 the numbers given include a certain number of non-university institutions which were not previously counted in statistics of higher education; therefore data for 1960-1966 are not strictly comparable with the 1967-1970 data.

4. Social sciences and law are counted together.

5. Education and social sciences are included with humanities.

6. Data refer to universities and higher teacher training.

7. From 1968, data include correspondence courses: 134,000 students in 1970.

8. From 1967 data refer to the east bank only.

9. Economics are included with law.

10. Social sciences are included with humanities.

11. Data refer to colleges of arts and sciences at the intermediate level for which the distribution by field of study is not available.

12. Data refer to private education which represents more than 90% of total involvement.
Natural sciences are included with humanities.

13. Social sciences at the University of Singapore are included with humanities.

14. Important organizational changes took place in 1966: the old system of part-time studies (extra mural courses) was gradually discontinued until it disappeared in 1967; therefore the figures for the period 1966-1970 are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

1. Etudiants inscrits à plein temps seulement.

2. Les beaux arts sont classés sous la rubrique "non specifié"; les sciences sociales ne comprennent que le commerce, les autres sciences sociales ainsi que les sciences exactes et naturelles étant classées avec les lettres.

3. A partir de 1967 les chiffres tiennent compte d'un certain nombre d'établissements non universitaires qui n'étaient pas comptés auparavant dans les statistiques de l'enseignement supérieur; de ce fait la série 1960-1966 n'est pas strictement comparable à la série 1967-1970.

4. Les sciences sociales et le droit sont classés ensemble.

5. L'éducation et les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.

6. Les chiffres se réfèrent aux universités et à l'enseignement normal supérieur.

7. A partir de 1968 les données comprennent les cours par correspondance: 134,000 étudiants en 1970.

8. A partir de 1967 les données se réfèrent à la rive orientale seulement.

9. Le droit comprend les sciences économiques.

10. Les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.

11. Les données se réfèrent aux collèges de lettres et de sciences de niveau intermédiaire pour lesquels la répartition par branches d'études n'est pas disponible.

12. Les données se réfèrent à l'enseignement privé qui représente plus de 90% de l'effectif total.
Les sciences exactes et naturelles sont classées avec les lettres.

13. Les sciences sociales de l'université de Singapour sont classées avec les lettres.

14. Des changements importants dans l'organisation de l'enseignement supérieur ont eu lieu en 1966: l'ancien système d'études à temps partiel (extra mural courses) a été supprimé progressivement jusqu'à sa disparition en 1967; de ce fait, les données pour la période 1966-1970 ne sont pas strictement comparables à celles des années antérieures.

Table/Tableau 4.3 Distribution of graduates by field of study
Répartition des diplômes par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
AFGHANISTAN	1961	MF	300	69	-	-	60	29	34	6	73	29	-
		F	14	11	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	411	62	58	-	93	43	23	32	72	28	-
		F	86	13	31	-	8	9	3	-	20	-	-
	1968	MF	678	108	194	-	102	71	62	65	60	16	-
		F	122	33	61	-	5	5	7	-	11	-	-
	1969	MF	728	142	183	-	137	61	51	52	73	29	-
		F	133	33	52	-	23	4	9	1	11	-	-
BAHRAIN	1968	MF	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	106	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	56	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BANGLADESH	1970	MF	66530	33238	1742	41	1336	18101	10675	627	498	272	-
		F	5764	4468	383	4	6	86	733	1	83	-	-
CYPRUS	1965	MF	59	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	-
		F	16	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	1967	MF	115	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	47	10	-
		F	59	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-
	1968	MF	112	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	69	11	-
		F	79	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-
	1969	MF	138	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	62	15	-
		F	92	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
	1970	MF	228	-	84	-	-	7	-	66	67	4	-
		F	100	-	47	-	-	6	-	3	44	-	-
HONG KONG	1961	MF	1349	189	1017	7	-	11	68	17	40	-	-
	1965	MF	1354	344	538	14	-	192	147	62	57	-	-
		F	326	181	4	6	-	75	50	-	10	-	-
	1966	MF	2455	461	1095	25	-	299	229	262	84	-	-
	1967	MF	2569	462	1129	19	-	259	229	351	86	-	34
		F	1164	236	726	3	-	135	48	4	12	-	-
	1968	MF	2512	470	1053	29	-	276	213	375	85	-	11
		F	1158	217	729	10	-	131	55	2	14	-	-
	1969	MF	3469	360	1130	121	-	454	282	988	134	-	-
	1970	MF	4070	410	1539	54	-	499	277	1171	120	-	-
		F	1479	195	1013	16	-	166	55	11	27	-	-
INDIA	1960	MF	179058	[1] 116710	19136	191	7162	18161	[1] ...	8000	5270	4196	232
		F	36477	[1] 27415	5789	133	185	1915	[1] ...	19	983	24	14
	1964	MF	245482	119024	20610	1186	8630	22348	44861	10253	5759	7211	-
		F	57433	37236	8922	466	306	305	8722	33	1408	35	-
	1965	MF	262474	119913	30203	1015	9110	23925	48863	13565	8605	7275	-
		F	63917	39973	10815	553	372	538	9484	104	2041	37	-
	1966	MF	287881	134329	30260	931	9121	25604	58743	11907	8573	8413	-
		F	72578	40700	9921	387	348	489	12504	79	2114	36	-
INDONESIA[2]	1971	MF	13370	310	4170	[3] ...	1570	2920	140	[3] 1120	1420	1720	-
		F	3130	110	1210	[3] ...	400	570	50	[3] 70	430	290	-
IRAN	1965	MF	5272	1436	619	64	290	366	342	614	1282	281	-
		F	1130	417	89	8	31	84	62	25	403	11	-
	1969	MF	11769	2667	592	292	232	3001	1573	1469	1255	688	-
		F	3051	1198	159	71	21	720	368	26	438	50	-
	1970	MF	17150	4186	634	576	340	3633	2164	3129	1724	766	-
		F	4698	1663	156	176	46	876	632	200	901	50	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
IRAQ	1960	MF	1713	425	274	-	153	144	103	223	208	124	59
		F	413	204	99	-	8	21	26	-	55	-	-
	1964	MF	2349	466	340	30	347	459	104	200	287	90	28
		F	767	185	129	30	38	208	44	16	113	4	-
	1969	MF	6905	[4]3232	[4]...	51	646	[4]...	1075	839	609	455	-
		F	1765	[4]1052	[4]...	4	68	[4]...	388	44	204	3	-
	1970	MF	7779	[4]3589	[4]...	31	610	[4]...	1293	1180	695	381	-
		F	1798	1037	...	3	34	...	471	52	188	13	-
ISRAEL[5]	1960	MF	1726	270	-	4	145	251	242	576	81	101	56
		F	367	132	-	-	32	59	88	17	17	8	14
	1965	MF	2700	650	-	44	197	401	732	459	118	99	-
		F	776	312	-	12	38	120	248	7	33	6	-
	1966	MF	2953	766	-	54	202	363	742	586	126	114	-
		F	879	419	-	14	36	93	265	15	26	7	-
	1967	MF	3807	898	-	55	351	702	932	632	131	108	-
		F	1110	470	-	14	76	185	297	15	42	11	-
	1968	MF	4418	1189	-	60	307	897	1015	672	162	116	-
		F	1492	638	-	13	95	335	324	40	41	6	-
	1969	MF	5063	1410	-	72	364	943	1145	799	179	151	-
		F	1825	902	-	32	107	320	369	35	45	15	-
	1970	MF	6451	2176	-	73	310	1382	1291	885	177	157	-
		F	2730	1504	-	29	79	521	490	67	46	14	-
JAPAN	1960	MF	155032	22748	18758	2897	14321	58339	3854	19462	7486	6917	260
		F	38148	9977	7393	1765	369	15953	452	87	2013	139	-
	1966	MF	247137	34605	21334	5395	17108	98184	6706	42072	9458	9630	2645
		F	73799	22063	12187	3767	699	30368	890	319	2847	352	307
	1967	MF	273885	40515	24362	5802	17789	106766	7130	48553	9634	9973	3377
		F	93389	27485	15956	4342	776	39179	956	445	2941	406	903
	1968	MF	316518	45259	30680	7750	21831	125066	7779	53615	11354	10048	3336
		F	120475	31007	21305	5859	830	53558	962	522	4381	443	1008
	1969	MF	352043	50673	35831	9234	[6]...	[6]157580	8617	60934	13107	10704	5963
		F	138862	30853	20382	7401	[6]...	[6]57249	1120	555	5354	531	3409
	1970	MF	378176	56066	38964	10912	[6]...	[6]165638	8980	65803	14104	11443	6266
		F	150423	40968	29193	8866	[6]...	[6]59044	1229	621	6194	732	3576
JORDAN[7]	1962	MF	526	-	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
		F	96	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	623	69	477	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	62
		F	159	5	122	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	26
	1966	MF	1308	105	891	-	-	133	20	77	42	40	-
		F	339	31	240	-	-	16	4	-	42	-	-
	1967	MF	806	141	441	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
		F	233	59	108	-	-	19	-	-	47	-	-
	1968	MF	976	196	330	-	-	290	83	-	50	27	-
		F	262	78	100	-	-	40	20	-	18	-	-
	1969	MF	1472	190	755	-	-	372	83	22	50	-	-
		F	311	51	162	-	-	50	25	-	23	-	-
	1970	MF	1379	208	593	-	-	416	75	32	55	-	-
		F	343	61	147	-	-	76	20	-	39	-	-
KOREA, REP. OF	1961	MF	19141	3407	617	959	2517	5574	1394	1522	2251	865	35
	1965	MF	35181	4194	5197	1597	2008	8319	2802	5215	2997	2852	-
		F	11071	2014	2636	1211	63	1406	1922	192	1402	225	-
	1966	MF	40406	4965	5754	1776	1960	8985	3335	7379	3645	2607	-
		F	12594	2679	2398	1395	59	1601	2225	216	1735	286	-
	1968	MF	38197	3723	6925	1821	1560	9016	2846	6240	3088	2980	-
		F	12570	1625	4213	1391	31	1417	1886	268	1366	393	-
	1969	MF	35046	3898	7049	1613	1451	7658	3580	5037	3264	2088	-
		F	11900	1715	3654	1207	71	1161	2023	110	1738	221	-
	1970	MF	41987	3785	8222	1743	1357	7850	2790	8198	3967	4075	-
		F	12556	1523	4061	1310	100	774	1632	135	2192	229	-
KUWAIT	1970	MF	369	69	117	-	22	123	38	-	-	-	-
		F	190	49	77	-	7	41	16	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
LAOS[6]	1965	MF	31	-	-	-	18	...	-	-	13	-	-
	1966	MF	27	-	6	-	15	...	-	-	6	-	-
	1967	MF	49	-	10	-	26	...	-	-	13	-	-
		F	3	-	1	-	2	...	-	-	1	-	-
	1968	MF	83	-	21	-	49	...	-	-	13	-	-
		F	17	-	11	-	3	...	-	-	3	-	-
	1969	MF	115	-	20	-	62	...	-	-	33	-	-
		F	23	-	5	-	4	...	-	-	14	-	-
	1971	MF	96	-	20	-	39	...	-	-	29	-	-
		F	23	-	11	-	5	...	-	-	7	-	-
LEBANON	1964	MF	1689	259	113	15	242	355	154	160	318	73	-
	1965	MF	1855	400	126	81	426	192	256	148	185	41	-
		F	567	121	111	78	82	35	51	21	68	-	-
	1966	MF	2149	635	183	113	323	258	268	132	203	34	-
		F	708	215	141	107	27	58	65	6	85	4	-
	1967	MF	2552	765	324	24	401	376	243	113	249	57	-
		F	788	285	192	7	45	90	67	-	100	2	-
	1968	MF	3235	1187	320	53	379	622	278	135	213	48	-
		F	871	301	212	15	49	101	82	1	108	2	-
	1969	MF	4437	1697	651	97	411	865	310	132	209	65	-
		F	1143	460	321	20	50	107	87	1	91	6	-
MALAYSIA SARAWAK	1962	MF	58	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	108	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	79	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	163	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	56	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	205	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	82	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	206	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	58	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST MALAYSIA	1965	MF	2796	[8]342	2047	-	-	[8]...	159	187	-	61	-
		F	893	[8]129	*719	-	-	[8]...	32	13	-	-	-
	1966	MF	4667	[8]440	3763	-	-	[8]...	186	212	-	66	-
		F	1532	[8]157	*1307	-	-	...	52	12	-	4	-
	1967	MF	5987	566	4858	-	-	7	218	226	-	106	6
		F	2390	198	*2103	-	-	1	62	15	-	10	1
	1968	MF	6508	613	4855	-	-	99	311	364	62	204	-
		F	2406	156	2141	-	-	12	66	9	5	17	-
	1969	MF	3756	719	1575	-	-	406	507	204	68	217	-
		F	1258	316	693	-	-	94	106	8	15	26	-
	1970	MF	4559	853	1828	16	-	571	566	320	94	253	53
		F	1463	368	760	9	-	158	109	20	14	25	-
NEPAL	1969	MF	1791	[9]869	105	[9]...	40	365	412	-	-	-	-
		F	241	[9]167	7	...	-	12	55	-	-	-	-
PAKISTAN	1969	MF	45131	25486	4550	16	1823	3340	5746	1169	986	2015	-
		F	10589	6933	1766	5	14	270	1381	-	220	-	-
PHILIPPINES	1962	MF	61568	4303	27264	644	2275	14984	780	3779	6491	1028	-
	1964	MF	73759	5067	37807	561	889	15022	1023	5471	6368	1551	-
	1966	MF	96223	6034	52513	617	1421	17967	2820	6522	6828	1501	-
		F	61770	2972	40688	213	172	10265	1475	473	5331	181	-
	1967	MF	96196	6378	52840	755	1327	18128	1704	6716	5927	2014	407
		F	56545	3038	38182	180	143	8701	463	592	4760	256	230
	1968	MF	91986	5937	43005	651	1214	28041	1808	5676	4251	1245	158
		F	59684	2994	35237	179	128	16275	890	304	3444	127	106

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
SAUDI ARABIA	1960	MF	110	35	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	524	127	43	-	281	46	20	-	7	-	-
	1966	MF	387	128	15	-	151	46	20	16	11	-	-
	1967	MF	528	124	23	-	275	51	27	28	-	-	-
	1968	MF	634	175	23	-	319	51	26	26	4	10	-
		F	10	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	808	251	60	-	363	62	27	25	10	22	-
		F	13	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	833	208	80	-	335	79	60	34	15	16	-
		F	27	16	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	1961	MF	1667	272	883	-	23	70	226	90	103	-	-
		F	608	86	445	-	5	7	44	-	21	-	-
	1965	MF	2703	403	1193	5	76	272	401	234	176	3	-
		F	918	156	559	2	16	56	89	2	38	-	-
	1966	MF	3631	385	2165	2	67	305	627	235	239	6	-
		F	1029	142	1235	1	15	73	95	1	66	1	-
	1967	MF	3798	356	2309	3	46	244	340	300	163	7	30
		F	1742	163	1352	-	5	73	107	2	36	4	-
	1968	MF	3617	369	1503	20	67	507	593	333	194	6	45
		F	1486	153	963	2	8	134	166	5	53	2	-
	1969	MF	3548	456	1202	22	62	466	625	432	225	6	52
		F	1608	195	820	2	14	124	184	5	58	1	-
	1970	MF	3746	463	910	33	85	563	661	758	195	4	68
		F	1312	233	593	6	12	169	207	30	61	1	-
SRI LANKA	1960	MF	639	355	-	-	8	-	136	30	88	4	12
	1965	MF	3058	2406	-	-	25	75	208	86	220	40	-
		F	823	682	-	-	4	16	69	1	67	4	-
	1966	MF	3522	260.	41	-	25	206	236	97	288	26	-
		F	1076	864	18	-	3	51	59	1	79	1	-
	1967	MF	4016	3379	34	-	25	197	190	113	424	40	-
		F	1721	1475	20	-	4	46	50	1	118	7	-
	1968	MF	4317	3325	39	-	63	234	234	135	243	44	-
		F	1953	1734	25	-	14	51	56	3	62	8	-
	1969	MF	3866	[8]2781	131	-	58	[8]...	324	206	307	37	-
		F	1718	[8]1456	20	-	11	...	109	6	104	6	-
SYRIA	1961	MF	1799	452	269	-	652	156	94	30	166	-	-
		F	381	121	64	-	58	31	22	3	82	-	-
	1965	MF	2464	495	153	37	679	415	125	249	202	109	-
		F	440	100	43	10	65	93	17	17	82	5	-
	1966	MF	3192	1166	147	43	688	399	159	195	289	106	-
		F	557	230	35	17	62	81	30	13	87	2	-
	1967	MF	3474	1138	173	43	815	496	142	320	261	86	-
		F	660	257	49	20	81	93	24	21	111	2	-
	1968	MF	3601	1190	220	43	772	512	157	249	364	85	-
		F	743	279	63	10	92	106	22	19	150	2	-
	1969	MF	2869	768	197	40	561	411	238	239	345	70	-
		F	634	190	53	11	63	85	42	4	182	4	-
	1970	MF	3404	828	163	57	499	437	384	223	695	118	-
		F	834	218	53	8	39	67	72	6	366	5	-
THAILAND	1961	MF	4069	207	1090	171	551	956	422	311	570	387	-
	1966	MF	6910	266	1354	206	752	1664	467	374	1064	570	253
		F	2736	226	832	50	63	795	59	7	559	147	-
	1967	MF	7363	337	1521	279	513	1613	266	544	1239	738	313
		F	3086	307	775	56	26	905	124	13	689	193	-
	1969	MF	10023	513	2145	217	994	2549	563	775	1454	467	366
		F	4022	471	1161	47	146	1488	267	10	931	101	
	1970	MF	12544	765	3150	355	973	3105	454	877	1860	630	369
		F	5087	643	1707	77	138	1687	251	17	1026	141	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
TURKEY	1960	MF	6858	236	900	187	781	2096	263	1096	792	503	-
		F	1357	116	234	40	128	460	65	44	193	79	-
	1965	MF	10011	923	2457	164	816	2972	427	1129	1084	639	-
		F	2486	406	864	43	137	387	144	81	339	63	-
	1966	MF	12727	1041	3110	192	1059	3283	830	1281	1108	817	-
		F	2829	414	1033	63	186	664	134	92	354	89	-
	1967	MF	13877	1220	3342	200	979	3046	1460	1402	1375	847	-
		F	3128	543	1057	71	183	411	161	127	475	100	-
	1968	MF	16336	1268	1392	197	1323	5003	2356	2083	1707	1025	-
		F	3068	516	610	72	222	663	200	162	519	106	-
	1969	MF	20371	1439	2414	216	2037	6171	3152	2348	1956	638	-
		F	3095	552	900	90	309	726	205	203	582	66	-
	1970	MF	22036	1908	2691	182	1975	7408	2081	3797	2134	680	-
		F	4416	597	975	78	390	1008	301	360	494	33	-
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	1960	MF	552	63	177	35	119	-	21	63	94	-	-
		F	119	7	33	7	16	-	6	1	31	-	-
	1966	MF	1835	240	297	31	328	235	128	84	412	*80	-
		F	391	53	70	3	57	30	22	-	134	-	-
	1967	MF	2358	249	533	44	470	275	133	83	453	96	-
		F	582	78	180	5	80	42	34	-	151	12	-
	1968	MF	2648	296	563	73	480	293	211	80	579	75	-
		F	682	90	209	8	84	44	49	.	193	5	-

NOTES

1. Natural sciences are included with humanities.	1. Les sciences exactes et naturelles sont classées avec les lettres.
2. Public universities only: the number of students enrolled represents 50% of total enrolment.	2. Universités publiques seulement: les effectifs inscrits représentent 50% de l'effectif total.
3. Architecture is included with engineering.	3. L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur.
4. Education and social sciences are included with humanities.	4. L'éducation et les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.
5. Universities and equivalent institutions only.	5. Universités et établissements équivalents seulement.
6. Social sciences and law are counted together.	6. Les sciences sociales et le droit sont classés ensemble.
7. From 1967 data refer to the east bank only.	7. A partir de 1967 les données se réfèrent à la rive orientale seulement.
8. Social sciences are included with humanities.	8. Les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.
9. Fine arts are included with humanities.	9. Les beaux-arts sont classés avec les lettres.

Table/Tableau 4.4 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma
Répartition des diplômés selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés			Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
AFGHANISTAN	1961	-	300	-	-	14	-
	1965	-	411	-	-	84	-
	1966	107	571	-	15	107	-
	1969	90	636	-	16	117	-
BAHRAIN	1968	76	-	-	37	-	-
	1969	106	-	-	56	-	-
	1970	120	-	-	65	-	-
BANGLADESH	1970	273	62628	3429	66	5125	597
CYPRUS	1965	59	-	-	16	-	-
	1966	56	-	-	33	-	-
	1967	115	-	-	59	-	-
	1968	112	-	-	79	-	-
	1969	138	-	-	92	-	-
	1970	228	-	-	100	-	-
HONG KONG	1961	971	293	85	...	...	...
	1965	52[illegible]	756	69	6	302	20
	1966	1530	991	136	...	...	...
	1967	1452	1002	115	736	390	38
	1968	1407	970	135	760	353	45
	1969	2226	1073	170	...	...	...
	1970	2056	1223	191	1006	405	68
INDIA	1960	-	150437	28601	-	31057	5420
	1965	-	212025	50449	-	51852	12065
	1966	-	259151	68756	-	60704	11874
INDONESIA[1]	1971	-	9200	4170	-	2240	880
IRAN	1965	-	5272	-	-	1130	-
	1969	2025	9203	541	680	2272	99
	1970	5756	10713	681	1689	2865	146
IRAQ	1960	-	1713	-	-	613	-
	1964	-	2336	13	-	765	2
	1969	-	6863	62	-	1749	16
	1970	-	7633	144	-	1755	43
ISRAEL[2]	1960	-	1276	450	-	250	117
	1965	-	2133	567	-	621	155
	1966	-	2333	620	-	712	159
	1967	-	3029	778	-	946	164
	1968	-	3664	754	-	1327	165
	1969	-	4147	916	-	1629	196
	1970	-	4691	1760	-	1998	732
JAPAN	1960	31225	120254	3553	21363	16545	240
	1966	57408	181385	8344	42817	30345	637
	1967	77978	180192	9715	60865	31941	603
	1968	106658	197833	11827	85761	33994	740
	1969	119335	221013	12295	96439	41629	796
	1970	122762	242867	12567	100272	49204	947
JORDAN[3]	1962	526	-	-	96	-	-
	1965	564	59	-	148	11	-
	1966	1205	103	-	319	20	-
	1967	616	190	-	161	72	-
	1968	398	539	39	122	133	7
	1969	662	590	20	178	128	5
	1970	725	623	31	192	149	2

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés A	B	C	Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin A	B	C
KOREA, REP. OF	1961	1676	16639	628	...	...	...
	1965	11365	22336	1376	5635	5370	126
	1966	12139	26974	1293	4963	7531	100
	1968	12061	23669	1887	6719	5652	199
	1969	10102	23565	1977	5604	6072	226
	1970	12007	27960	2020	5478	6825	253
KUWAIT	1970	29	335	5	8	181	1
LAOS	1965	13	18	-	-	-	-
	1966	23	4	-	1	-	-
	1967	38	11	-	3	-	-
	1968	60	23	-	16	1	-
	1969	91	24	-	20	5	-
	1971	76	18	-	19	4	-
LEBANON	1961	93	1444	152	...	...	...
	1965	401	1349	105	244	304	19
	1966	448	1583	118	295	382	31
	1967	535	1964	253	244	501	43
	1968	582	2619	234	246	577	48
	1969	564	3655	418	252	776	115
MALAYSIA							
SARAWAK	1965	108	-	-	40	-	-
	1966	79	-	-	35	-	-
	1967	80	-	-	37	-	-
	1968	163	-	-	56	-	-
	1969	205	-	-	82	-	-
	1970	206	-	-	58	-	-
WEST MALAYSIA	1965	2122	674	-	656	237	-
	1966	3785	882	-	1202	330	-
	1967	4935	1019	33	2023	359	8
	1968	5104	1373	31	2016	381	9
	1969	1781	1932	43	614	628	16
	1970	2153	2369	37	674	777	12
NEPAL	1969	928	539	324	129	84	28
PAKISTAN	1969	1919	35815	7397	102	8668	1819
PHILIPPINES	1962	14212	47028	308	...	...	...
	1964	18431	56874	454	...	...	...
	1966	14087	81418	720	10170	51223	377
	1967	11830	83353	1013	6766	49275	506
	1968	10761	80164	1061	8534	50718	634
SAUDI ARABIA	1960	-	110	-	-	-	-
	1965	-	524	-	-	5	-
	1966	-	387	-	-	7	-
	1967	-	528	-	-	5	-
	1968	-	612	22	-	10	-
	1969	-	798	10	-	13	-
	1970	-	821	12	-	27	-
SINGAPORE	1961	818	837	12	381	224	3
	1965	1402	1344	17	545	367	6
	1966	2309	1695	27	1191	435	3
	1967	2361	1637	-	1247	495	-
	1968	1591	1999	27	813	666	7
	1969	1378	2135	35	666	734	10
	1970	1381	2308	57	445	[illegible]	14

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés A	B	C	Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin A	B	C
SRI LANKA	1960	-	639	-	-	...	-
	1965	-	3056	-	-	825	-
	1966	-	3522	-	-	1076	-
	1967	-	4614	-	-	1721	-
	1968	-	4317	-	-	1953	-
	1969	-	3864	-	-	1718	-
SYRIA	1961	77	1565	177	77	273	31
	1965	55	2250	155	55	342	43
	1966	49	2996	147	49	473	35
	1967	78	3223	173	78	533	49
	1968	109	3261	231	109	571	63
	1969	126	2546	197	126	455	53
	1970	299	2942	163	299	482	53
THAILAND	1961	1227	3337	105	...	...	...
	1966	1092	4829	389	757	1823	156
	1967	1715	5175	473	759	2090	237
	1969	1503	7696	826	808	3469	365
	1970	1603	9806	935	887	4608	392
TURKEY	1960	-	6838	...	-	1357	...
	1965	-	1061[illegible]	...	-	2484	...
	1966	-	1272[illegible]	...	-	2829	...
	1967	-	13877	...	-	3128	...
	1968	-	16354	...	-	3068	...
	1969	-	20191	180	-	3637	58
	1970	-	22856	...	-	4616	...
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	1960	-	534	16	-	119	-
	1966	77	1657	101	15	371	5
	1967	350	1884	124	135	440	7
	1968	470	2026	152	200	474	8

NOTES

1.	Public universities only: the number of students enrolled represents 50% of total enrolment.	1.	Universités publiques seulement: les effectifs inscrits représentent 50% de l'effectif total.
2.	Universities and equivalent institutions only.	2.	Universités et établissements équivalents seulement.
3.	From 1967 data refer to the east bank only.	3.	A partir de 1967 les données se réfèrent à la rive orientale seulement.

Table/Tableau 4.5 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma and by field of study
Répartition des diplômes selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu et par branches d'études

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
AFGHANISTAN	1961	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	300	69	-	-	60	29	34	6	73	29	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	14	11	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	411	62	58	-	93	43	23	32	72	28	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	86	13	31	-	8	9	5	-	20	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	90	-	68	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
			B	638	142	115	-	137	39	51	52	73	29	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	16	-	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			B	117	33	37	-	23	3	9	1	11	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAHRAIN	1970	MF	A	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BANGLADESH	1970	MF	A	273	76	104	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-
			B	62628	31172	1420	41	1336	17719	9806	415	488	231	-
			C	3429	1990	218	-	-	289	869	12	10	41	-
		F	A	44	12	26	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
			B	5123	3959	323	4	6	82	665	1	83	-	-
			C	597	497	32	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	1965	MF	A	59	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	16	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	228	-	84	-	-	7	-	66	67	4	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	100	-	47	-	-	6	-	3	44	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
HONG KONG	1961	MF	A	971	13	958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	293	174	-	7	-	6	49	17	40	-	-
			C	85	2	59	-	-	5	19	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	A	1330	10	1065	-	-	73	-	202	-	-	-
			B	991	402	-	25	-	210	219	57	78	-	-
			C	134	49	50	-	-	16	10	3	6	-	-
	1970	MF	A	2656	8	1422	-	-	172	20	1034	-	-	-
			B	1223	363	-	55	-	312	246	131	118	-	-
			C	191	39	117	1	-	15	11	6	2	-	-
		F	A	1006	4	959	-	-	30	2	11	-	-	-
			B	405	184	-	16	-	131	69	-	27	-	-
			C	68	7	54	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
INDIA	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B[1]	150437	93016	18608	175	7083	15635	...	7657	4726	3523	216
			C[1]	28001	23096	520	16	79	2516	...	543	544	673	16
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B[1]	31057	22299	5620	123	180	1848	...	18	933	23	13
			C[1]	5420	5116	169	10	5	67	...	1	50	1	1
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	212025	90138	27243	870	8827	19495	40770	12538	6144	6000	-
			C	50449	29775	2530	145	283	4430	8095	1027	2461	1275	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	51852	31405	9569	478	365	366	8154	76	1461	20	-
			C	12065	8568	1266	75	7	194	1330	28	580	17	-
	1966	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	239151	104063	29244	878	8760	21662	49931	11222	6294	7117	-
			C	48736	30266	1022	53	361	3962	8812	685	2279	1296	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	60706	37501	9580	360	341	440	10837	76	1549	20	-
			C	11874	9199	341	27	7	69	1667	3	565	16	-
INDONESIA[2]	1971	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	9200	220	3030	[3]...	890	2040	80	[3]900	570	1470	-
			C	4170	90	1140	[3]...	680	880	60	[3]220	850	250	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2240	70	920	[3]...	180	440	30	[3]60	270	270	-
			C	880	30	290	[3]...	220	130	20	[3]10	160	20	-
IRAN	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	5272	1434	619	64	290	346	342	614	1282	281	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1130	417	89	8	31	84	62	25	403	11	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	5756	1716	156	142	-	415	447	1856	710	314	-
			B	10713	2333	357	426	310	2986	1664	1252	951	434	-
			C	681	135	121	6	30	232	55	21	63	18	-
		F	A	1689	588	47	28	-	123	119	125	650	9	-
			B	2865	1042	75	145	42	718	497	75	232	39	-
			C	146	33	34	5	4	33	16	-	19	2	-

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IRAN	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1715	425	274	-	153	144	103	223	208	126	59
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	413	204	99	-	8	21	26	-	55	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1964	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2358	456	360	30	347	459	102	199	287	90	28
			C	13	10	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	765	183	129	30	38	208	44	16	113	6	-
			C	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	[4] 1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	7635	3529	...	31	607	...	1250	1180	668	370	-
			C	144	60	...	-	3	...	43	-	27	11	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1755	1020	...	5	34	...	456	52	175	13	-
			C	43	17	...	-	-	...	13	-	13	-	-
ISRAEL[5]	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1276	241	-	6	69	237	65	520	72	68	-
			C	450	29	-	-	76	14	177	56	9	33	56
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	250	121	-	-	16	57	21	17	13	5	-
			C	117	11	-	-	16	2	67	-	4	3	14
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2133	570	-	43	197	386	402	391	78	66	-
			C	567	80	-	1	-	15	330	68	40	33	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	621	289	-	12	38	116	143	5	15	3	-
			C	155	23	-	-	-	4	105	2	18	3	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4691	1435	-	66	296	1187	755	732	132	88	-
			C	1780	761	-	5	14	195	538	153	45	69	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1998	1003	-	28	74	466	348	37	35	7	-
			C	732	501	-	1	5	55	142	10	11	7	-
JAPAN	1960	MF	A	31225	5586	2571	963	296	18407	58	2631	142	573	-
			B	120256	16244	16068	1936	13742	39472	3223	16339	6853	6119	260
			C	3753	920	109	-	283	460	573	692	491	225	-
		F	A	21363	4496	2421	718	56	13368	58	34	142	70	-
			B	16545	5350	4956	1047	299	2565	355	50	1862	61	-
			C	240	131	16	-	14	20	39	3	9	8	-
	1966	MF	A	57408	11526	5486	1889	428	31327	79	5612	167	632	264
			B	181385	21937	15627	3369	16403	65884	5437	34006	7834	8507	2381
			C	8344	1144	221	137	277	973	1190	2454	1457	491	-
		F	A	42817	10687	4742	1657	170	25050	79	165	267	83	17
			B	30345	11147	7392	2061	510	5232	713	140	2609	251	290
			C	637	229	55	69	19	86	98	14	71	18	-
	[6] 1970	MF	A	122762	22327	19632	5602	...	54965	78	12841	2208	1476	3633
			B	242847	32266	18993	5135	...	108917	7209	48681	10141	9072	2633
			C	12567	1473	339	175	...	1756	1693	4481	1755	895	-
		F	A	100272	21632	19214	5193	...	48785	70	358	1951	221	2848
			B	49206	19002	9908	3606	...	10086	1031	242	4114	486	728
			C	947	336	71	69	...	173	128	18	129	25	-

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JORDAN	1962	MF	A	526	-	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
		F	A	96	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1965	MF	A	564	30	472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
			B	59	39	5	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	148	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
			B	11	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	[7] 1970	MF	A	725	-	562	-	-	76	-	32	55	-	-
			B	643	208	-	-	-	360	75	-	-	-	-
			C	31	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	192	-	145	-	-	8	-	-	39	-	-
			B	149	61	-	-	-	68	20	-	-	-	-
			C	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOREA, REP. OF	1961	MF	A	1876	318	94	557	97	645	140	13	-	10	-
			B	16059	2851	506	398	2318	4835	1223	1496	2165	847	-
			C	628	238	17	4	102	94	31	13	86	8	35
	1965	MF	A	11365	680	3507	626	-	1648	1259	1703	781	1161	-
			B	22538	3262	1659	950	1833	6282	1628	3351	1945	1628	-
			C	1478	252	31	23	175	389	115	161	269	63	-
		F	A	5635	636	1616	496	-	734	1259	133	666	95	-
			B	5310	1333	1011	703	60	663	639	55	716	130	-
			C	126	45	9	12	3	9	24	4	20	-	-
	1970	MF	A	12007	79	5260	498	-	321	377	2619	1409	1444	-
			B	27960	3492	2659	1191	1299	6894	2300	5431	2164	2530	-
			C	2020	214	303	54	58	635	113	148	394	101	-
		F	A	5478	69	3069	424	-	151	335	76	1344	10	-
			B	6823	1422	1514	846	99	609	1269	57	792	215	-
			C	253	32	76	36	1	14	26	2	56	4	-
KUWAIT	1970	MF	A	29	-	11	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
			B	335	69	106	-	22	105	33	-	-	-	-
			C	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
		F	A	8	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
			B	181	49	72	-	7	38	15	-	-	-	-
			C	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
LAOS[8]	1965	MF	A	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
			B	18	-	-	-	18	...	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971	MF	A	76	-	26	-	21	...	-	-	29	-	-
			B	18	-	-	-	18	...	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	19	-	11	-	1	...	-	-	7	-	-
			B	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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LEBANON	1961	MF	A	93	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-
			B	1444	228	66	15	242	308	135	160	244	46	-
			C	152	31	27	-	-	47	19	-	1	27	-
	1965	MF	A	401	37	80	67	-	20	108	44	50	-	-
			B	1349	326	46	14	407	166	137	99	133	19	-
			C	105	42	-	-	17	6	11	5	2	22	-
		F	A	244	16	76	67	-	-	21	21	43	-	-
			B	304	89	35	11	81	35	28	-	25	-	-
			C	19	16	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	364	21	*165	-	-	79	44	-	55	-	-
			B	3655	1569	275	97	391	776	250	125	146	26	-
			C	418	107	211	-	20	10	16	7	8	39	-
		F	A	252	19	*150	-	-	7	23	-	53	-	-
			B	776	390	115	20	48	99	63	1	36	4	-
			C	115	51	56	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	-
MALAYSIA SARAWAK	1965	MF	A	108	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	206	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	58	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST MALAYSIA	1965	MF	A	2122	-	1932	-	-	-	-	154	-	36	-
			B[8]	674	342	115	-	-	...	159	33	-	25	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	656	-	*645	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
			B[8]	237	129	74	-	-	...	32	2	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	2153	-	1436	16	-	207	-	239	-	175	58
			B	2369	840	385	-	-	362	556	79	96	53	-
			C	37	13	5	-	-	2	10	2	-	5	-
		F	A	680	-	539	9	-	90	-	20	-	22	-
			B	777	365	221	-	-	66	108	-	16	3	-
			C	6	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
NEPAL[9]	1969	MF	A	928	427	25	...	-	266	210	-	-	-	-
			B	550	198	31	...	60	97	173	-	-	-	-
			C	324	244	49	...	-	2	29	-	-	-	-
		F	A	129	100	3	...	-	8	18	-	-	-	-
			B	84	40	3	...	-	6	37	-	-	-	-
			C	28	27	1	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAKISTAN	1969	MF	A	1919	364	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	1350	-
			B	35815	20084	4174	-	1823	2889	4269	1169	930	477	-
			C	7397	5038	376	16	-	246	1477	-	56	188	-
		F	A	102	95	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
			B	8668	5607	1698	-	14	243	902	-	204	-	-
			C	1819	1231	68	5	-	20	479	-	16	-	-

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PHILIPPINES	1962	MF	A	14212	769	6384	56	-	4141	31	834	1897	118	-
			B	47028	3471	20763	585	2266	10781	742	2926	4586	908	-
			C	308	83	117	1	9	62	7	19	8	2	-
	1966	MF	A	14087	435	6338	48	17	4371	58	1376	1350	94	-
			B	81416	5487	45681	566	1398	13431	2892	5127	5427	1407	-
			C	720	112	294	3	6	165	70	19	51	-	-
		F	A	10170	123	5398	54	5	3204	30	39	1330	7	-
			B	51223	2779	35135	176	167	6991	1407	633	3961	176	-
			C	377	70	155	3	-	70	38	1	40	-	-
	1968	MF	A	10761	409	89	20	42	7615	35	1430	1089	32	-
			B	80164	5238	42730	630	1164	20162	1717	4232	3137	1156	-
			C	1061	294	180	1	8	266	56	14	25	59	158
		F	A	8334	217	89	10	2	6876	21	52	1062	5	-
			B	50716	2570	35027	109	125	9275	827	250	2360	113	-
			C	634	207	121	-	1	126	42	2	22	9	106
SAUDI ARABIA	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	110	35	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	524	127	43	-	281	46	20	-	7	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	821	208	86	-	323	79	60	34	15	16	-
			C	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	27	16	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	1961	MF	A	818	-	747	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-
			B	837	270	136	-	22	70	219	19	201	-	-
			C	12	2	-	-	1	-	7	-	2	-	-
		F	A	381	-	381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	224	85	64	-	4	7	43	-	21	-	-
			C	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	1402	114	1044	-	-	42	11	191	-	-	-
			B	1344	285	147	5	75	230	383	43	173	3	-
			C	17	4	2	-	1	-	7	-	3	-	-
		F	A	545	50	479	-	-	10	4	2	-	-	-
			B	367	104	80	2	15	46	82	-	38	-	-
			C	6	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	1381	-	654	21	-	-	-	638	-	-	68
			B	2308	458	259	12	79	557	649	112	178	4	-
			C	57	3	5	-	6	6	12	8	17	-	-
		F	A	445	-	414	3	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
			B	853	229	179	3	12	167	204	2	56	1	-
			C	14	4	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	-	-

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SRI LANKA	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	639	359	-	-	8	-	138	30	88	4	12
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3058	2404	-	-	25	75	208	86	220	40	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	823	682	-	-	4	16	49	1	67	4	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B[8]	3844	2781	131	-	58	...	324	206	307	37	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B[8]	1718	1456	26	-	11	...	109	4	104	6	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYRIA	1961	MF	A	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-
			B	1545	452	72	-	652	156	94	30	89	-	-
			C	177	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-
			B	273	121	33	-	58	31	22	3	5	-	-
			C	31	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-
			B	2256	495	-	37	679	415	125	249	147	109	-
			C	153	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-
			B	342	100	-	18	65	93	17	17	27	5	-
			C	43	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	-	-
			B	2942	828	-	57	499	437	384	223	396	118	-
			C	163	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	-	-
			B	482	218	-	6	39	67	72	6	67	5	-
			C	53	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THAILAND	1961	MF	A	1227	61	313	106	-	65	253	56	178	215	-
			B	3337	161	781	63	550	852	165	234	359	172	-
			C	105	5	2	-	1	37	4	23	33	-	-
	1966	MF	A	1092	69	234	119	242	425	24	6	319	276	-
			B	4829	210	1281	87	510	1199	127	329	563	270	253
			C	389	7	79	-	-	40	16	39	182	26	-
		F	A	757	34	124	34	6	218	10	-	252	81	-
			B	1823	186	667	10	59	576	37	7	214	63	-
			C	156	6	41	-	-	1	12	-	93	3	-
	1970	MF	A	1003	37	189	195	239	502	19	232	397	1	192
			B	9806	722	2631	160	734	2537	379	569	1290	607	177
			C	935	6	336	-	-	266	56	76	173	22	-
		F	A	757	23	117	33	32	157	7	8	380	-	-
			B	4538	614	1417	44	106	1433	211	7	576	130	-
			C	392	6	175	-	-	97	33	2	70	11	-

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TURKEY	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	6838	236	906	187	781	2094	243	1096	792	503	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1357	116	234	40	128	460	63	44	193	79	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	10611	923	2457	164	816	2972	427	1129	1084	639	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2484	406	864	43	157	387	144	81	339	63	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	22856	1908	2691	182	1975	7408	2081	3797	2134	680	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4416	597	975	78	390	1008	301	340	694	33	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIETNAM, REP. OF	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	534	43	177	35	101	-	21	63	94	-	-
			C	18		-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	119	7	53	7	16	-	6	1	31	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	A	77	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1657	236	297	31	288	104	125	84	412	80	-
			C	101	4	-	-	40	56	3	-	-	-	-
		F	A	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
			B	371	52	70	5	54	14	22	-	154	-	-
			C	5	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	
	1968	MF	A	470	-	342	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2026	282	221	73	406	110	200	80	579	75	-
			C	152	12	-	-	74	55	11	-	-	-	-
		F	A	200	-	169	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
			B	476	90	40	8	78	12	48	-	193	5	-
			C	8	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-

NOTES

1.	Natural sciences are included with humanities.	1.	Les sciences exactes et naturelles sont classées avec les lettres.
2.	Public universities only: the number of students enrolled represents 50% of total enrolment.	2.	Universités publiques seulement: les effectifs inscrits représentent 50% de l'effectif total.
3.	Architecture is included with engineering.	3.	L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur.
4.	Education and social sciences are included with humanities.	4.	L'éducation et les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.
5.	Universities and equivalent institutions only.	5.	Universités et établissements équivalents seulement.
6.	Social sciences and law are counted together.	6.	Les sciences sociales et le droit sont classés ensemble.
7.	Data refer to the east bank only.	7.	Les données se réfèrent à la rive orientale seulement.
8.	Social sciences are included with humanities.	8.	Les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.
9.	Fine arts are included with humanities.	9.	Les beaux-arts sont classés avec les lettres.

STATISTICAL TABLES/TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES

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NOTES

To facilitate the presentation of the tables the names of countries and territories have been given in English only. The English equivalent for the names in French may be found in the following list.

En vue de faciliter la présentation des tableaux, les noms des pays et territoires ont été donnés en anglais seulement. Il sera néanmoins aisé de trouver l'équivalent anglais des noms en français en se servant de la liste ci-après :

Albanie	Albania
République démocratique allemande	German Democratic Republic
République fédérale d'Allemagne	Germany, Federal Republic of
Autriche	Austria
Belgique	Belgium
Bulgarie	Bulgaria
Danemark	Denmark
Espagne	Spain
Finlande	Finland
France	France
Grèce	Greece
Hongrie	Hungary
Irlande	Ireland
Islande	Iceland
Italie	Italy
Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Malte	Malta
Norvège	Norway
Pays-Bas	Netherlands
Pologne	Poland
Portugal	Portugal
Roumanie	Romania
Royaume-Uni	United Kingdom
Angleterre et Pays de Galles	England and Wales
Ecosse	Scotland
Irlande du Nord	Northern Ireland
Saint-Siège	Holy See
Suède	Sweden
Suisse	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie	Czechoslovakia
Yougoslavie	Yugoslavia
URSS	U.S.S.R.
RSS de Biélorussie	Byelorussian S.S.R.
RSS d'Ukraine	Ukrainian S.S.R.

The Statistical study was already with the printers when the Ministry of Higher Education of the German Democratic Republic informed us that the statistical data which had been sent until now referred exclusively to universities and equivalent institutions. Data referring to higher technical training schools (Fachschulen, 164,000 students in 1970/1971) are therefore not given in this report. For information on this subject, reference should be made to the 1974 edition of the *Unesco Statistical Yearbook*.

L'étude était déjà sous presse lorsque le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur de la République démocratique allemande nous a fait savoir que les données statistiques communiquées jusqu'à présent se référaient exclusivement aux universités et établissements équivalents. Les données se rapportant aux écoles d'enseignement technique supérieur (Fachschulen, 164.000 étudiants en 1970/71) ne figurent donc pas dans le présent rapport. Voir à ce sujet l'*Annuaire statistique de l'Unesco*, 1974.

Table/Tableau 5.1 Teachers and students by type of institution
Personnel enseignant et étudiants par types d'établissement

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
ALBANIA	TEACHERS	1960	362	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1965	517	87	460	68	77	19	...	...
		1966	472	76	382	59	65	11	25	6
		1967	606	59	517	65	57	7	32	7
		1968	614	87	506	72	75	9	33	6
		1969	827	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1970	926	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	6703	1114	5299	809	1339	294	65	3
		1965	12781	2786	9066	1584	3428	1139	287	63
		1966	11361	2581	8223	1590	2867	931	271	60
		1967	12435	3188	9686	2185	2510	943	239	60
		1968	16649	4942	12582	3192	2305	963	1762	787
		1969	23180	7520	15353	4162	6042	2930	1785	428
		1970	25469	8275	16402	4633	6179	1877	2888	1765
AUSTRIA	TEACHERS	1960	2971	282	2971	282	-	-	-	-
		1965	4736	594	4565	522	26	10	145	62
		1966	4973	589	4808	523	27	11	138	55
		1967	5561	670	5377	593	30	12	154	65
		1968	6334	839	5730	663	445	112	159	64
		1969	6445	757	6162	671	283	86	...	...
		1970	6980	832	6671	763	309	89	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	38533	8865	38533	8865	-	-	-	-
		1965	49319	11992	48895	11668	298	198	126	126
		1966	49551	12385	48965	11965	436	337	150	150
		1967	53737	13303	52846	12572	724	575	167	156
		1968	52527	14142	49551	12005	2833	2009	143	128
		1969	56290	16287	50847	12544	5280	3610	163	133
		1970	59778	17547	53152	13269	6451	4138	175	140
BELGIUM	STUDENTS	1960	52002	13734	30692	5855	9263	5268	12047	2611
		1965	84000	27523	48800	11688	9689	6622	25511	9213
		1966	91551	30319	53792	13354	8297	5738	29462	11227
		1967	101211	35743	59172	15420	7756	5624	34285	14899
		1968	111879	39942	64779	17405	6163	4156	40937	18381
		1969	*122134	*43958	69634	19258	*5500	*3700	*47000	*21000
		1970	*133606	*48683	75106	21483	*5500	*3700	*53000	*23500
BULGARIA	TEACHERS	1960	4243	...	3883	...	251	...	109	...
		1965	6538	1661	5905	1421	512	199	121	41
		1966	6647	1614	6156	1425	419	*169	72	*20
		1967	6893	1734	6342	1515	457	*190	94	*29
		1968	6998	1720	6428	1679	461	*206	109	*35
		1969	7191	1830	6657	1607	429	*190	105	*33
		1970	7680	2006	7125	1752	406	188	149	66
	STUDENTS	1960	61152	24692	54965	21834	4203	*2178	1984	*680
		1965	100102	43627	84467	34065	12207	8363	3428	1019
		1966	92807	41311	82573	34164	8464	*5847	1770	*1300
		1967	91691	42569	81489	35403	8141	*5616	2061	*1550
		1968	90024	43199	80248	36361	7339	*5100	2437	*1738
		1969	95706	46458	85675	39753	7433	*4980	2598	*1725
		1970	99596	50445	89331	43508	6921	4771	3344	2166
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	TEACHERS	1960	10504	*1800	10504	1800	-	-	-	-
		1965	18576	3671	18576	3671	-	-	-	-
		1966	18757	3577	18757	3577	-	-	-	-
		1967	19232	3737	19232	3737	-	-	-	-
		1968	20146	4006	20146	4006	-	-	-	-
		1969	16856	3486	16856	3486	-	-	-	-
		1970	16402	3321	16402	3321	-	-	-	

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	STUDENTS	1960	94040	32026	94040	32026	-	-	-	-
		1965	144990	55329	144990	55329	-	-	-	-
		1966	142373	54596	142373	54596	-	-	-	-
		1967	137497	51900	137497	51900	-	-	-	-
		1968	137656	51814	137656	51814	-	-	-	-
		1969	133524	50222	133524	50222	-	-	-	-
		1970	131099	49678	131099	49678	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	STUDENTS	1960	31482	9835	14862	3729	7741	4080	8879	2026
		1965	51803	18192	30450	9298	11056	6207	10297	2687
		1966	56216	19919	33805	10518	11847	6612	10564	2789
		1967	61094	22079	37046	11897	12365	6905	11683	3279
		1968	68559	25976	39705	12420	15701	9736	13153	3820
		1969	72645	26988	42629	13272	15716	9729	14500	3987
		1970	76024	27895	45764	14810	15371	9027	14889	4058
FINLAND	TEACHERS	1960	2496	*308	2283	*220	213	88	-	-
		1965	3908	591	3668	448	240	143	-	-
		1966	4499	764	3997	556	437	179	65	29
		1967	5023	846	4537	625	397	190	89	33
		1968	5470	899	4949	677	400	177	121	45
		1969	5695	963	5166	729	425	189	104	45
		1970	6267	1194	5749	937	403	199	115	58
	STUDENTS	1960	23552	10895	22517	10369	1035	526	-	-
		1965	38775	19193	37395	18319	1380	874	-	-
		1966	46289	23080	44265	21628	1493	971	531	481
		1967	51775	*25505	49967	*24180	1334	912	474	413
		1968	54886	26865	52936	25378	1426	1015	524	472
		1969	58444	28437	56471	26924	1320	920	653	593
		1970	59769	28916	57739	27391	1364	920	666	605
FRANCE[1]	TEACHERS	1960	...	...	8078	...	...	...	...	...
		1965	...	...	18538	...	...	...	...	...
		1967	...	...	23313	...	...	...	...	...
		1968	...	...	27874	...	...	...	...	...
		1969	...	...	31298	...	...	...	...	
		1970	...	...	35679	...	...	...	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	...	...	214672	86936	...	...	68662	...
		1965	...	...	413756	175398	...	...	116268	29461
		1966	...	...	438409	198698	...	...	121497	...
		1967	...	...	509898	221467	...	...	143472	...
		1968	...	...	586466	...	...	...	150513	...
		1969	...	...	625551	...	...	...	...	...
		1970	...	...	661156	...	...	...	...	...
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	TEACHERS	1966	14200	...	14200	...	-	-	-	-
		1969	17015	...	17015	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	101773	25398	101773	25398	-	-	-	-
		1965	108791	28377	108791	28377	-	-	-	-
		1966	106422	29024	106422	29024	-	-	-	-
		1967	106536	31071	106534	31071	-	-	-	-
		1968	110581	35079	110580	35079	-	-	-	-
		1969	122790	41661	122790	41661	-	-	-	-
		1970	138541	49354	138541	49354	-	-	-	-
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF[2]	TEACHERS	1960	23063	1724	17400	1037	2801	655	3462	32
		1966	36500	3184	26654	2061	3846	983	*6000	*140
		1967	37339	3110	26654	2061	3679	887	7006	162
		1968	...	...	...	...	3633	869	7878	198
		1969	...	...	...	...	4098	989	8112	175
		1970	...	...	...	...	4190	1011	8581	179

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF	STUDENTS	1960	291226	66382	205979	41704	33061	20952	52186	3726
		1965	373099	88193	253201	52109	50561	31080	69337	4404
		1966	400831	106612	261339	66077	54794	35986	70698	4547
		1967	410384	114674	285969	69800	59711	39934	70704	4740
		1968	430906	115165	304213	73990	54150	36205	72541	4970
		1969	460765	121400	323698	79035	57870	37193	79397	5172
		1970	503819	135317	352131	89092	63387	40332	88301	5893
GREECE	TEACHERS	[3]1960	926	66	705	2	221	64	-	-
		[3]1965	1192	153	903	63	289	90	-	-
		1966	2561	483	2246	386	295	97	-	-
		1967	2327	501	2006	390	321	111	-	-
		1968	2365	537	2072	457	293	100	-	-
		1969	3019	852	2693	738	326	114	-	-
		1970	3483	1035	3162	916	321	119	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	28302	7202	25658	5905	2644	1297	-	-
		1965	58000	18511	54261	16526	3739	1987	-	-
		1966	64591	21273	60624	19358	3967	1915	-	-
		1967	73438	23902	68236	21469	5202	2433	-	-
		1968	74962	24320	71325	22525	3637	1795	-	-
		1969	76181	24610	72616	22821	3565	1789	-	-
		1970	76198	24279	72269	22382	3929	1897	-	-
HOLY SEE	TEACHERS	1967	896	4	896	4	-	-	-	-
		1968	930	3	930	3	-	-	-	-
		1969	964	6	964	6	-	-	-	-
		1970	978	7	978	7	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1961	6662	...	6662	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	7976	1120	7976	1120	-	-	-	-
		1966	8392	1232	8392	1232	-	-	-	-
		1967	7725	372	7725	372	-	-	-	-
		1968	8071	567	8071	567	-	-	-	-
		1969	8759	762	8759	762	-	-	-	-
		1970	8128	1207	8128	1207	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY	TEACHERS	1960	5635	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
		1965	8444	1725	7135	1463	371	108	938	154
		1966	8889	1818	7324	1508	339	97	1226	213
		1967	8996	1865	7389	1517	338	100	1269	248
		1968	9230	1958	7560	1596	328	99	1342	263
		1969	9413	1995	7577	1588	351	108	1485	299
		1970	9791	2200	7924	1754	343	115	1524	331
	STUDENTS	1960	64585	14718	42186	12722	2399	1996	-	-
		1965	93957	36725	69240	28672	4569	4083	20148	3968
		1966	89544	35861						
		1967	83938	34452	60665	26310	3523	3122	19950	5020
		1968	78727	32871	55676	24215	3803	3402	19248	5254
		1969	78889	33211	56208	23543	4211	3831	20470	5837
		1970	80536	34432	54627	23957	4921	4541	20988	5936
ICELAND	TEACHERS	1960	88	-	88	-	-	-	-	-
		1965	122	-	122	-	-	-	-	-
		1966	124	4	124	4	-	-	-	-
		1967	129	4	129	4	-	-	-	-
		1968	150	6	150	6	-	-	-	-
		1969	189	11	189	11	-	-	-	-
		1970	237	20	237	20	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	791	168	791	168	-	-	-	-
		1965	1117	...	1117	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	1221	...	1221	...	-	-	-	-
		1967	1292	...	1292	...	-	-	-	-
		1968	1302	323	1302	323	-	-	-	-
		1969	1394	332	1394	332	-	-	-	-
		1970	1706	422	1706	422	-	-	-	-

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
IRELAND	TEACHERS	1960	...	...	884	122	...	...	...	...
		1965	...	...	1316	186	...	...	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	12789	3821	11657	2905	1132	916	...	...
		1965	21811	6640	17404	5073	1732	1232	2675	336
		1966	23102	6929	18240	5307	1779	1231	3083	391
		1967	*23960	*7660	*19000	*6000	1893	1269	3066	392
		1968	*25660	*8390	*21000	*6800	1855	1290	*2805	*300
		1969	26968	9200	21455	7119	2116	1423	3397	658
		1970	28501	9767	22225	7543	2100	1416	6176	808
ITALY	TEACHERS	1960	17171	950	17171	950	-	-	...	...
		1965	26053	1556	26053	1556	-	-	...	...
		1966	27233	1722	27233	1722	-	-	...	...
		1968	30925	...	30925	...	-	-	...	...
		1969	42048	...	42048	...	-	-	...	...
		1970	44171	...	44171	...	-	-	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	269845	72947	268181	72229	-	-	1664	718
		1965	408095	137426	404938	135992	-	-	3157	1434
		1966	460438	161753	456476	159912	-	-	3962	1841
		1967	504825	182958	500215	180822	-	-	4610	2136
		1968	554551	206080	549783	203845	-	-	4768	2235
		1969	622416	236445	616898	233890	-	-	5518	2555
		1970	687242	259015	681731	256489	-	-	5511	2526
LUXEMBOURG	TEACHERS	1960	51	...	37	-	14	...	-	-
		1965	86	7	37	-	49	7	-	-
		1966	74	5	37	-	37	5	-	-
		1967	84	9	37	-	47	9	-	-
		1968	112	10	62	2	50	8	-	-
		1969	120	12	75	3	45	9	-	-
		1970	*122	*13	*76	*5	*46	*8	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	147	*46	107	*30	40	16	-	-
		1965	616	202	361	*76	255	126	-	-
		1966	596	191	360	82	236	109	-	-
		1967	667	197	473	107	194	90	-	-
		1968	427	162	268	80	159	82	-	-
		1969	422	163	259	78	163	85	-	-
		1970	363	152	223	79	140	73	-	-
MALTA	TEACHERS	1960	98	...	68	...	30	15	-	-
		1965	153	...	116	...	37	...	-	-
		1966	219	24	188	8	31	16	-	-
		1967	189	31	165	8	24	23	-	-
		1968	223	31	174	9	49	22	-	-
		1969	263	34	201	12	62	22	-	-
		1970	...	...	178	...	...	...		
	STUDENTS	1960	529	200	295	26	234	174	-	-
		1965	982	369	592	109	390	260	-	-
		1966	1264	413	874	153	390	260	-	-
		1967	1449	467	1058	206	391	261	-	-
		1968	1643	527	1248	262	395	265	-	-
		1969	1638	545	1254	291	384	254	-	-
		1970	1839	626	1474	356	365	270	-	-
NETHERLANDS	TEACHERS	1969	...	...	*10500	...	...	...	...	...
		1970	...	...	*11500	*1050	...	...	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	106229	27259	40727	7305	38059	14379	27443	5575
		1965	152948	38515	64609	11570	49690	19063	38649	7882
		1966	163213	42912	71260	13031	57349	22923	34604	6958
		1967	182044	48924	77896	14406	59911	23666	44237	10852
		1968	200411	54588	84776	15769	64675	25210	50960	13609
		1969	213037	58320	93594	17874	63551	25265	55892	15181
		1970	231167	64070	103382	20338	68223	27685	59562	16047

Country Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
NORWAY*	TEACHERS	1960	1901	294	1226	79	675	*215	-	-
		1965	2852	124	1976	124	876	263	-	-
		1966	3100	458	2189	169	911	289	-	-
		1967	3317	478	2446	196	871	282	-	-
		1968	3658	433	2500	194	889	279	1240	198
		1969	4922	764	2507	269	906	271	1509	244
		1970	5118	847	2673	298	1007	345	1438	204
	STUDENTS	1960	14288	4862	9254	1915	5034	2947	-	-
		1965	27425	9355	19638	4784	7787	4571	-	-
		1966	28909	9815	21001	5122	7908	4693	-	-
		1967	30129	10195	22259	5552	7870	4663	-	-
		1968	41790	12208	24115	6214	8049	4718	9626	1276
		1969	46715	14027	27638	7563	7763	4476	11314	1988
		1970	50047	15135	30165	8619	8028	4786	11854	1730
POLAND	TEACHERS	1960	...	...	19098	4922	...	...	...	...
		1965	...	...	22960	6332	...	...	...	...
		1966	...	...	24411	6767	...	...	...	...
		1967	...	...	25565	7657	...	...	...	...
		1968	...	...	27683	8300	...	...	...	...
		1969	...	...	31377	9302	...	...	...	...
		1970	...	...	33695	9965	...	...	...	...
	[5]STUDENTS	1960	203380	80434	165687	57541	...	...	37693	22893
		1965	339508	156301	251864	94400	...	...	87644	61901
		1966	368893	172689	274471	105226	...	...	94422	67463
		1967	385712	184455	288788	114048	...	...	96924	70407
		1968	403534	195415	305561	124324	...	...	97973	71091
		1969	417681	205196	322464	135508	...	...	95217	69688
		1970	397897	188734	330789	139835	...	...	67108	48899
PORTUGAL	TEACHERS	1960	1617	166	882	96	78	4	657	66
		1965	2107	279	1195	191	110	14	802	74
		1966	2158	305	1223	204	88	12	847	89
		1967	2293	347	1339	215	97	12	857	120
		1969	2423	425	2285	387	138	38	...	...
		1970	2869	557	2726	511	143	46	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	24236	7204	19761	6201	359	166	4116	837
		1965	34566	12912	28012	11281	594	310	5960	1321
		1966	36332	14092	30056	12437	399	209	5877	1446
		1967	39209	15808	32724	13830	562	309	5923	1669
		1968	42560	17575	36101	15478	591	331	5868	1766
		1969	46725	20508	39738	17969	706	428	6281	2111
		1970	50095	22248	43191	19797	634	284	6270	2167
ROMANIA	TEACHERS	1960	8917	2693	8917	2693	-	-	-	-
		1965	13038	3878	13038	3878	-	-	-	-
		1966	13404	3932	13404	3932	-	-	-	-
		1967	13792	4050	13792	4050	-	-	-	-
		1968	12950	4072	12950	4072	-	-	-	-
		1969	13166	4070	13166	4070	-	-	-	-
		1970	13425	3953	13425	3953	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	71989	24106	71989	24106	-	-	-	-
		1965	130614	51360	130614	51360	-	-	-	-
		1966	136948	55072	136948	55072	-	-	-	-
		1967	141589	59363	141589	59363	-	-	-	-
		1968	147637	63286	147637	63286	-	-	-	-
		1969	151705	64656	151705	64656	-	-	-	-
		1970	151885	65353	151885	65353	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	TEACHERS	1960	4193	...	3886	...	-	-	307	77
		1965	7820	...	7549	...	-	-	271	71
		1966	9906	998	9625	920	-	-	281	78
		1967	10894	1161	10604	1086	-	-	290	75

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
SPAIN	STUDENTS	1960	87388	20512	77123	13870	-	-	10265	6642
		1965	131766	30232	125879	26651	-	-	5887	3581
		1966	145309	33505	141408	31251	-	-	3901	2254
		1967	158290	38050	154285	35491	-	-	4005	2559
		1968	178255	43239	175135	41325	-	-	3120	1914
		1969	194515	49768	192139	48432	-	-	2376	1336
		1970	217415	58957	213159	56307	-	-	4256	2650
SWEDEN	STUDENTS	1960	42024	15149	37405	12503	3271	2188	1348	458
		1965	77752	31818	68691	24927	7781	6464	1280	427
		1966	90537	37518	80353	29537	8895	7543	1289	438
		1967	109690	44960	98317	35867	10034	8521	1339	572
		1968	127238	51684	115610	42471	10053	8666	1575	565
		1969	132801	55598	119353	44768	11514	9905	1934	925
		1970	141218	59855	124765	46473	13937	11880	2516	1502
SWITZERLAND	TEACHERS	1960	2330	...	2330	...	-	-	-	-
		1965	2342	...	2342	...	-	-	-	-
		1966	2304	83	2304	83	-	-	-	-
		1967	2773	118	2773	118	-	-	-	-
		1968	3210	142	3210	142	-	-	-	-
		1969	3500	160	3500	160	-	-	-	-
		1970	3900	189	3900	189	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1960	21346	3597	21346	3597	-	-	-	-
		1965	32921	6526	32921	6526	-	-	-	-
		1966	33579	6897	33579	6897	-	-	-	-
		1967	35972	7601	35972	7601	-	-	-	-
		1968	38197	8278	38197	8278	-	-	-	-
		1969	40083	8947	40083	8947	-	-	-	-
		1970	42178	9699	42178	9699	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM ENGLAND AND WALES	[6]TEACHERS	1960	14766	...	11432	...	3334	...	...	...
		1965	28238	...	21535	2281	6703	...	...	...
		1966	31183	5365	23295	2450	7888	2915	...	...
		1967	33891	5858	24966	2638	8925	3220	...	...
		1968	35844	6205	25974	2786	9870	3419	...	...
		1969	37767	6564	27199	3006	10568	3558	...	...
		1970	38875	...	28028	...	10847	...	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	241814	54819	102869	23736	34685	23683	104260	*7400
		1965	379204	104743	156127	38828	73501	51685	149576	14230
		1966	417720	121609	170746	43727	85943	60736	161031	17146
		1967	461274	140588	183649	47956	97361	69091	180264	23541
		1968	487770	153344	194680	51708	105815	75405	187275	26231
		1969	509501	162317	203792	55102	108968	77896	196741	29319
		1970	529080	174951	218085	62127	111332	79221	199663	33603
NORTHERN IRELAND	TEACHERS	1960	676	117	500	50	135	63	*41	*4
		1965	860	128	617	54	189	71	54	3
		1966	904	142	674	68	184	72	46	2
		1967	1034	165	763	92	208	72	63	1
		1968	1090	175	843	95	208	79	39	1
		1969	1114	178	865	102	210	74	39	2
		1970	1164	...	893	...	216	84	55	8
	STUDENTS	1960	6109	2240	3988	952	1679	1127	*442	*161
		1965	8493	3118	5710	1481	2012	1399	*771	*238
		1966	9372	3361	6403	1632	2196	1552	773	177
		1967	10135	3661	6990	1849	2269	1584	876	228
		1968	13331	4784	7849	2630	2455	1658	3027	496
		1969	13502	4495	7997	2414	2468	1636	3037	445
		1970	13790	4841	8415	2715	2500	1681	2875	445
SCOTLAND	[6]TEACHERS	1960	3332	...	2148	...	314	160	870	150
		1965	4710	...	3344	...	623	276	743	174
		1966	5316	...	3698	...	822	331	796	174
		1967	5753	...	4001	...	868	356	884	238
		1968	6018	...	4111	...	949	362	958	191
		1969	6266	...	4204	...	1030	388	1607	...

Coun Pays		Year Année	Total		Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents		Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire		Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires	
			MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
SCOTLAND	STUDENTS	1960	56552	16073	22661	5371	5233	4242	28658	7460
		1965	49728	19384	30363	8924	8468	7461	10897	2999
		1966	52330	20735	32521	9688	9163	8009	10646	3038
		1967	57019	22412	35837	10767	10242	8719	10940	2926
		1968	59815	23396	37994	11276	11120	9262	10701	2878
		1969	59790	24362	39755	11909	12037	9822	7998	2631
		1970	*62283	*25205	*42000	*12600	12241	9920	8042	2685
YUGOSLAVIA	TEACHERS	1960	10404	2081	8263	1644	763	200	1398	237
		1965	15760	3115	11876	2423	1321	360	2563	352
		1966	15715	3147	11797	2437	1342	364	2576	366
		1967	15950	3198	11964	2456	1412	348	2574	394
		1970	16783	3492	12830	2730	1394	314	2559	448
	STUDENTS	1960	140574	40700	108912	31235	8874	4703	22788	4762
		1965	184923	62011	116273	37863	24514	11707	44136	12441
		1966	195456	69463	120110	41177	28297	14441	47067	13845
		1967	210810	78626	128240	45961	33735	18178	48835	14487
		1968	231444	88380	147497	54367	34684	18667	49263	15346
		1969	239701	95100	161800	61314	30086	16889	47815	16897
		1970	261203	103011	180129	69225	24331	13867	56743	19919
U.S.S.R.										
U.S.S.R.	TEACHERS	1965	201000	...						
	STUDENTS	1960	2396157	1041846						
		1965	3860540	1715700						
		1966	4123241	1865456						
		1967	4310925	1980693						
		1968	4469705	2091325						
		1969	4549585	2182669						
		1970	4580642	2246970						
BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.[7]	STUDENTS	1960	59296	24594						
		1965	103994	48759						
		1966	115910	55661						
		1967	124763	60711						
		1968	131481	63166						
		1969	137331	69381						
		1970	140034	72568						
UKRAINIAN S.S.R.[7]	TEACHERS	1965	34490	...						
		1966	36700	...						
		1967	39100	...						
	STUDENTS	1960	417748	174362						
		1965	690031	295755						
		1966	739083	323718						
		1967	766850	340680						
		1968	792182	358856						
		1969	804100	373100						
		1970	806600	386000						

NOTES

1. Data for non-university institutions refer to student enrolment in the "grandes écoles", the preparatory classes of the "grandes écoles" and the "sections de techniciens supérieurs". As many of these students are at the same time enrolled in the universities, the figures for the two types of institutions should not be totalled.

2. Including West Berlin.

3. Not including instructors and teaching assistants.

4. In 1968 certain institutions previously shown under vocational education at the second level were transferred to education at the third level.

5. Data referring to non-university teacher training are included with other non-university institutions.

6. Full-time teaching staff only.

7. Figures relating to the Byelorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. are already included with those of the U.S.S.R.

1. Les données relatives aux établissements non universitaires se rapportent aux étudiants inscrits dans les grandes écoles, les classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles et dans les sections de techniciens supérieurs. Plusieurs étudiants de ces institutions étant également inscrits dans les universités, les chiffres présentés pour les deux types d'établissement ne doivent pas être additionnés.

2. Y compris Berlin-Ouest.

3. Non compris les instructeurs et le personnel auxiliaire.

4. En 1968, certains établissements qui faisaient antérieurement partie de l'enseignements technique du second degré ont été transférés à l'enseignement du troisième degré.

5. Les données de l'enseignement normal non universitaire sont incluses avec celles des autres établissements non universitaires.

6. Personnel enseignant à plein temps seulement.

7. Les chiffres relatifs à la R.S.S. de Biélorussie et à la R.S.S. d'Ukraine sont déjà inclus dans l'U.R.S.S.

Table/Tableau 5.2 Distribution of students by field of study
Répartition des étudiants par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ALBANIA	1960	MF	6703	982	1339	65	397	826	624	1092	635	743	-
		F	1114	256	294	11	40	139	141	46	175	12	-
	1965	MF	12761	1628	3428	287	671	1428	1955	1146	980	1238	-
		F	2786	414	1139	63	53	238	445	101	291	42	-
	1967	MF	12435	1944	2510	239	504	1275	1936	1259	1034	1732	-
		F	3188	701	943	60	62	271	539	139	378	95	-
	1968	MF	16649	2683	2308	279	718	1665	2047	1821	1203	2108	1817
		F	4942	1115	963	70	81	477	696	218	442	143	727
	1969	MF	23180	3720	6042	296	897	1785	2898	2189	1294	2758	1303
		F	7520	1368	2930	53	176	573	1001	319	501	246	353
	1970	MF	25409	3863	6179	348	981	1865	2771	2727	1427	2788	2560
		F	8275	1434	1877	94	219	732	960	417	632	239	1671
AUSTRIA	1960	MF	38533	6126	255	1341	4634	5785	2861	10361	5944	1226	-
		F	8865	3009	117	712	695	1261	761	357	1864	89	-
	1964	MF	46470	6180	619	1818	5977	7921	3747	10880	7734	1594	-
		F	11847	4033	358	860	955	1605	953	506	2647	130	-
	1966	MF	49551	6677	842	1769	5716	8150	3853	10609	8266	1671	-
		F	12385	4363	490	844	893	1625	992	521	2493	158	-
	1967	MF	53076	9490	1160	1705	5911	9377	3842	11137	9353	1675	-
		F	13303	4732	757	777	887	1822	946	497	2738	159	-
	1968	MF	52527	6113	3390	1693	5969	8891	4140	10276	8401	1674	-
		F	14142	3367	2221	753	832	2845	996	458	2496	174	-
	1969	MF	56290	10355	6004	1839	4990	8712	4588	9931	8224	1647	-
		F	16287	4982	3862	775	774	1690	1162	452	2415	175	-
	1970	MF	60946	10778	7615	1876	4818	9962	5121	10721	8347	1617	289
		F	17794	5274	4518	810	732	1849	1366	503	2451	182	109
BELGIUM Total	1960	MF	52002	4464	10199	2233	2689	6923	3911	10014	10198	1272	99
		F	13734	1755	3675	379	400	1177	972	534	2824	14	4
	1965	MF	84000	6832	12834	3515	6128	17531	8318	12458	15984	1859	561
	1966	MF	91551	7196	11866	4079	6718	20355	9363	13136	18166	2120	592
Universities	1960	MF	30092	4464	1560	-	2689	5844	3911	3879	7250	993	96
		F	5855	1755	517	-	400	828	972	22	1346	11	4
	1965	MF	48800	6832	3145	-	6128	11332	6070	3223	10343	1360	367
		F	27523	2989	1339	-	776	2464	1676	46	2315	49	34
	1967	MF	59172	7560	4024	-	5459	14182	6882	5687	12873	2106	399
		F	15420	3531	1735	-	1160	3439	2152	58	3215	93	37
	1968	MF	66779	7751	4441	-	6501	15736	7090	5752	14561	2562	407
		F	17405	3770	1899	-	1459	3877	2274	65	3866	145	50
	1969	MF	69034	6125	4800	-	7433	17121	7179	5836	15885	2933	324
		F	19258	3907	2099	-	1792	4274	2317	83	4524	198	64
	1970	MF	75106	6719	5100	-	8508	18069	7364	6015	17621	3312	418
		F	21483	4423	2265	-	2239	4562	2467	140	5052	277	58
BULGARIA	1960	MF	61152	4563	5914	1309	1457	8782	4955	17947	5541	8700	1984
		F	24692	2866	2730	599	483	3506	2946	6734	3162	2980	680
	1965	MF	100102	6796	14390	2140	1424	11136	9286	34586	7139	9771	3428
		F	43427	4583	8975	970	380	5058	5205	9854	3868	3515	1019
	1966	MF	92807	6023	10415	1673	1594	10864	8633	36019	7532	8704	1770
		F	41311	4188	6387	722	513	5162	4827	10861	4091	3260	1300
	1967	MF	91091	6047	10037	2152	1677	12553	7854	34282	7525	7503	2061
		F	42369	4266	6197	997	575	6273	4545	10987	4123	3078	1550
	1968	MF	90026	5952	8963	2350	1829	13372	7683	34059	7614	5965	2437
		F	43199	4223	5650	1094	697	7013	6348	11261	4389	2786	1738
	1969	MF	95706	6725	9102	2936	2056	14559	7600	36769	7914	5647	2598
		F	46458	4800	5580	1677	786	7939	4477	12243	4671	2760	1725
	1970	MF	[illegible]	7290	8452	3029	2592	14513	6884	39796	8301	5395	3364
		F	50445	5368	5320	1556	1095	8179	4767	14089	5129	2776	2166

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1960	MF	94060	2938	24333	1877	2362	6066	2083	34421	10348	9590	
		F	32026	1269	13155	575	670	1721	1050	4052	5760	1816	-
	1966	MF	137034	11726	19561	1703	4999	12123	8365	51067	13721	14609	-
		F	51014	6679	14327	563	1859	4966	3989	7664	8139	3636	-
	1969	MF	133326	11970	17882	1733	6129	12285	7789	47934	13804	13998	-
		F	50222	6904	13152	582	2289	5094	3657	7094	7949	3501	-
	1970	MF	131099	11814	10850	1863	6653	11760	7203	46840	14380	13724	-
		F	49678	6981	12551	620	2563	5166	3330	6877	8088	3496	-
DENMARK	1960	MF	31482	4200	7761	990	1481	3529	1163	6184	4704	1015	469
		F	9033	2344	4080	294	337	326	236	122	1755	65	296
	1965	MF	51003	10360	11050	1257	3457	5565	3204	7326	7516	1343	719
		F	18192	6017	6297	364	1046	592	713	151	2561	122	619
	1966	MF	56216	11295	11867	1343	3946	6149	3569	7444	8382	1348	891
		F	19919	6504	6012	394	1232	636	802	161	2953	136	689
	1967	MF	61094	13458	12303	1047	4338	7268	4020	7504	8885	1264	965
		F	22079	7623	6903	430	1350	740	907	177	3252	140	551
	1968	MF	68559	14662	13701	1629	4191	8254	4199	8271	9366	1412	894
		F	25976	6373	9730	482	1275	837	960	216	3454	162	501
	1969	MF	72645	16420	13716	2220	4220	9269	4393	8812	9357	1434	824
		F	26988	9143	9729	578	1269	1051	977	230	3424	165	422
	1970	MF	76026	16361	15371	2019	4265	10170	4782	8652	9504	1452	848
		F	27895	10113	9027	716	1307	1193	1052	269	3581	184	453
FINLAND	1960	MF	23552	6512	1198	450	1000	4671	2701	2235	2219	760	-
		F	10895	5964	600	122	174	1907	921	52	929	218	-
	1965	MF	38775	12306	2283	576	2090	8167	5820	3335	3146	1054	-
		F	19193	9290	1348	175	561	3525	2170	121	1536	411	-
	1966	MF	46289	14735	2520	618	2351	10144	6943	4376	3388	1206	-
		F	23080	11221	1548	189	637	4394	2732	164	1630	695	-
	1967	MF	51775	16202	1800	679	2623	12603	8413	5064	3070	1319	-
	1968	MF	54086	16459	1909	603	2714	14251	8756	267	3483	1384	-
	1969	MF	58444	16762	1855	762	2764	15727	9623	106	3421	1426	-
		F	28437	12702	1140	230	778	7327	3862	294	1510	608	-
	1970	MF	59709	16531	2040	762	2762	16355	10167	6120	3554	1470	-
		F	28916	12421	1250	243	828	7564	6098	356	1536	616	-
FRANCE[1]	1960	MF	214672	66816	-	-	36521	...	64449	-	46888	-	-
		F	86936	41033	-	-	10542	...	20345	-	15018	-	-
	1965	MF	413756	137008	-	-	86733	...	113552	-	76463	-	-
		F	173398	80460	-	-	24460	...	34412	-	26106	-	-
	1966	MF	458409	157477	-	-	99664	...	114415	-	85209	-	1666
		F	198093	103108	-	-	29812	...	38095	-	29498	-	180
	1967	MF	509098	171168	-	-	116382	...	116053	-	102937	-	5358
		F	221447	112680	-	-	36149	...	37513	-	36224	-	879
	1968	MF	586466	200158	-	-	131251	...	124791	-	118449	-	11817
	1969	MF	625551	216258	-	-	138676	...	122825	-	128505	-	17287
	1970	MF	661156	233390	-	-	149019	...	110390	-	136162	-	24195
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	1960	MF	101773	2469	24134	2669	3462	13778	7913	22971	13291	9084	-
	1965	MF	108791	2176	32980	2504	2696	10584	8039	27192	14469	8145	-
	1966	MF	106422	2129	31773	2550	2521	11511	8067	27515	12902	7474	-
	1967	MF	106534	2232	31129	2601	3182	12761	8178	26969	12136	7366	-
	1968	MF	110581	2382	31609	2866	3328	14561	9169	28348	11042	7276	-
	1969	MF	122790	2416	32482	3088	4051	18253	10072	35882	10018	6530	-
		F	41001	865	18232	1162	1247	5424	2800	4222	5759	1950	-
	1970	MF	138541	2481	33667	3443	4656	21123	12381	44457	9797	6516	-

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GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF[3]	1960	MF	291226	50760	33951	7456	16785	27923	31528	82345	33857	4618	-
		F	66382	19037	21219	3059	2097	3931	4004	1193	11448	394	-
	1965	MF	373099	63263	51295	7987	22021	41128	37885	100826	43625	4917	152
		F	88193	24862	31902	3366	2460	5136	5043	1772	13000	616	16
	1966	MF	400831	73521	63364	8212	24998	44167	42639	100099	44493	5348	390
		F	106012	32806	39129	3503	3008	5886	6757	1821	12849	806	69
	1968	MF	430904	74169	71725	8579	30721	41449	53886	100162	42986	6576	651
		F	115105	31982	40154	3611	3698	5011	9635	1963	11611	1371	131
	1969	MF	460765	80548	78844	9213	34164	42583	59834	107095	42755	7298	381
		F	121400	35131	47770	3791	4162	5054	10782	2044	10993	1652	15
	1970	MF	503019	88243	80662	9851	35147	46369	66290	117794	46715	8136	762
		F	135317	39021	52827	3986	4650	6165	12611	2698	11432	1995	152
GREECE	1960	MF	28302	5193	2644	565	4088	8012	2300	1902	4673	1125	-
		F	7202	1685	1247	255	1164	1182	366	56	1133	66	-
	1965	MF	58000	6250	3413	1327	7816	16820	7044	3520	8759	3053	-
		F	18311	4336	1661	635	2829	4445	1651	194	2619	343	-
	1966	MF	64591	7561	3703	1365	7882	19438	7612	4084	9686	3460	-
		F	21273	5364	1651	602	2891	5761	1530	227	2790	397	-
	1967	MF	73438	8606	4989	1442	8582	22809	8562	4496	10251	3901	-
		F	23902	5923	2220	657	3376	6568	1596	251	2853	458	-
	1968	MF	76902	8776	3409	1513	9569	23126	8647	4511	11457	4156	-
		F	26320	6018	1567	671	3735	6592	1577	268	3316	576	-
	1969	MF	78181	8485	3318	1440	10116	23592	8651	4446	12090	4063	-
		F	26610	5836	1542	612	3828	6968	1606	264	3414	560	-
	1970	MF	78198	8273	3687	1439	9546	22629	9459	4678	12879	3608	-
		F	24279	5594	1655	593	3609	6612	1862	280	3575	499	-
HOLY SEE	1961	MF	6062	5751	28	70	671	136	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	7976	7065	559	75	277	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1120	561	559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966	MF	8392	7441	570	125	256	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1232	608	570	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	7725	6842	239	112	387	145	-	-	-	-	-
		F	372	332	-	36	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	8071	7085	294	118	395	179	-	-	-	-	-
		F	567	515	11	35	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	8759	7654	464	105	349	187	-	-	-	-	-
		F	762	627	88	31	6	10	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	8128	7066	471	104	311	178	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1207	1066	81	38	10	14	-	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY	1960	MF	44585	3905	7770	831	3827	2390	2964	11054	6609	5229	-
		F	16718	1978	4745	322	759	709	1393	1145	3062	605	-
	1965	MF	93957	7166	17463	858	3936	7686	5779	29937	7685	13649	-
		F	36723	4182	12571	382	1502	3655	3199	5112	3961	2179	-
	1966	MF	89566	6838	16767	1149	3755	7693	5522	29661	7769	12390	-
		F	35661	4113	10861	542	1585	4050	3099	5362	4086	2163	-
	1967	MF	83938	6021	12453	1343	3674	7700	5379	28823	7722	11023	-
		F	34452	3817	9334	651	1575	4318	3042	5573	4126	2016	-
	1968	MF	78727	5122	11185	1287	3245	7643	4901	27795	7626	9923	-
		F	32871	3331	8521	647	1491	4429	2706	5684	4206	1856	-
	1969	MF	78889	4572	11987	1275	3454	8040	4665	27093	7463	10342	-
		F	33211	2999	9062	628	1645	4780	2490	5531	4117	1959	-
	1970	MF	80536	4250	13988	1292	3544	8280	4569	27052	7378	10183	-
		F	34432	2766	10661	411	1646	4995	2387	5353	4126	1891	-

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ICELAND	1960	MF	803	332	-	-	165	100	-	36	190	-	-
	1965	MF	1117	472	-	-	193	136	-	69	247	-	-
	1966	MF	1221	467	-	-	222	172	-	89	271	-	-
	1967	MF	1292	473	-	-	241	172	-	118	288	-	-
	1968	MF	1302	403	-	-	230	183	59	90	337	-	-
		F	323	205	-	-	36	18	16	6	42	-	-
	1969	MF	1394	426	-	-	228	179	125	86	350	-	-
		F	332	211	-	-	35	9	32	3	42	-	-
	1970	MF	1706	507	-	-	226	342	178	87	366	-	-
		F	422	238	-	-	33	66	46	3	36	-	-
IRELAND	[3]1960	MF	12789	5147	1132	102	116	1407	1561	726	1838	780	-
		F	3021	1722	916	14	12	316	340	-	481	12	-
	1965	MF	21280	6330	1797	313	355	1878	2332	2274	2920	1016	65
		F	6487	3011	1267	100	64	426	640	252	704	23	-
ITALY	1960	MF	269065	45476	13161	7700	40649	61798	28969	29880	31412	4596	220
		F	72947	34259	7324	1885	7369	5965	10263	161	5642	78	1
	1965	MF	408095	100530	25196	13043	61469	91522	60125	66614	38148	5508	2162
		F	137426	74909	16354	3820	6200	14583	14603	232	6470	123	132
	1966	MF	460438	110068	28767	14840	42737	99578	56315	49534	43938	6288	2395
		F	161753	86499	19425	4684	6389	17794	18980	256	7373	151	204
	1967	MF	506025	130444	31011	16242	42394	106780	66818	54177	50812	7168	2779
		F	142958	57619	21510	5329	6548	20482	21830	287	8862	196	315
	1968	MF	554551	145423	38541	17787	43337	107586	71992	59835	59068	8289	2713
		F	206080	107899	27691	5771	6710	22531	23943	311	10531	258	435
	1969	MF	622416	160815	49626	20825	46486	114683	78284	66699	72490	9854	2654
		F	236445	119564	36090	6923	7962	25329	25998	307	13470	368	434
	1970	MF	687242	160598	57937	27260	58747	114266	82680	76921	89537	11406	2064
		F	259015	123059	42752	6679	11952	24862	29863	825	18239	516	310
LUXEMBOURG	1960	MF	147	31	40	-	23	-	18	1	34	-	-
		F	*46	7	10	-	5	-	*8	-	*10	-	-
	1965	MF	616	49	255	-	44	-	19	15	39	-	195
		F	202	19	126	-	9	-	5	-	8	-	35
	1966	MF	596	43	236	-	33	-	30	15	47	-	192
		F	191	20	109	-	7	-	9	4	7	-	35
	1967	MF	667	47	194	-	38	-	37	6	62	-	283
		F	197	20	90	-	9	-	11	-	18	-	49
	1968	MF	427	86	159	1	22	1	41	2	61	-	54
		F	162	37	82	-	3	1	13	-	14	-	12
	1969	MF	422	86	163	-	25	-	36	1	44	-	67
		F	163	38	85	-	2	-	13	-	9	-	16
	1970	MF	363	42	140	1	22	5	28	-	59	-	66
		F	152	23	73	-	5	3	12	-	20	-	16
MALTA[4]	1960	MF	529	71	234	7	14	...	74	3	77	-	49
		F	200	2	174	1	-	...	9	-	7	-	7
	1965	MF	982	263	390	10	18	...	192	12	79	-	18
		F	369	50	260	-	1	...	49	-	9	-	-
	1966	MF	1266	336	390	20	34	...	218	6	137	-	125
		F	413	70	260	-	1	...	57	-	20	-	5
	1967	MF	1449	353	391	20	38	...	235	20	108	-	284
		F	467	90	261	-	3	...	59	-	20	-	34
	1968	MF	1643	486	395	45	60	...	231	25	142	-	259
		F	527	149	265	-	3	...	57	-	23	-	*30
	1969	MF	1658	496	384	40	50	...	269	51	104	-	264
		F	545	167	254	-	2	...	73	-	19	-	*30
	1970	MF	1839	509	365	52	76	...	251	53	142	-	371
		F	626	206	270	-	3	...	71	1	35	-	*40

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NETHERLANDS	1960	MF	100220	13445	20370	7206	3014	11106	6674	30250	6471	2816	6469
		F	27259	4844	8303	2980	771	3455	833	308	1414	219	6126
	1965	MF	152748	19937	27369	8418	6322	19086	10601	38903	10070	4468	7574
		F	38515	6000	11002	3375	1588	5556	1340	791	1934	401	4530
	1969	MF	213037	20278	30093	12830	11153	34210	14262	47571	13887	6226	8521
		F	58320	11623	14944	5284	2336	9713	1940	2836	2767	770	6109
	1970	MF	231107	32500	38750	11414	12763	38892	15343	51664	14637	6283	8913
		F	66070	13389	10707	4548	2602	11155	2136	3253	3057	821	6402
NORWAY[5]	1960	MF	14288	2823	5353	118	709	402	1910	1590	1180	603	-
		F	4002	1085	3029	27	61	30	334	28	249	19	-
	1965	MF	27425	7430	7767	351	1412	1393	4067	2375	1565	524	521
		F	9355	3191	4571	53	153	88	616	72	377	32	242
	1966	MF	28909	7765	7908	243	1486	1652	4095	2592	1645	572	967
		F	9815	3172	4693	47	151	127	622	81	425	46	451
	1967	MF	30129	7996	7870	255	1493	1909	4025	2796	1840	615	1330
		F	10195	3249	4643	52	156	166	630	89	686	44	630
	1968	MF	41790	10115	8049	274	1728	3726	3688	9901	3180	649	482
		F	12208	4469	4718	52	193	297	532	235	1450	51	231
	1969	MF	46715	9428	8533	417	2025	5217	3871	10020	4222	658	2324
		F	14027	4126	4801	62	290	659	546	277	2171	43	1254
	1970	MF	50047	12216	8064	440	2367	7863	4057	10153	4171	511	205
		F	15135	5753	4780	67	378	1450	648	317	1615	40	81
POLAND	1959	MF	198701	13227	33539	5600	9485	25010	8844	55616	33083	14289	-
		F	78873	7609	18525	2349	2748	7976	4673	8416	22460	4317	-
	1965	MF	339508	20363	78912	7142	13548	46371	16834	96910	33718	25710	-
		F	156309	13038	54860	3205	5102	20015	9704	16452	24895	8442	-
	1966	MF	368093	21068	81037	7409	14570	51978	18637	110989	35190	27615	-
		F	172089	14696	57292	3393	5653	24637	10620	20344	26783	9773	-
	1968	MF	403556	25420	75952	7688	16076	60488	21716	127454	36615	32125	-
		F	193415	17209	53166	3609	6953	33560	12680	26185	27786	12287	-
	1969	MF	417081	20049	73050	7581	15609	65116	22609	136671	37111	34227	-
		F	205196	18258	53604	3640	6823	38328	13331	29500	28499	13213	-
	1970	MF	397897	27521	51319	7600	14859	65183	23174	137651	36106	34484	-
		F	188736	19547	33745	3668	6741	39220	13933	28987	27478	13412	-
PORTUGAL	1960	MF	24236	5973	359	1140	2913	2091	4562	2312	3610	551	725
		F	7206	2802	160	503	295	528	1606	171	1084	49	-
	1966	MF	36332	9036	399	1123	3661	5673	6292	3084	4701	752	1013
		F	14092	6130	209	538	603	1629	2738	331	1778	136	-
	1967	MF	39209	10132	579	1226	3882	6376	6439	3214	5580	753	1028
		F	15808	6616	324	598	702	2159	2688	385	2180	156	-
	1968	MF	42560	10838	591	1271	4188	7090	6832	3392	6508	829	1021
		F	17575	7336	331	624	808	2411	2726	451	2690	198	-
	1969	MF	46725	12866	700	1464	4351	7728	6971	3607	7382	843	807
		F	20508	9099	428	762	860	2599	2761	496	3298	205	-
	1970	MF	50095	13895	634	1658	4741	8218	6228	4985	8044	911	781
		F	22248	10087	284	858	1005	2611	2684	735	3760	224	-
ROMANIA	1960	MF	71989	6097	6516	1730	3101	5085	9137	20893	7825	9603	-
	1965	MF	130914	13200	25008	3639	6534	12866	10977	38799	9345	12246	-
		F	51360	6182	14233	1639	876	4279	5628	8132	5230	3163	-
	1966	MF	136948	13390	22089	3817	5845	13985	11635	42926	11505	9958	-
		F	55072	9763	13420	1756	1018	4868	6088	9972	6008	2197	-
	1967	MF	141589	17450	24515	4288	5668	15456	12113	42873	9561	9689	-
		F	59363	11293	14640	2021	1115	5616	6325	10286	5744	2315	-
	1968	MF	147637	19606	24661	4607	6141	17275	13377	42700	9633	9657	-
		F	63286	12378	13267	2133	1300	6904	6861	9999	5931	2513	-
	1969	MF	151705	20580	24197	4657	6203	19467	13956	43624	9742	9299	-
		F	64036	13390	14783	2110	1346	7709	7128	9617	6078	2495	-
	1970	MF	151885	20566	22643	4625	5901	21016	14901	43263	9898	9074	-
		F	65353	13856	13824	2059	1276	8649	7933	9070	6197	2489	-

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SPAIN	1960	MF	87388	7817	831	11615	13673	6365	13071	11621	19538	2857	-
		F	20512	4841	520	6642	916	683	2784	92	4020	8	-
	1965	MF	131766	15987	1372	11953	15307	11950	19545	23002	28272	4378	-
		F	30232	9722	909	3921	2025	2007	5016	126	6380	124	-
	1966	MF	145309	18828	1361	10750	16241	16850	22019	25380	29430	4444	-
		F	33505	10928	904	2698	2318	3490	5054	177	6887	149	-
	1967	MF	158290	22956	1550	12163	16574	18657	25596	26691	29485	4614	-
		F	38050	12978	996	3080	2492	3798	7146	191	7202	165	-
	1968	MF	178255	20707	1585	11692	19126	20000	29707	28687	34364	4787	-
		F	43259	17232	1060	2580	2876	4906	8694	237	5551	123	-
	1969	MF	194515	37426	1978	10924	20363	20347	31724	29810	36827	5116	-
		F	49768	20060	1074	1960	3596	3486	9150	301	9817	324	-
	1970	MF	217615	43795	1712	14253	21009	23373	34885	31120	42261	5087	-
		F	58957	24443	960	3650	3917	3762	10519	309	11205	400	-
SWEDEN[6]	1960	MF	42024	[7]10082	3524	1396	2106	[7]2222	5248	5529	5223	696	-
		F	15149	[7]6078	2311	609	329	[7]568	1337	205	1684	68	-
	1965	MF	61100	16044	9104	1620	3069	22421	10003	8827	7233	973	-
		F	33008	11360	7200	632	622	8585	2500	692	2283	134	-
	1966	MF	94446	21608	10521	1619	4122	26444	11423	10160	7723	1026	-
		F	39588	13688	8405	659	889	9756	2860	578	2595	160	-
	1967	MF	112753	23329	12536	1527	5578	35049	14770	10631	8234	1099	-
		F	46253	14852	9614	821	1134	12799	3652	592	2822	167	-
	1968	MF	130502	28549	13020	1755	6912	41309	17232	11599	9159	1161	-
		F	52950	17922	9971	794	1395	15013	3895	639	3131	192	-
	1969	MF	135047	20863	14162	1685	7740	42765	16039	12889	10197	1307	-
		F	56833	18556	11249	746	1715	16003	3740	784	3805	235	-
	1970	MF	144254	20983	16710	1715	7707	47097	14413	14062	11576	1391	-
		F	61076	18374	13252	803	1840	17715	3294	949	4589	258	-
SWITZERLAND	1960	MF	21366	4902	221	709	1844	2957	4069	2786	3483	373	22
		F	3597	1793	141	82	158	291	490	14	604	18	-
	1965	MF	32921	7126	725	1044	2698	5679	5869	3621	5337	806	38
		F	6526	2946	374	130	317	656	882	29	1162	66	-
	1967	MF	35972	6432	1994	1075	3037	6653	6149	3856	6051	727	-
		F	7001	2397	915	151	352	1311	1101	40	1262	72	-
	1968	MF	38197	6998	2111	1081	3400	6860	6489	3941	6533	804	-
		F	8278	2766	957	159	415	1278	1189	50	1393	73	-
	1969	MF	40083	7490	2657	1152	3530	7050	6593	3981	6981	869	-
		F	8947	3069	1041	175	471	1342	1279	53	1436	81	-
	1970	MF	42178	7708	2590	1210	3736	7186	7357	4091	7281	1013	-
		F	9499	3215	1120	196	566	1384	1361	62	1513	98	-
UNITED KINGDOM ENGLAND AND WALES[8]	1960	MF	150767	68131	...	...	...	12473	25798	27903	13124	2425	893
		F	48927	37237	...	...	...	2680	5107	692	3086	277	68
	1965	MF	261501	121866	...	...	...	36059	39735	44167	15957	2833	908
		F	97221	73512	...	...	...	9784	8612	690	4160	397	66
	1966	MF	294415	130066	...	...	...	45256	47859	46316	16345	3006	1387
		F	111725	83997	...	...	...	12456	10144	506	4145	471	6
	1967	MF	329962	146373	...	...	...	57990	52670	49318	18160	3471	-
		F	127569	93840	...	...	...	16053	11324	565	5192	595	-
	1968	MF	358202	161772	...	...	...	65267	55236	52543	19111	4273	-
		F	139061	102763	...	...	...	17961	11936	685	5717	639	-
	1969	MF	374119	166526	...	...	...	71429	55930	53733	20015	4486	-
		F	146739	107272	...	...	...	19585	12092	868	6257	665	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
NORTHERN IRELAND	1965	MF	9721	1976	2167	385	212	891	1335	1610	773	346	8
		F	3203	905	1400	140	25	270	225	29	178	11	8
	1966	MF	9372	2177	2470	162	253	710	1140	1313	831	314	-
		F	3361	1006	1064	89	29	115	212	39	197	12	-
	1967	MF	10135	2328	2561	467	349	684	1282	1234	921	309	-
		F	3601	1117	1685	175	79	77	250	36	220	16	-
	1968	MF	13331	2097	3104	324	307	1944	1770	2288	1067	230	-
		F	4786	1062	2320	211	37	415	376	63	296	24	-
	1969	MF	13302	2667	2934	335	313	1711	1926	2232	936	228	-
		F	4495	1290	1904	215	41	257	630	62	269	19	-
	1970	MF	13790	2837	3035	547	283	1825	2142	1965	911	225	-
		F	4641	1395	2003	235	69	334	495	9	301	20	-
SCOTLAND[9]	[10]1966	MF	18529	7383	...	...	...	...	3964	3024	3510	868	-
		F	5046	3064	...	...	...	...	997	44	876	65	-
	1967	MF	32092	6166	623	646	[11]...	[11]7240	7984	4167	4346	920	-
		F	10057	3677	335	170	[11]...	[11]2806	1892	40	1215	118	-
	1969	MF	35199	6876	758	963	[11]...	[11]6578	7995	4653	4358	1020	-
		F	11001	4886	429	186	...	[11]2128	1854	64	1280	178	-
YUGOSLAVIA	1960	MF	140576	15048	10446	4252	16141	34136	4985	29812	13292	12462	-
		F	40700	6015	4791	1540	6180	9516	1933	3337	5405	1377	-
	1965	MF	184923	13705	27350	5296	20937	43397	9171	39638	16099	9330	-
		F	62011	7795	12383	2146	6206	14892	3631	5522	8068	1368	-
	1967	MF	210810	10176	30295	2143	25153	61545	10452	30484	16896	11666	-
		F	78026	10103	18863	915	8195	15543	4853	8583	9155	2416	-
	1968	MF	231446	22818	37474	5170	28750	42707	11438	31933	18566	12580	-
		F	88380	13841	19461	2270	9922	16830	5333	7920	10108	2663	-
	1969	MF	239701	22620	32520	3764	26860	51701	12446	33361	18923	13698	-
		F	95100	14228	17294	2517	10250	22036	6034	8899	10724	3118	-
	1971	MF	282546	25607	25261	6241	28037	78636	13917	70343	20810	13604	-
		F	111466	16218	13563	2790	11365	33193	6704	11779	12499	3313	-
U.S.S.R.													
U.S.S.R.[12]	1960	MF	2396157		739635	19606		161873		1019876	188905	246462	
		F	1041046		479372	7906		78858		301661	106727	67320	
	1965	MF	3860000		1198700	32000		264100		1749900	238800	377100	
		F	1715700		793300	15400		141300		539500	129200	97000	
	1966	MF	4123241		1278963	35340		290859		1839692	259536	398849	
		F	1883436		839311	16379		165907		597925	161815	104119	
	1967	MF	4310925		1326894	37107		308891		1947253	276799	414181	
		F	1980093		866307	17627		178437		637781	150577	110164	
	1968	MF	4469705		1360297	39350		328513		2019127	294446	427992	
		F	2091323		888631	18034		192993		713377	160367	117173	
	1969	MF	4549385		1374413	41836		336182		2037274	309236	432646	
		F	2182069		908162	20150		200496		759579	170271	123991	
	1970	MF	4580642		1373636	41253		341375		2077420	321023	423913	
		F	2246970		919600	20235		204561		795397	179275	127902	

NOTES

1. Universities only.
   The distribution by field of study does not correspond exactly with the standard classification used, i.e. social sciences are included in part with humanities and in part (economics) with law and the "instituts universitaires de technologie" are given in "not specified".
2. Including West Berlin.
   Architecture is included with engineering.
3. Universities and higher teacher training.
4. Social sciences are included with humanities.
5. In 1968 certain institutions previously shown under vocational education at the second level were transferred to education at the third level.
6. Architecture is included with engineering.
7. Students enrolled at the faculties of social sciences are counted with those of the faculties of humanities: figures under "social sciences" refer to the "Business Administration College" only.
8. Full-time students only.
   Education and fine arts are included with humanities and law is included with social sciences.
9. Full-time students enrolled at universities only.
10. Education, fine arts, law and social sciences are included with humanities.
11. Social sciences and law are counted together.
12. The distribution by field of study is an estimate on the basis of the classification used by the country.

1. Universités seulement.
   La répartition par branches d'études ne correspond pas exactement à la classification type utilisée, par exemple, les sciences sociales sont classées en partie avec les lettres et en partie (sciences économiques) avec le droit et les instituts universitaires de technologie sont classés sous la rubrique "non specifié".
2. Y compris Berlin Ouest.
   L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur.
3. Universités et enseignement normal supérieur.
4. Les sciences sociales sont classées avec les lettres.
5. En 1968 certains établissements qui faisaient antérieurement partie de l'enseignement technique du second degré ont été transférés à l'enseignement du troisième degré.
6. L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur.
7. Les étudiants des facultés des sciences sociales sont comptés avec ceux des facultés de lettres: les chiffres sous la rubrique des sciences sociales se réfèrent au "Business Administration College" seulement.
8. Etudiants à plein temps seulement.
   L'éducation et les beaux-arts sont classés avec les lettres et le droit avec les sciences sociales.
9. Etudiants à plein temps inscrits dans les universités seulement.
10. L'éducation, les beaux-arts, le droit et les sciences sociales sont classés avec les lettres.
11. Les sciences sociales et le droit sont classés ensemble.
12. La répartition par branches d'étude est un essai d'approximation de la classification effectivement utilisée par le pays.

Table/Tableau 5.3 Distribution of graduates by field of study
Répartition des diplômes par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ALBANIA	1960	MF	849	65	203	-	49	139	60	115	90	128	-
		F	135	17	35	-	5	22	13	1	31	11	-
	1965	MF	1720	139	642	70	30	79	280	163	146	171	-
		F	404	35	225	16	3	15	57	16	33	4	-
	1966	MF	1950	179	774	67	36	97	302	135	171	189	-
		F	402	45	213	12	2	7	60	14	46	3	-
	1967	MF	1928	237	715	44	52	112	320	118	150	180	-
		F	496	71	204	12	3	26	105	10	59	6	-
	1968	MF	2019	272	615	73	80	160	254	168	182	215	-
		F	530	93	235	16	13	39	64	10	52	8	-
	[1]1969	MF	1613	346	75	33	58	142	271	242	231	215	-
		F	431	167	23	8	9	36	71	31	79	7	-
	[1]1970	MF	1787	388	129	14	62	132	322	240	225	275	-
		F	552	171	47	4	9	57	109	38	103	14	-
AUSTRIA	1960	MF	3551	312	160	352	750	767	115	589	511	169	-
		F	795	180	88	182	96	114	23	10	94	8	-
	1965	MF	5220	444	475	392	1226	888	187	799	597	212	-
		F	1340	252	265	175	189	153	36	29	223	18	-
	1966	MF	5608	513	531	440	1253	932	218	895	611	209	-
		F	1432	269	272	201	196	174	38	42	226	14	-
	1967	MF	5828	526	562	376	1295	929	237	1048	639	218	-
		F	1375	265	290	177	175	136	36	69	217	10	-
	1968	MF	6112	548	577	391	1352	1071	215	1043	689	226	-
		F	1375	250	319	170	143	156	47	29	265	10	-
	1969	MF	6476	513	640	402	1388	998	252	1211	833	239	-
		F	1536	210	349	190	230	162	38	41	282	26	-
	1970	MF	6851	650	700	625	1513	1095	267	1114	871	199	11
		F	1614	220	389	220	234	161	52	42	276	18	2
BELGIUM Total	1960	MF	11718	1109	3700	417	514	1748	928	1308	1419	252	323
		F	4109	445	2231	89	81	534	316	9	398	1	5
	1965	MF	16484	1395	4050	524	585	2986	1440	2384	2561	290	331
		F	6460	574	2821	139	81	980	472	72	1307	4	10
Universities	1960	MF	5705	1109	145	-	514	1111	858	564	1159	182	63
		F	1345	445	64	-	81	195	281	1	272	1	5
	1965	MF	7228	1395	271	-	585	1522	1162	677	1335	167	114
		F	1724	574	114	-	81	261	355	8	319	2	10
	1966	MF	7915	1532	343	-	564	1783	1397	876	1070	150	-
		F	1894	630	221	-	78	362	367	11	220	5	-
	1967	MF	8989	1786	440	-	626	2170	1505	805	1356	186	115
		F	2369	728	196	-	89	508	493	5	338	3	9
	1968	MF	9956	2166	445	-	813	2145	1753	887	1419	203	125
		F	2837	979	218	-	141	523	603	9	340	12	12
	1969	MF	11000	2270	566	-	992	2449	1943	937	1532	247	64
		F	3233	1080	235	-	210	582	669	3	437	10	7
	1970	MF	11549	2156	506	-	1124	2728	1769	998	1843	329	96
		F	3559	1089	231	-	240	750	649	10	563	15	12
BULGARIA	1961	MF	7799	473	2143	194	206	937	271	1264	1139	1172	-
		F	3550	508	1336	91	63	295	140	257	596	264	-
	1965	MF	15722	867	7408	219	79	1624	934	3117	431	1043	-
		F	8656	572	5035	121	21	751	592	944	277	363	-
	1966	MF	15821	1070	4448	323	219	1691	1436	4016	955	1663	-
		F	8781	663	4029	149	62	768	897	1104	547	562	-
	1967	MF	16209	1038	3446	381	183	1668	1884	5119	1062	1428	-
		F	7534	718	2387	149	42	741	1113	1210	611	563	-
	1968	MF	16026	1163	3665	361	122	1819	1316	4871	1088	1621	-
		F	7593	746	2426	172	50	926	729	1372	556	616	-
	1969	MF	15947	955	3861	411	142	2026	1013	4905	1174	1460	-
		F	7799	670	2598	203	50	1009	631	1471	616	551	-
	1970	MF	•16918	1156	•6100	436	255	1915	1264	3588	1101	1105	-
		F	•8732	770	•2800	252	115	987	799	1860	436	513	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1960	MF	10405	223	2819	276	222	788	301	3391	1167	1218	-
	1965	MF	18981	390	5099	465	332	1449	505	6305	1800	2436	-
		F	7223	196	3656	156	145	408	217	947	1017	481	-
	1966	MF	20637	261	5768	372	347	1973	736	6601	1827	2490	-
		F	8203	165	4198	191	133	636	250	1008	[illegible]	544	-
	1967	MF	20480	355	5957	349	359	1868	666	6667	1773	2508	-
		F	8582	207	4314	146	118	669	283	1128	1136	605	-
	1968	MF	19119	545	5711	245	428	1508	710	6170	1767	2035	-
		F	8116	267	4157	72	166	559	282	1020	1134	499	-
	1969	MF	18701	735	5599	292	505	1341	870	5827	1665	1887	-
		F	8416	350	4100	97	184	517	367	1225	1052	564	-
	1970	MF	20102	771	5201	347	593	1597	1295	6349	1935	2074	-
		F	7322	600	2722	120	254	623	260	1088	1241	588	-
DENMARK	1960	MF	5384	634	1939	156	118	440	65	1179	629	186	60
		F	1970	456	1079	50	26	69	15	17	272	4	4
	1965	MF	6092	737	2760	128	230	516	157	1370	727	213	56
		F	2709	574	1580	28	63	61	38	20	338	15	4
	1966	MF	7504	787	2994	128	232	638	165	1595	716	185	66
		F	2921	626	1679	40	60	89	36	23	353	12	3
	1967	MF	7560	902	3015	165	203	676	165	1667	714	208	53
		F	3006	691	1738	59	55	105	39	27	297	9	4
	1968	MF	8537	1016	3664	125	289	815	219	1312	802	223	74
		F	3508	762	2105	44	71	112	60	27	386	16	5
	1969	MF	9057	1147	3866	209	386	1066	270	1597	1025	219	66
		F	3812	860	2079	76	80	139	51	26	482	15	4
	1970	MF	10420	1251	3906	207	666	1164	314	1685	1125	284	60
		F	4167	905	2307	49	112	159	61	30	515	25	4
FINLAND	1960	MF	3814	1164	681	55	154	511	421	298	428	122	-
		F	1009	796	374	5	30	186	140	4	251	25	-
	1965	MF	6256	1844	816	66	289	933	991	660	722	155	-
		F	3007	1296	460	16	61	398	301	8	617	50	-
	1966	MF	6646	1925	826	87	353	1104	1098	650	610	187	-
		F	3105	1364	441	37	90	432	375	17	363	46	-
	1967	MF	7007	2175	1001	56	465	1254	1235	522	709	192	-
		F	3772	1365	613	17	155	510	380	23	446	59	-
	1968	MF	8376	2323	855	67	523	1719	1405	568	731	223	-
		F	4290	1712	574	14	168	869	470	18	421	58	-
	1969	MF	8845	2553	564	68	477	1856	1508	629	743	229	-
		F	4300	1865	360	31	131	873	520	23	393	78	-
	1970	MF	9181	2556	715	52	470	2162	1547	759	862	280	-
		F	4588	1870	478	17	128	1066	615	20	301	95	-
FRANCE[2]	1960	MF	27499	5970	-	-	3446	...	8257	4900	4335	591	-
	1964	MF	39040	10463	-	-	5323	...	10681	7086	4750	737	-
	1965	MF	44106	12453	-	-	6210	...	12066	7318	5149	968	-
	1966	MF	53962	19465	-	-	7012	...	13560	7337	5528	1080	-
		F	21377	12395	-	-	1617	...	4885	314	2131	35	-
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	1960	MF	13978	380	3686	478	303	2657	922	2196	1633	1723	-
	1965	MF	20036	628	6901	609	474	2311	1342	3305	2786	1698	-
	1966	MF	18399	613	6981	462	161	1515	1371	3676	2195	1625	-
	1967	MF	18385	317	6106	460	141	1061	1234	4067	2862	1551	-
	1968	MF	19268	360	6688	411	436	2571	1261	3855	2589	1079	-
		F	5479	110	2961	166	66	428	230	152	1228	180	-
	1969	MF	20324	395	6695	577	568	3198	1126	4934	1951	1100	-
	1970	MF	22730	538	7578	617	652	3807	1501	4983	1694	1360	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF[3]	1960	MF	44930	2111	10619	...	4150	3398	2587	15296	5604	1165	-
		F	9685	558	5920	...	369	435	157	156	2006	84	-
	1965	MF	59633	1691	19500	...	2452	3338	3374	20980	7230	1068	-
		F	15532	381	11499	...	239	368	180	284	2478	103	-
	1966	MF	66606	2493	18359	...	3281	4406	3968	23185	9990	924	-
		F	14503	592	9407	...	265	532	212	289	3126	80	-
	1967	MF	77549	2718	24770	...	3954	5415	4839	23486	11216	1151	-
		F	19412	604	13613	...	396	587	231	336	3505	140	-
	1968	MF	78201	2876	28835	...	4502	5688	5075	19216	11026	1063	-
		F	23087	660	17225	...	437	623	252	383	3359	148	-
	1969	MF	83796	2762	32182	...	4136	6096	5199	20771	11501	1149	-
		F	25042	743	19067	...	384	625	303	366	3393	161	-
GREECE	1960	MF	5391	743	1371	77	603	1333	313	273	578	100	-
		F	1660	337	701	31	96	290	52	3	146	4	-
	1965	MF	6643	685	1608	151	751	1290	619	418	958	163	-
		F	2174	379	831	68	207	301	131	21	232	4	-
	[4] 1966	MF	5511	754	192	182	758	1071	630	483	1214	227	-
		F	1642	456	141	86	200	274	141	16	310	18	-
	[4] 1967	MF	9000	917	2531	203	869	1336	795	710	1238	401	-
		F	3078	581	1252	96	237	331	189	31	329	32	-
	1968	MF	9883	922	1578	286	1297	1755	1115	882	1647	401	-
		F	3044	565	766	153	359	434	258	45	408	56	-
	1969	MF	9439	1192	1164	298	1178	1865	1206	661	1325	550	-
		F	3320	818	607	154	423	490	297	52	414	65	-
	1970	MF	10123	1279	1248	258	1233	1874	1266	758	1648	559	-
		F	3586	892	635	110	430	626	277	55	478	83	-
HOLY SEE	1967	MF	3314	2866	69	63	267	49	-	-	-	-	-
		F	37	12	-	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	3438	2992	92	63	224	67	-	-	-	-	-
		F	39	11	-	23	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	3583	3119	107	69	220	68	-	-	-	-	-
		F	38	11	-	20	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	2937	2506	109	51	204	67	-	-	-	-	-
		F	57	25	-	25	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY	1960	MF	6317	562	1108	203	493	324	309	1452	1040	826	-
		F	2176	307	733	71	63	84	160	185	591	82	-
	1965	MF	18107	1094	4907	175	677	1286	889	4456	1195	3430	-
		F	6877	576	3352	72	175	557	503	638	571	433	-
	1966	MF	20631	1699	5145	188	777	1567	978	5552	1362	3603	-
		F	7885	787	3390	84	227	753	510	866	680	588	-
	1967	MF	20507	1582	4680	355	985	1596	1010	5527	1339	3433	-
		F	8683	960	3532	173	387	836	566	987	675	567	-
	1968	MF	17616	1394	3925	270	601	1447	907	5860	1416	2014	-
		F	7925	874	2966	147	218	834	546	1171	779	370	-
	1969	MF	18220	1272	3167	320	776	1731	882	5990	1329	2753	-
		F	7984	812	2499	156	362	1025	508	1283	770	569	-
	1970	MF	17126	1070	3620	259	701	1704	808	5841	1279	1844	-
		F	7585	674	2674	138	313	1044	436	1289	715	302	-
ICELAND	1962	MF	72	18	-	-	14	9	-	12	19	-	-
	1965	MF	91	22	-	-	17	13	-	14	25	-	-
	1966	MF	102	31	-	-	20	15	-	12	24	-	-
	1967	MF	116	29	-	-	23	12	-	27	25	-	-
	1968	MF	129	31	-	-	8	29	-	25	36	-	-
		F	27	16	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-
	1969	MF	106	22	-	-	18	20	2	23	21	-	-
		F	13	6	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	-
	1970	MF	168	55	-	-	27	33	3	17	33	-	-
		F	38	23	-	-	3	2	1	1	8	-	-
IRELAND	1960	MF	3169	1313	535	53	67	322	270	177	327	165	-
		F	1196	502	*390	12	8	102	71	-	108	1	-
	1965	MF	4958	2423	549	26	72	482	439	255	498	214	-
		F	1789	1007	390	10	16	135	110	-	112	3	-

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ITALY	1960	MF	21899	3623	970	540	4957	2787	2661	2293	3476	571	11
		F	6875	2911	577	173	777	457	1220	10	739	11	-
	1965	MF	29320	6685	1801	760	4599	4672	3730	2790	3586	601	86
		F	10710	5251	1151	256	808	867	1586	17	757	14	5
	1966	MF	31578	7813	2440	876	6369	4827	3885	3170	3427	530	55
		F	12098	6116	1509	337	772	967	1675	21	710	9	2
	1967	MF	40534	11493	3624	1620	6925	5785	4977	3606	4193	631	76
		F	16164	6583	2187	629	809	1171	2160	13	789	17	6
	1968	MF	47958	14276	4263	2340	5318	6808	5330	4402	4454	665	88
		F	19941	10863	2700	687	836	1452	2400	33	875	13	14
	1969	MF	57375	16253	4570	2209	5813	8471	6795	5278	5098	731	153
		F	24127	13727	2955	620	960	1948	2770	42	1012	29	68
	1970	MF	61009	19466	4620	2220	5924	9150	7562	5269	5935	786	163
		F	26404	14552	3254	724	1017	2222	3320	33	1227	27	28
LUXEMBOURG	1966	MF	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	58	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	MF	96	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	63	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	107	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALTA	1965	MF	271	33	200	-	2	2	5	18	11	-	-
		F	147	6	135	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
	1966	MF	440	81	187	8	15	24	15	72	38	-	-
		F	165	31	124	-	3	-	4	-	3	-	-
	1969	MF	420	70	191	-	17	23	10	109	-	-	-
		F	144	13	120	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	1959	MF	17083	1099	4207	74	356	1462	489	7026	665	384	1321
		F	4426	327	2162	22	77	728	39	56	123	30	862
	1965	MF	26167	1513	9585	506	411	2197	780	8411	650	622	1492
		F	7262	444	4053	195	84	1126	87	234	132	25	882
	1968	MF	33262	2069	14609	1269	790	3215	1157	7424	872	713	1124
		F	10669	611	6068	463	151	1483	135	465	145	29	1119
	1969	MF	35047	2210	15220	1461	990	4086	1193	6964	993	794	1136
		F	11482	679	6162	508	209	1912	153	516	170	67	1126
	1971	MF	34001	2713	11180	1374	1216	5045	1639	7709	1332	926	1659
		F	10953	886	4964	471	268	1764	165	716	223	67	1631
NORWAY[3]	1960	MF	1242	252	-	27	83	68	163	254	295	100	-
		F	191	73	-	5	7	3	23	1	75	4	-
	1965	MF	2027	472	12	65	106	229	400	359	250	134	-
		F	343	189	1	7	12	9	61	11	52	1	-
	1966	MF	2154	540	8	33	105	286	430	363	261	168	-
		F	386	216	1	3	4	15	62	9	65	13	-
	1967	MF	2499	641	12	40	122	301	490	451	281	155	-
		F	443	250	3	11	10	13	66	10	71	7	-
	1968	MF	3183	906	12	57	174	427	650	471	305	179	-
		F	576	343	2	14	11	27	72	15	79	13	-
	1970	MF	3738	1075	22	70	225	467	682	627	382	180	-
		F	662	390	4	11	33	37	79	16	82	10	-
POLAND	1961	MF	33333	1188	7477	835	516	1658	1027	5579	6319	1898	6840
		F	15063	689	4089	349	208	924	578	1110	4992	640	1484
	1965	MF	63467	2376	28423	953	1571	6259	1942	10633	7452	3858	-
		F	35227	1440	20221	412	565	2555	1117	1699	6138	1080	-
	1966	MF	72314	3910	26999	727	1718	8042	3411	14269	9000	4238	-
		F	40555	2295	20613	346	629	3825	2020	2525	7110	1388	-
	1967	MF	78275	3717	27509	1061	1893	9410	2904	17238	9382	5161	-
		F	43605	2083	21093	465	740	4747	1893	3532	7348	1704	-
	1968	MF	87673	3372	27422	1460	2867	13306	3230	20976	9905	5137	-
		F	49127	2232	21120	670	1290	7266	1819	4932	7893	1901	-
	1969	MF	89395	4089	24255	1300	2101	14872	3947	22262	10414	5499	-
		F	49990	2796	18867	637	920	8630	2331	5368	8296	2145	-
	1970	MF	88817	4039	22775	1281	2206	14743	4076	23345	10564	5736	-
		F	50001	2721	17820	621	967	9257	2462	5777	8688	2342	-

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PORTUGAL	1960	MF	2189	618	120	142	156	148	233	179	406	46	135
		F	589	125	55	51	15	52	134	6	146	5	-
	1965	MF	2692	593	145	160	192	407	301	155	333	41	365
		F	788	109	•90	87	19	128	205	13	130	7	-
	1966	MF	3130	727	109	117	266	390	437	201	376	43	424
		F	1077	230	122	63	35	165	290	12	154	6	-
	1967	MF	2942	561	160	156	328	372	296	268	522	44	251
		F	938	101	110	99	37	133	210	13	231	4	-
	1968	MF	2530	752	124	128	108	374	132	253	286	64	309
		F	882	296	70	83	16	146	91	20	148	6	-
	1969	MF	3698	1028	377	148	281	497	257	228	494	126	262
		F[9]	1543	541	192	86	46	217	165	22	249	25	-
ROMANIA	1960	MF	10296	1119	275	354	893	967	879	2750	1796	1263	-
		F	3054	654	152	145	226	233	476	586	862	315	-
	1965	MF	19640	1903	4625	664	364	1321	2927	6008	1460	1468	-
		F	7786	1082	2561	268	106	453	1111	1175	751	279	-
	1966	MF	20513	1546	4464	602	427	1004	1650	7560	1713	1567	-
		F	8021	936	2654	225	97	398	915	1578	883	337	-
	1967	MF	21041	1967	5462	643	603	1506	1697	5870	1590	1703	-
		F	9075	1303	3218	300	133	504	947	1459	869	342	-
	1968	MF	23788	2779	5862	795	1133	1566	1916	6463	1501	1775	-
		F	10248	1689	3652	353	172	546	1037	1595	836	368	-
	1969	MF	23971	3049	5500	746	1029	1975	1899	6510	1510	1747	-
		F	10796	1945	3498	345	225	718	1083	1635	960	387	-
	1970	MF	28179	3197	5560	705	1286	3693	2016	8121	1566	2035	-
		F	12559	2035	3455	342	262	1705	1136	2102	995	505	-
SPAIN	1960	MF	6449	825	159	596	1427	231	636	571	1722	282	-
		F	1491	477	92	339	66	22	191	-	302	2	-
	1965	MF	8019	1074	92	630	1232	526	1169	1206	2490	192	-
		F	1092	634	60	249	158	77	243	5	464	2	-
	1966	MF	9257	1588	300	634	1289	406	1355	984	2470	231	-
		F	2588	992	209	248	182	65	311	11	566	4	-
	1967	MF	10559	1648	360	626	1499	845	1472	1078	2837	196	-
		F	2971	1006	228	216	211	161	454	3	711	3	-
	1968	MF	11751	1721	333	503	1637	749	1681	1581	3156	390	-
		F	3227	1035	214	114	252	147	590	9	857	9	-
	1969	MF	12780	1973	395	457	1340	984	1952	1725	3368	586	-
		F	3512	1208	271	145	221	169	626	11	834	27	-
	1970	MF	14336	[6]3180	[6]...	531	1678	1162	2141	1829	3416	399	-
		F	4116	[6]1684	[6]...	166	318	230	734	13	951	20	-
SWEDEN[7]	1960	MF	7730	1947	1541	246	248	452	692	920	1500	191	-
		F	2901	858	1027	•105	16	106	162	16	601	10	-
	1964	MF	11099	1543	3001	292	307	1424	1242	1235	1852	203	-
		F	5096	862	2494	119	53	418	357	51	732	10	-
	1966	MF	13496	2008	3444	325	362	2072	1559	1354	2128	244	-
		F	6386	1152	2893	156	63	711	413	66	907	23	-
	1967	MF	18158	2347	5915	280	369	3213	1752	1558	2439	285	-
		F	8537	1451	4207	145	64	1121	490	66	956	39	-
	1968	MF	21378	2932	6879	307	416	4172	2067	1796	2582	227	-
		F	10192	1895	4851	142	70	1566	580	72	1011	25	-
	1969	MF	23866	3491	6764	251	461	5672	2516	1969	2506	236	-
		F	11481	2403	4862	110	93	2086	727	108	1062	30	-
	1970	MF	25147	3828	6050	229	567	6699	2406	2185	2911	272	-
		F	11732	2597	4434	113	125	2409	656	142	1212	42	-
SWITZERLAND[8]	1960	MF	2251	223	...	82	268	351	456	439	392	40	-
	1965	MF	2936	320	...	43	326	604	630	555	398	60	-
	1969	MF	5138	721	...	159	588	1318	1028	621	583	110	-
	1970	MF	5049	799	...	117	587	1158	1069	641	572	106	-

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UNITED KINGDOM[9]	[10]1962	MF	37286	13418	...	...	...	4405	9213	4880	4502	868	-
	1966	MF	56586	9733	5872	1547	1859	8942	13402	8668	5424	1139	-
		F	15254	4665	2640	450	239	3108	2771	64	1190	127	-
	1967	MF	64792	10892	6761	1788	2009	11005	15831	9684	5802	1220	-
		F	18118	5325	3130	503	262	3817	5369	110	1456	146	-
	1968	MF	68040	11993	7973	1986	2133	11502	16296	10036	5823	1100	-
		F	19496	5846	3757	561	322	3810	3490	161	1401	148	-
	1969	MF	73580	12635	8444	1495	2159	13607	17018	10965	5990	1287	-
		F	20986	6354	3919	382	345	4484	3720	142	1444	196	-
	1970	MF	80040	13487	9860	1656	2378	14773	17865	12075	6589	1347	-
		F	23235	6748	4941	442	406	4726	3927	221	1613	211	-
ENGLAND AND WALES[11]	1960	MF	60940	20335	...	...	...	4967	8510	16877	3620	625	-
		F	17099	14035	...	...	...	1505	1387	172	728	72	-
	1965	MF	85013	35218	...	...	...	11553	13713	19635	4383	731	-
	1966	MF	90465	36392	...	...	...	11625	13801	21381	4382	884	-
	1967	MF	110073	45783	...	...	...	17106	17894	23453	4868	991	-
	1968	MF	115992	51272	...	...	...	16518	18556	21936	4823	887	-
NORTHERN IRELAND	1960	MF	1298	266	288	95	20	91	221	182	92	43	-
		F	410	90	155	54	1	22	42	2	17	27	-
	1965	MF	2232	332	771	35	31	109	272	345	122	215	-
		F	828	169	508	20	7	21	55	7	35	6	-
	1966	MF	2294	396	767	35	43	128	308	360	112	165	-
		F	819	176	507	21	5	20	57	6	27	2	-
	1967	MF	2556	475	853	43	43	152	334	405	113	136	-
		F	962	253	567	26	4	15	66	-	28	1	-
	1968	MF	2777	437	1013	66	60	232	347	439	128	55	-
		F	1051	231	656	5	4	32	63	4	29	7	-
	1969	MF	2925	504	1048	50	67	236	387	414	166	53	-
		F	1101	258	673	5	8	32	85	11	26	5	-
	1970	MF	3180	618	1040	51	70	297	518	400	138	51	-
		F	1278	363	689	6	9	63	125	1	35	9	-
SCOTLAND[10]	1960	MF	7306	4306	...	...	...	174	986	819	674	345	2
YUGOSLAVIA	1961	MF	23260	1995	2680	735	3443	4177	840	4901	1961	2523	-
		F	6010	1181	1170	249	587	951	402	479	490	304	-
	1965	MF	29272	1789	4963	1037	3047	6858	965	6044	2616	1933	-
		F	8717	1065	2156	401	680	1866	360	754	1238	217	-
	1966	MF	29761	1483	5994	1060	3050	6769	1075	6198	2465	1647	-
		F	9269	869	2682	633	697	1995	458	687	1247	201	-
	1967	MF	31412	1540	7220	961	3239	7354	1137	5643	2630	1688	-
		F	10699	885	3534	394	851	2418	459	604	1320	174	-
	1968	MF	31910	1494	8420	911	3636	6792	1121	5554	2455	1521	-
		F	11539	851	4383	359	984	2289	448	783	1277	165	-
	1969	MF	32917	1760	8307	960	3069	6960	1475	6033	2859	1514	-
		F	12007	997	4467	454	936	2375	650	916	1588	218	-
	1970	MF	32820	1874	9190	850	2951	5829	1492	6076	3022	1530	-
		F	13033	1139	4962	547	882	2147	669	775	1648	264	-
U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.[12]	1960	MF	325499		121767	2516		24728		114045	30644	31799	
	1965	MF	631790		154890	4531		34576		170358	32481	34954	
	1966	MF	479400		172600	5400		38600		190100	33500	39200	
	1967	MF	510586		187149	5534		39428		198239	36225	44011	
	1968	MF	564934		203397	6034		45400		210980	39819	53484	
	1969	MF	630637		219215	6714		50857		242619	42975	68657	
	1970	MF	672000		229000	7000		52000		274000	46000	6[illegible]000	

NOTES

1. Not including diplomas or certificates not equivalent to a first university degree: 572 in 1968 (education).

2. Data refer only to the principal degrees and diplomas awarded by universities and the schools of engineers. The distribution by field of study does not correspond exactly with the standard classification used, i.e. social sciences are included in part with humanities and in part (economics) with law.

3. Including West Berlin.
Architecture is included with engineering; data referring to other degrees in fine arts are not available.

4. In 1966, the duration of studies in teacher-training colleges was prolonged.

5. Universities and equivalent institutions only.

6. Education is included with humanities.

7. Architecture is included with engineering.

8. Education is included in part with humanities and in part with natural sciences.

9. Data refer to degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities only.

10. Education and fine arts are included with humanities and law is included with social sciences.

11. Data refer to all degrees and diplomas awarded by universities and teacher-training colleges, but only to the more important awards made by establishments of further education.
Education and fine arts are included with humanities and law is included with social sciences.

12. The distribution by field of study is an estimate on the basis of the classification used by the country.

1. Non compris les diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire: 572 en 1968 (éducation).

2. Il s'agit des principaux grades et diplômes délivrés par les universités et par les écoles d'ingénieur seulement. La répartition par branches d'études ne correspond pas exactement à la classification type utilisée, par exemple, les sciences sociales sont classées en partie avec les lettres et en partie (sciences économiques) avec le droit.

3. Y compris Berlin-Ouest.
L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur; les autres diplômes en beaux-arts ne sont pas recensés.

4. En 1966 la durée des études dans les écoles normales a été prolongée.

5. Universités et établissements équivalents seulement.

6. L'éducation est classée avec les lettres.

7. L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur.

8. L'éducation est classée en partie avec les lettres et en partie avec les sciences exactes et naturelles.

9. Les données se réfèrent aux grades et diplômes décernés par les universités seulement.

10. L'éducation et les beaux-arts sont classés avec les lettres et le droit avec les sciences sociales.

11. Les données se rapportent à tous les grades et diplômes délivrés par les universités et les écoles normales supérieures, mais seulement aux diplômes les plus importants conférés par les établissements d'enseignement postscolaire.
L'éducation et les beaux-arts sont classés avec les lettres et le droit avec les sciences sociales.

12. La répartition par branches d'étude est un essai d'approximation de la classification effectivement utilisée par le pays.

Table/Tableau 5.4 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma
Répartition des diplômés selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés			Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
EUROPE							
ALBANIA	1960	203	646	-	35	100	-
	1965	591	1129	-	223	181	-
	1966	729	1221	-	205	197	-
	1967	651	1277	-	197	299	-
	1968	572	1447	-	227	303	-
	1969	...	1613	-	...	431	-
	1970	...	1767	-	...	552	-
AUSTRIA	1960	96	2306	1151	81	537	177
	1965	159	3546	1515	117	901	322
	1966	162	3786	1656	117	971	344
	1967	182	3619	1827	136	896	343
	1968	176	4167	1751	79	950	346
	1969	211	4362	1903	111	1085	338
	1970	274	4466	2111	102	1075	437
BELGIUM[1]	1965	-	5333	1895	-	1169	535
	1966	10	5923	1982	-	1309	585
BULGARIA	1961	1947	5852	-	1275	2075	-
	1965	7259	8463	-	4958	3696	-
	1966	4242	11579	-	3931	4830	-
	1967	3507	12902	-	2538	5196	-
	1968	3581	12647	-	2360	5233	-
	1969	3538	12609	-	2465	5334	-
	1970	*3631	13087	-	*2701	6031	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1960	-	10605	-	-	...	-
	1965	-	18981	-	-	7225	-
	1966	-	20637	-	-	8203	-
	1967	-	20680	-	-	8582	-
	1968	-	19119	-	-	8116	-
	1969	-	18701	-	-	8616	-
	1970	-	20162	-	-	7322	-
DENMARK	1960	3608	1516	60	1716	252	4
	1965	4923	1913	56	2356	351	4
	1966	5437	2001	66	2533	385	3
	1967	5287	2220	53	2570	630	4
	1968	6042	2621	76	3019	544	5
	1969	6500	3091	66	3136	674	4
	1970	7036	3324	60	3426	739	4
FINLAND	1960	629	2900	85	515	1279	15
	1965	1167	4746	343	773	2192	42
	1966	1152	5158	330	712	2430	23
	1967	1395	5802	410	969	2774	49
	1968	1406	6491	417	1123	3117	50
	1969	1061	7084	500	808	3620	72
	1970	1205	7519	457	898	3626	64
FRANCE[2]	1960	763	21666	5110	...	...	...
	1965	1705	31996	10465	...	...	...
	1966	1722	40025	14215	693	15117	5567
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	1960	-	13976	-	-	...	-
	1965	-	20054	-	-	...	-
	1966	-	18399	-	-	4822	-
	1967	-	18365	-	-	...	-
	1968	-	19266	-	-	5679	-
	1969	-	20524	-	-	...	-
	1970	-	22730	-	-	7774	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés A	B	C	Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin A	B	C
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF[3]	1960	11446	27599	5885	106	8691	899
	1965	16053	50715	6265	207	14282	1043
	1966	18121	40417	8066	227	12995	1281
	1967	17543	50034	9972	252	17607	[illegible]
	1968	13322	54462	10677	196	21236	1635
	1969	15598	57683	10515	210	23122	1705
GREECE	1960	1509	3882	...	839	821	...
	1965	1726	4624	293	969	1180	45
	1966	[4]517	5002	192	[4]266	1350	26
	1967	[4]2009	6151	240	[4]1330	1716	32
	1968	1037	7773	273	825	2182	37
	1969	1225	7953	261	668	2611	41
	1970	1362	8524	257	729	2824	33
HOLY SEE	1967	1411	1580	323	28	9	-
	1968	1211	1869	378	20	19	-
	1969	1268	1940	395	19	18	1
	1970	1163	1675	299	26	31	-
HUNGARY	1960	253	855	5209	253	480	1443
	1965	6444	3064	8599	2425	1669	2783
	1969	6520	1875	9825	2636	1320	4028
	1970	6346	2085	8497	2860	1251	3476
ICELAND	1962	12	60	-	...	...	-
	1965	14	77	-	...	...	-
	1966	12	90	-	...	...	-
	1967	27	89	-	...	...	-
	1968	25	100	4	-	26	1
	1969	23	80	3	1	12	-
	1970	17	141	10	1	35	2
IRELAND	1960	535	2124	510	•390	614	190
	1965	569	3325	1082	396	988	405
ITALY	1960	630	21269	-	259	6610	-
	1965	980	28360	-	483	10227	-
	1966	1362	30010	-	793	66305	-
	1967	1379	38955	-	784	15380	-
	1968	2052	45900	-	1011	18930	-
	1969	1440	55935	-	627	23500	-
	1970	1148	59915	-	558	25860	-
MALTA	1965	214	52	5	135	12	-
	1968	287	140	7	135	30	-
	1969	296	115	9	126	17	1
NETHERLANDS	1965	18910	3360	3911	5359	1370	533
	1968	23356	4035	5891	8261	1657	751
	1969	24303	4233	6511	8832	1763	907
	1971	20752	4875	8976	7571	2055	1327
NORWAY[1]	1960	-	282	960	-	68	123
	1965	-	605	1422	-	178	165
	1966	-	738	1418	-	204	184
	1967	-	860	1651	-	255	188
	1968	-	1308	1875	-	337	239
	1970	-	1488	2250	-	383	279

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés A	B	C	Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin A	B	C
POLAND	1961	12128	[5]...	[5]21205	7462	[5]...	[5]7601
	1965	34467	[5]...	[5]29000	24865	[5]...	[5]10362
	1966	37952	6730	27632	28359	[5]...	[5]12206
	1967	38468	7906	31901	29078	[5]...	14327
	1968	40394	10320	36959	30406	2254	16467
	1969	39506	11965	37904	29552	2901	17437
	1970	38521	13184	37112	29481	3724	17456
ROMANIA	1960	-	10290	-	-	3634	-
	1965	-	19860	-	-	7780	-
	1966	-	20513	-	-	8021	-
	1967	-	21061	-	-	9075	-
	1968	-	23788	-	-	10748	-
	1969	-	23971	-	-	10796	-
	1970	-	28179	-	-	12539	-
SPAIN	1960	-	5750	699	-	1357	134
	1965	-	8004	615	-	1790	102
	1966	-	8717	540	-	2487	101
	1967	-	10097	462	-	2871	100
	1968	-	11251	500	-	3122	105
	1969	-	12240	*540	-	3397	*115
	1970	-	14336	...	-	4110	...
SWEDEN	1960	2837	4383	519	1563	1301	37
	1964	4417	6911	671	3102	1913	81
	1966	5180	7423	893	3731	2547	108
	1967	5876	11348	934	4082	4347	108
	1968	6132	14271	975	4463	5611	136
	1969	6473	16360	1033	4609	6722	150
	1970	5999	17708	1440	4327	7130	275
SWITZERLAND	1960	-	1732	519	-	...	...
	1965	-	2316	620	-	...	...
	1969	-	4267	891	-	697	149
	1970	-	4063	986	-	741	79
UNITED KINGDOM[6]	1966	-	38820	17760	-	11024	4230
	1967	-	44750	20042	-	13249	4869
	1968	-	47114	21326	-	14180	5310
	1969	-	50161	23419	-	15292	5094
	1970	-	55100	24940	-	16690	6545
ENGLAND AND WALES[7]	1962	29779	20967	10564			
	1965	38764	32688	13561			
	1966	41051	32805	16009			
	1967	48257	42839	18977			
	1968	50742	45051	20199			
NORTHERN IRELAND	1965	417	1673	142	11	792	25
	1966	340	1806	148	8	791	20
	1967	384	2020	150	8	921	33
	1968	323	1989	465	19	888	144
	1969	380	2125	420	12	961	128
	1970	364	2280	539	13	1068	197
YUGOSLAVIA	1961	9984	12923	382	2527	3420	72
	1965	15900	12778	594	4781	3799	137
	1966	16414	12765	382	5277	3840	146
	1967	17095	12938	379	6549	4014	136
	1968	18239	13025	654	7241	4167	139
	1969	17659	14213	1045	7463	4901	243
	1970	17347	14432	1041	7654	5133	244

NOTES

1. Universities and equivalent institutions only.

2. Data refer only to the principal degrees and diplomas awarded by universities and the schools of engineers.

3. Including West Berlin.

4. In 1966, the duration of studies in teacher-training colleges was prolonged.

5. Awards at level B are included with level C.

6. Data refer to degrees and diplomas awarded by the university only.

7. Data refer to all degrees and diplomas awarded by universities and teacher-training colleges, but only to the more important awards made by establishments of further education.

1. Universités et établissements équivalents seulement.

2. Il s'agit des principaux grades et diplômes délivrés par les universités et par les écoles d'ingénieurs seulement.

3. Y compris Berlin Ouest.

4. En 1966 la durée des études dans les écoles normales a été prolongée.

5. Les diplômes de niveau B sont classés avec les diplômes de niveau C.

6. Les données se réfèrent aux grades et diplômes décernés par les universités seulement.

7. Les données se rapportent à tous les grades et diplômes délivrés par les universités et les écoles normales supérieures mais seulement aux diplômes les plus importants conférés par les établissements d'enseignement postscolaire.

Table/Tableau 5.5 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma and by field of study
Répartition des diplômes selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu et par branches d'études

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
ALBANIA	1960	MF	A	203	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	646	69	-	-	45	139	60	115	90	128	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	100	17	-	-	5	22	13	1	31	11	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	591	-	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1129	139	51	70	30	79	280	163	146	171	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	223	-	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	181	35	-	18	3	15	57	16	33	4	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	A	572	-	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1447	272	43	73	80	160	254	168	182	215	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	227	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	303	93	8	16	13	39	64	10	52	8	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRIA	1960	MF	A	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2306	33	182	352	438	352	-	511	311	127	-
			C	1151	185	4	-	312	415	115	78	-	42	-
		F	A	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	537	30	87	182	54	76	-	9	94	5	-
			C	177	69	1	-	42	38	23	1	-	3	-
	1965	MF	A	139	99	52	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3546	38	416	392	652	572	-	715	591	170	-
			C	1515	307	7	-	574	308	187	84	6	42	-
		F	A	117	84	30	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
			B	901	33	233	175	100	100	-	28	221	11	-
			C	322	135	2	-	89	50	36	1	2	7	-
	1970	MF	A	274	214	59	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4466	22	574	425	751	701	-	964	867	160	2
			C	2111	416	73	-	762	393	267	150	4	39	9
		F	A	102	42	59	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1075	15	294	220	97	120	-	41	275	13	-
			C	437	163	36	-	137	40	52	1	1	5	2
BELGIUM[1]	1966	MF	A	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
			B	5923	858	382	-	524	1475	771	846	940	127	-
			C	1982	674	161	-	40	308	626	20	130	23	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1309	354	162	-	74	286	212	11	206	4	-
			C	585	276	59	-	4	76	155	-	14	1	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
BULGARIA	1960	MF	A	1947	-	1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	5852	473	196	194	206	937	271	1264	1139	1172	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	1275	-	1275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2075	302	61	91	63	295	146	257	596	266	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	7259	-	7259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	8483	867	169	219	79	1626	934	3117	431	1043	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	4958	-	4958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3098	572	77	121	21	751	592	944	277	363	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	*5831	-	*5831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	13087	1154	269	450	255	1915	1264	5588	1101	1105	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	*2701	-	*2701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	6031	770	99	252	115	987	799	1860	636	513	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	10405	223	2819	276	222	788	301	3391	1167	1218	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	18981	390	5099	465	332	1449	505	6505	1800	2436	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	7223	196	3650	150	145	408	217	947	1017	481	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	20162	771	5201	347	593	1597	1295	6349	1935	2074	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	7322	406	2722	120	256	623	280	1088	1239	588	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	1960	MF	A	3008	495	1139	-	-	400	-	803	171	-	-
			B	1516	139	-	150	118	40	43	376	458	186	-
			C	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
		F	A	1714	430	1079	-	-	46	-	-	159	-	-
			B	252	26	-	50	26	3	13	17	113	6	-
			C	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	1965	MF	A	4923	572	2760	-	-	466	-	915	210	-	-
			B	1913	165	-	120	230	48	157	455	517	213	-
			C	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
		F	A	2354	515	1588	-	-	55	-	-	196	-	-
			B	351	59	-	28	43	6	38	20	142	15	-
			C	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	1970	MF	A	7036	863	3840	-	-	976	-	1123	248	-	-
			B	3324	408	60	207	444	168	314	562	877	286	-
			C	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
		F	A	3424	739	2294	-	-	147	-	7	237	-	-
			B	739	166	13	49	112	12	61	23	278	25	-
			C	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
FINLAND	1960	MF	A	629	-	620	-	29	-	-	-	174	-	-
			B	2900	1164	55	55	118	509	389	286	254	118	-
			C	85	20	-	-	7	10	32	12	-	6	-
		F	A	515	-	329	-	17	-	-	-	169	-	-
			B	1279	789	45	5	12	183	136	5	87	26	-
			C	15	7	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	1	-
	1965	MF	A	1167	-	792	-	80	-	-	-	295	-	-
			B	4746	1791	21	66	188	898	894	384	367	137	-
			C	343	53	3	-	21	35	97	56	60	18	-
		F	A	773	-	455	-	39	-	-	-	279	-	-
			B	2192	1285	4	16	20	395	287	8	131	46	-
			C	42	11	1	-	2	3	14	-	7	4	-
	1970	MF	A	1205	-	644	6	142	290	-	-	123	-	-
			B	7519	2473	59	46	300	1818	1409	692	466	256	-
			C	457	81	12	-	28	56	136	67	53	24	-
		F	A	898	-	439	4	72	271	-	-	112	-	-
			B	3626	1852	38	13	53	787	595	17	182	89	-
			C	64	18	1	-	3	6	20	3	7	6	-
FRANCE[2]	1960	MF	A	743	-	-	-	498	...	-	-	245	-	-
			B	21646	4038	-	-	1886	...	6273	4900	3958	591	-
			C	5110	1932	-	-	1062	...	1984	-	132	-	-
	1964	MF	A	1371	-	-	-	1080	...	-	-	291	-	-
			B	28011	7322	-	-	2889	...	6426	7086	4349	737	-
			C	8658	3141	-	-	1556	...	4255	-	110	-	-
	1966	MF	A	1722	-	-	-	1423	...	-	-	299	-	-
			B	40025	13637	-	-	3881	...	8972	7337	5118	1080	-
			C	14215	5808	-	-	1708	...	6588	-	111	-	-
		F	A	693	-	-	-	394	...	-	-	299	-	-
			B	15117	9997	-	-	924	...	2056	314	1791	35	-
			C	5567	3298	-	-	299	...	1929	-	41	-	-
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	13978	380	3686	478	303	2657	922	2196	1633	1723	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	20054	628	6901	609	476	2311	1342	3305	2786	1698	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	22730	538	7578	617	652	3807	1501	4983	1696	1360	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Level Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
GERMANY,[3] FEDERAL REP. OF	1960	MF	A	11446	-	-	...	-	-	-	11446	-	-	-
			B	27599	1445	10619	...	3502	2913	1366	3440	3599	715	-
			C	6085	666	-	...	648	485	1221	610	2005	450	-
		F	A	104	-	-	...	-	-	-	104	-	-	-
			B	8691	427	5920	...	342	389	65	47	1438	63	-
			C	890	131	-	...	27	46	92	5	568	21	-
	1965	MF	A	16653	-	-	...	-	-	-	16653	-	-	-
			B	36715	1019	19500	...	1934	2985	2085	3843	4661	688	-
			C	6265	672	-	...	518	353	1289	484	2569	380	-
		F	A	207	-	-	...	-	-	-	207	-	-	-
			B	14282	263	11499	...	219	345	106	77	1701	72	-
			C	1043	118	-	...	20	23	74	-	777	31	-
	1969	MF	A	15598	-	-	...	-	-	-	15598	-	-	-
			B	57685	1742	32182	...	3415	5568	3069	4332	6667	753	-
			C	10515	1020	-	...	721	548	2150	841	4839	396	-
		F	A	210	-	-	...	-	-	-	210	-	-	-
			B	23127	518	19067	...	359	590	204	151	2127	111	-
			C	1705	225	-	...	25	35	99	5	1266	50	-
GREECE	1960	MF	A	1509	-	1371	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3882	743	-	77	603	1195	313	273	578	100	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	A	839	-	701	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1021	537	-	31	96	152	52	3	146	4	-
			C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1965	MF	A	1726	-	1608	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4626	678	-	151	744	1167	590	400	735	161	-
			C	293	15	-	-	7	5	29	12	223	2	-
		F	A	949	-	831	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1180	377	-	68	206	183	125	18	199	4	-
			C	45	2	-	-	1	-	6	3	33	-	-
	1970	MF	A	1342	-	1248	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-
			B	8524	1251	-	256	1228	1774	1240	743	1481	549	-
			C	257	28	-	-	5	6	26	15	167	10	-
		F	A	729	-	635	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2624	682	-	110	429	532	276	53	460	82	-
			C	33	10	-	-	1	-	1	2	18	1	-
HOLY SEE	1970	MF	A	1163	975	56	25	81	26	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1473	1306	47	20	64	36	-	-	-	-	-
			C	299	227	4	2	59	7	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	26	9	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	31	16	-	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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HUNGARY	1960	MF	A	253	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	855	-	855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	5209	562	-	203	493	324	309	1452	1040	826	-
		F	A	253	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	480	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	1443	307	-	71	63	84	140	185	511	82	-
	1965	MF	A	6444	-	1863	-	-	542	-	1911	-	2148	-
			B	3064	-	3064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	8599	1094	-	175	677	742	889	2545	1195	1282	-
		F	A	2425	-	1683	-	-	231	-	281	-	230	-
			B	1069	-	1069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	2783	576	-	72	175	326	503	557	571	203	-
	1970	MF	A	6546	-	1537	-	-	897	-	3166	-	946	-
			B	2083	-	2083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	8497	1070	-	259	701	807	808	2675	1279	898	-
		F	A	2860	-	1423	-	-	583	-	729	-	125	-
			B	1251	-	1251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			C	3474	674	-	138	313	461	436	560	715	177	-
ICELAND	1962	MF	A	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
			B	60	18	-	-	14	9	-	-	19	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
			B	77	22	-	-	17	13	-	-	25	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
			B	141	45	-	-	27	33	3	-	33	-	-
			C	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
			B	35	21	-	-	3	2	1	-	8	-	-
			C	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	1960	MF	A	535	-	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2124	893	-	32	39	316	230	171	306	137	-
			C	510	420	-	1	8	6	40	6	21	8	-
		F	A	*390	-	*390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	614	323	-	12	7	102	63	-	106	1	-
			C	190	179	-	-	1	-	8	-	2	-	-
	1965	MF	A	549	-	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3325	1592	-	24	63	439	371	228	414	194	-
			C	1082	831	-	-	9	43	68	27	84	20	-
		F	A	396	-	*396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	988	630	-	10	14	134	104	-	93	3	-
			C	405	377	-	-	2	1	6	-	19	-	-

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ITALY	1960	MF	A	630	-	462	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-
			B	21269	3623	500	540	4957	2019	2661	2295	3476	571	11
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	259	-	227	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
			B	6616	2911	350	173	777	425	1220	10	739	11	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	980	-	838	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-
			B	28340	6689	965	700	4599	4530	3730	2790	3586	601	86
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	483	-	456	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
			B	10227	5291	695	254	808	840	1586	17	757	16	5
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	1148	-	1014	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-
			B	59913	19464	3014	2220	5924	9016	7562	5249	5935	786	163
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	558	-	536	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
			B	25040	14552	2710	724	1017	2200	3320	33	1227	27	28
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALTA	1965	MF	A	214	-	200	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-
			B	52	24	-	-	2	-	4	6	11	-	-
			C	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		F	A	135	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	12	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	A	296	-	191	-	-	12	-	93	-	-	-
			B	115	66	-	-	17	11	5	16	-	-	-
			C	9	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
		F	A	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	17	13	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
			C	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	1965	MF	A	18910	-	9153	400	-	1455	-	6858	-	420	624
			B	3346	850	390	106	-	175	258	699	-	-	868
			C	3911	663	42	-	411	567	522	854	650	202	-
		F	A	5359	-	3898	167	-	1076	-	201	-	3	14
			B	1370	270	141	28	-	5	28	30	-	-	868
			C	553	176	14	-	84	45	59	3	132	22	-
	1971	MF	A	20752	-	10287	1109	-	5118	-	3405	-	530	303
			B	4675	*1400	*750	*265	-	*330	*350	*644	-	-	1156
			C	8976	1313	171	-	1216	1597	1289	1660	1332	396	-
		F	A	7571	-	4644	371	-	1589	-	671	-	19	277
			B	2055	*466	*260	100	-	*20	*55	*20	-	-	1134
			C	1327	418	80	-	248	155	130	25	223	48	-

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NORWAY[1]	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	282	137	-	-	-	60	85	-	-	-	-
			C	900	113	-	27	83	8	60	254	295	100	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	68	50	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-
			C	125	25	-	5	7	1	7	1	75	4	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	605	232	-	-	-	186	187	-	-	-	-
			C	1422	240	12	65	106	35	221	359	250	134	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	178	130	-	-	-	6	42	-	-	-	-
			C	165	[illegible]	1	7	12	3	19	11	52	1	-
	1970	MF	A	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1488	740	-	-	-	359	389	-	-	-	-
			C	2250	335	22	76	225	108	295	627	382	180	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	583	502	-	-	-	26	55	-	-	-	-
			C	279	88	4	11	33	11	24	16	82	10	-
POLAND	[4]1961	MF	A	12128	-	6816	-	-	568	-	1367	3113	266	-
			B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			C	21205	1188	661	835	514	1088	1027	4212	3206	1634	6840
		F	A	7462	-	3796	-	-	419	-	280	2921	46	-
			B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			C	7601	689	293	349	208	505	578	830	2071	594	1484
	[4]1965	MF	A	34467	-	25390	-	-	1323	-	2870	4375	503	-
			B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			C	29000	2376	3027	953	1571	4936	1992	7763	3277	3105	-
		F	A	26065	-	18665	-	-	1055	-	871	4115	161	-
			B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			C	10362	1440	1556	412	565	1500	1117	828	2023	919	-
	1970	MF	A	38521	-	18710	26	-	6008	-	6953	6162	662	-
			B	13184	101	500	-	-	3423	-	7005	-	2155	-
			C	37112	5938	5565	1255	2206	5312	4078	9437	4402	2919	-
		F	A	29481	-	15452	12	-	5160	-	2768	5868	221	-
			B	3724	76	374	-	-	1500	-	840	-	934	-
			C	17456	2645	2000	609	967	2597	2462	2169	2820	1187	-
ROMANIA	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	10296	1119	275	354	893	967	879	2750	1796	1263	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3654	659	152	145	226	233	476	586	862	315	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	19640	1903	4625	604	364	1321	2027	6008	1460	1468	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	7786	1082	2561	268	106	453	1111	1175	751	279	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	28179	3197	5560	705	1286	3693	2016	8121	1566	2035	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	12539	2035	3455	342	262	1705	1138	2102	995	505	-
			C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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SPAIN	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	5750	669	159	594	1285	188	536	571	1500	248	-
			C	699	156	-	-	142	63	102	-	222	34	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1357	409	92	339	60	16	169	-	271	1	-
			C	134	68	-	-	6	6	22	-	31	1	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	8004	962	92	636	1161	502	1005	1206	2264	176	-
			C	615	112	-	-	71	24	164	-	226	18	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1790	596	60	249	151	76	218	5	433	2	-
			C	102	38	-	-	7	1	25	-	31	-	-
	1969	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	12240	1863	395	457	1285	964	1787	1725	3188	576	-
			C	*540	*110	-	-	*55	*20	*165	-	*180	*10	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	3397	1168	271	145	215	168	593	11	799	27	-
			C	*115	*40	-	-	*6	*1	*33	-	*35	-	-
SWEDEN[5]	1960	MF	A	2837	-	1474	154	41	-	-	*160	944	64	-
			B	4383	1757	67	94	195	440	546	698	481	105	-
			C	519	190	-	-	12	12	146	62	75	22	-
		F	A	1563	-	995	*75	-	-	-	-	487	6	-
			B	1301	836	32	*30	16	106	151	15	112	3	-
			C	37	22	-	-	-	-	11	1	2	1	-
	1966	MF	A	5180	-	3444	*180	-	49	-	181	1263	63	-
			B	7423	1816	-	145	355	1907	1277	1043	732	148	-
			C	893	192	-	-	7	116	282	130	133	33	-
		F	A	3731	-	2893	*110	-	45	-	-	679	6	-
			B	2547	1107	-	46	63	647	382	62	221	17	-
			C	108	45	-	-	-	19	31	4	7	2	-
	1970	MF	A	5999	-	3718	100	-	179	-	237	1696	69	-
			B	17708	3593	2332	129	558	6251	1941	1704	1041	159	-
			C	1440	235	-	-	9	269	465	244	176	44	-
		F	A	4327	-	3307	60	-	86	-	-	862	14	-
			B	7130	2524	1127	53	123	2245	572	129	331	26	-
			C	275	73	-	-	2	80	86	13	19	2	-
SWITZERLAND[6]	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	1732	132	...	77	165	270	250	414	392	32	-
			C	519	91	...	5	103	81	206	25	-	8	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	2316	203	...	42	246	483	371	529	398	42	-
			C	620	117	...	1	80	119	259	26	-	18	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	4063	555	...	115	442	1006	740	550	572	83	-
			C	986	244	...	2	145	152	329	91	-	23	-

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UNITED KINGDOM[7]	1960	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	38820	8596	316	1000	1612	6717	9847	6310	3601	821	-
			C	17766	1137	5556	547	247	2225	3555	2358	1823	318	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	11024	4375	106	286	224	2442	2464	46	975	106	-
			C	4230	290	2534	164	15	666	307	18	215	21	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	55100	11624	2255	1261	2056	10301	13271	8656	4701	937	-
			C	24940	1863	7573	397	324	4472	4594	3419	1888	410	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	16690	6204	1265	348	369	3499	3379	150	1321	155	-
			C	6545	544	3670	94	37	1227	548	71	292	56	-
ENGLAND AND WALES[8]	1962	MF	A	23771	10089	...	...	...	943	1537	11202	-	-	-
			B	26947	7251	...	...	...	3710	7220	5449	2824	487	-
			C	10564	4795	...	...	...	947	1956	1244	1443	179	-
	1965	MF	A	38764	21161	...	...	...	2084	2069	13450	-	-	-
			B	32088	7737	...	...	...	1951	8834	5660	2632	527	-
			C	13501	6520	...	...	...	1951	2810	525	1751	206	-
	1968	MF	A	50742	32246	...	...	...	3698	2887	11911	-	-	-
			B	45051	10734	...	...	...	11403	11773	7446	3135	560	-
			C	20199	8292	...	...	...	3617	3896	2579	1688	327	-
NORTHERN IRELAND	1965	MF	A	417	13	-	-	-	18	19	186	-	181	-
			B	1673	302	730	35	31	91	210	142	101	25	-
			C	142	17	35	-	-	-	45	17	21	9	-
		F	A	11	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
			B	792	160	492	20	7	21	51	7	37	2	-
			C	25	3	16	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
	1970	MF	A	364	6	-	-	-	72	60	196	18	9	-
			B	2286	571	779	29	55	183	361	179	106	25	-
			C	539	38	267	22	15	42	97	25	16	17	-
		F	A	13	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
			B	1068	329	540	2	9	41	112	1	37	2	-
			C	197	7	149	2	-	19	13	-	3	4	-
YUGOSLAVIA	1961	MF	A	9984	139	2590	-	1508	2235	26	2438	195	851	-
			B	12923	1810	90	734	1902	1902	739	2429	1725	1592	-
			C	362	66	6	1	33	40	61	34	41	80	-
		F	A	2527	84	1164	-	192	553	7	223	172	132	-
			B	3420	1083	10	249	390	393	368	256	509	162	-
			C	72	16	2	-	5	5	27	-	9	10	-
	1965	MF	A	15900	319	4730	273	1658	4364	140	3150	552	708	-
			B	12778	1388	221	748	1363	2412	714	2821	1983	1128	-
			C	594	82	6	36	26	82	111	73	81	97	-
		F	A	4781	177	2100	110	363	1280	59	326	332	48	-
			B	3799	856	49	280	335	558	267	422	878	154	-
			C	137	32	1	11	2	8	34	6	28	15	-
	1970	MF	A	17347	35	6845	130	1108	5398	120	2512	800	399	-
			B	14632	1745	340	681	1768	2520	1127	3384	2076	991	-
			C	1041	94	5	45	75	111	245	180	146	140	-
		F	A	7056	18	4882	66	328	1360	55	307	577	61	-
			B	5135	1086	79	459	565	772	548	643	1015	188	-
			C	244	35	1	22	9	15	66	25	56	15	-

NOTES

1. Universities and equivalent institutions only.

2. Data refer only to the principal degrees and diplomas awarded by universities and the schools of engineers.
The distribution by field of study does not correspond exactly with the standard classification used i.e. social sciences are included in part with humanities and in part (economics) with law.

3. Including West Berlin.
Architecture is included with engineering; data referring to other degrees in fine arts are not available.

4. Awards at level B are included with level C.

5. Architecture is included with engineering.

6. Education is included in part with humanities and in part with natural sciences.

7. Data refer to degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities only.

8. Data refer to all degrees and diplomas awarded by universities and teacher-training colleges, but only to the more important awards made by establishments of further education.
Education and fine arts are included with humanities and law is included with social sciences.

1. Universités et établissements équivalents seulement.

2. Il s'agit des principaux grades et diplômes délivrés par les universités et par les écoles d'ingénieur seulement.
La répartition par branches d'études ne correspond pas exactement à la classification type utilisée, par exemple, les sciences sociales sont classées en partie avec les lettres et en partie (sciences économiques) avec le droit.

3. Y compris Berlin Ouest.
L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur; les autres diplômes en beaux-arts ne sont pas recensés.

4. Les diplômes de niveau B sont classés avec les diplômes de niveau C.

5. L'architecture est classée avec les sciences de l'ingénieur.

6. L'éducation est classée en partie avec les lettres et en partie avec les sciences exactes et naturelles.

7. Les données se réfèrent aux grades et diplômes décernés par les universités seulement.

8. Les données se rapportent à tous les grades et diplômes délivrés par les universités et les écoles normales supérieures mais seulement aux diplômes les plus importants conférés par les établissements d'enseignement postscolaire.
L'éducation et les beaux-arts sont classés avec les lettres et le droit avec les sciences sociales.

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NOTE

To facilitate the presentation of the tables the names of countries and territories have been given in English only. The English equivalent for the names in French may be found in the following list.

En vue de faciliter la présentation des tableaux, les noms des pays et territoires ont été donnés en anglais seulement. Il sera néanmoins aisé de trouver l'équivalent anglais des noms en français en se servant de la liste ci-après:

Australie/Australia – Fidji (Iles)/Fiji Islands – Guam/Guam – Nouvelle-Calédonie/New Caledonia – Nouvelle Zélande/New Zealand – Papua Nouvelle Guinée/Papua New Guinea – Samoa Occidental/Western Samoa

Table/Tableau 6.1 Teachers and students by type of institution
Personnel enseignant et étudiants par types d'établissement

Country Pays		Year Année	Total MF	Total F	Universities and equivalent institutions Universités et établissements équivalents MF	F	Non-university teacher training Enseignement normal non universitaire MF	F	Other non-university institutions Autres établissements non universitaires MF	F
AUSTRALIA	TEACHERS	1960	...	...	3695	*615	...	...	...	...
		1965	...	...	5104	640	...	...	...	...
		1966	...	...	5660	729				
		1967	...	...	6044	817	...	...	...	...
		1968	...	...	6687	798	...	...	...	...
		1969	...	...	7018	920	...	...	...	...
		1970	...	...	7367	1002	...	...	...	...
	STUDENTS	1960	86207	22900	53780	12395	10827	7415	*21600	*3100
		1965	131703	38754	83320	22035	15919	11519	32464	*5200
		1966	145091	43269	91291	24969	16300	11800	37500	6500
		1967	153280	45200	95380	26400	16500	11900	41600	6900
		1968	164528	48917	101537	29067	16298	12448	46693	7402
		1969	164659	52673	109662	31840	19542	14540	35455	6293
		1970	179664	58771	116778	34931	21775	16274	41111	7566
FIJI ISLANDS	STUDENTS	1968	160	...						
		1969	259	46						
		1970	442	119						
GUAM	TEACHERS	1961	43	12	43	12	-	-	-	-
		1965	*110	...	*110	...	-	-	-	-
		1970	*125	...	*125	...	-	-	-	-
	STUDENTS	1961	871	402	871	402	-	-	-	-
		1965	1624	584	1624	584	-	-	-	-
		1966	1476	590	1476	590	-	-	-	-
		1967	1597	718	1597	718	-	-	-	-
		1968	2012	838	2012	838	-	-	-	-
		1969	2125	957	2125	957	-	-	-	-
		1970	2719	1298	2719	1298	-	-	-	-
NEW CALEDONIA	TEACHERS	1965	13	...	-	-	-	-	13	...
		1968	10	1	-	-	-	-	10	1
		1970	32	3	-	-	-	-	32	3
	STUDENTS	1965	45	17	-	-	-	-	45	17
		1968	63	...	-	-	-	-	63	...
		1970	101	...	-	-	-	-	101	...
NEW ZEALAND	TEACHERS	1960	1486	338	1056	238	260	90	*170	*10
		1965	2705	301	1857	159	357	110	491	32
		1966	3002	386	1997	221	427	126	578	39
		1967	3387	441	2328	265	426	126	633	50
		1968	3586	411	2408	234	457	123	721	54
		1969	3911	501	2595	288	512	135	804	78
		1970	4342	589	2907	360	576	146	859	83
	STUDENTS	1960	35851	9616	15809	3877	4042	2939	*16000	*2800
		1965	57326	14563	22145	5956	5019	3793	30162	4814
		1966	64073	16108	24302	6729	5251	4005	34520	5374
		1967	66977	17291	26313	7523	5399	4131	35265	5637
		1968	73338	19434	28821	8379	6369	4794	38148	6261
		1969	81016	22218	31494	9377	7223	5392	42299	7449
		1970	84858	22839	34446	10664	7908	6010	42504	6165
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	STUDENTS	1966	58	7						
		1967	232	31						
		1968	405	63						
		1969	595	89						
		1970	1032	163						
WESTERN SAMOA	STUDENTS	1966	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
		1967	56	-	-	-	-	-	56	-
		1968	70	3	-	-			70	3
		1969	117	1	-	-	-	-	117	1
		1970	116	1	-	-	-	-	116	1

Table/Tableau 6.2 Distribution of students by field of study
Répartition des étudiants par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
AUSTRALIA	1960	MF	37945	17100	10500	3900	2645	10400	9100	16400	9200	2700	-
		F	22900	6700	8800	1200	302	1300	1700	200	2600	100	-
	1965	MF	139000	26300	22100	6500	4100	25300	13800	23900	10700	4100	200
		F	40000	13200	13600	2000	500	4100	2700	600	3200	300	-
	1966	MF	145000	31600	23200	6900	4600	21700	16100	25000	11400	4500	200
		F	43320	15100	14500	2000	500	3600	3300	600	3600	300	20
	1967	MF	153000	33200	23300	8100	4900	24900	17700	25200	11600	4100	-
		F	45200	15800	14500	800	500	6000	3600	400	3300	300	-
	1968	MF	164328	37883	22949	9259	4460	25583	24736	20708	11190	4065	3715
		F	48917	18260	15265	3135	596	3192	3990	317	3269	384	515
	1969	MF	166128	35900	28180	6681	5493	24976	24048	20066	12342	4612	4026
		F	53129	16207	18608	1836	727	3566	4736	100	3910	457	1182
	1970	MF	180918	38158	32607	7267	5862	28779	25027	21754	12844	4803	3817
		F	59156	19655	21094	2000	855	4188	5033	161	4672	487	1211
NEW CALEDONIA	1962	MF	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	MF	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	MF	63	-	-	-	[1] 62	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	101	9	-	-	[1] 85	[1] ...	-	7	-	-	-
NEW ZEALAND[2]	1960	MF	21827	5484	4183	782	1082	2434	2355	3118	1512	877	-
		F	6868	2465	2960	301	43	78	623	1	361	30	-
	1965	MF	31964	7866	5948	1134	1457	3127	3939	5673	1821	960	39
		F	10949	3886	4338	242	70	527	1040	101	482	51	12
	1966	MF	43804	8715	5590	953	1602	9446	4873	7632	2250	2390	353
		F	12147	4427	4020	262	88	1538	1004	131	459	107	105
	1967	MF	47516	9780	5864	1130	1772	10907	6517	7314	1351	2537	344
		F	13884	4969	4431	331	118	1665	1399	263	378	117	193
	1968	MF	50433	10977	6931	1083	1950	10908	6230	7868	1579	2559	348
		F	14827	5586	5137	327	143	1569	1259	141	561	58	46
	1969	MF	56353	11223	7740	2450	2134	12091	7225	8010	1696	3099	657
		F	16979	5627	5720	930	192	1960	1527	137	719	150	37
	1970	MF	43540	12948	9860	921	1543	4659	5886	3360	1376	2193	787
		F	17064	6749	7099	280	158	666	1131	269	269	129	306
WESTERN SAMOA	1966	MF	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
	1967	MF	56	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*28	-
	1968	MF	70	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
	1969	MF	117	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
	1970	MF	114	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-

NOTES

1. Social sciences and law are counted together.

2. The data presented here are not strictly comparable for the following reasons:

1960 and 1965:	data refer to all students enrolled at universities and teacher-training colleges and to full-time students enrolled at the Technical institutes. It should be noted that full-time students represent less than 5% of the total enrolment at the Technical institutes (see table 6.2, other non-university institutions);
1966 to 1969:	data refer to all students enrolled at universities and teacher-training colleges and to 40% of total enrolment at the Technical institutes.
1970:	Universities and teacher-training colleges.

1. Les sciences sociales et le droit sont classés ensemble.

2. Les données ici présentées ne sont pas strictement comparables pour les raisons suivantes:

1960 et 1965:	les données se réfèrent à tous les étudiants inscrits dans les universités et écoles normales supérieures et aux étudiants inscrits à plein temps dans les "technical institutes". Il faut noter que les étudiants à plein temps représentent moins de 5% du total des effectifs inscrits dans les "technical institutes" (voir tableau 6.2, autres établissements non universitaires)
1966 à 1969:	les données se réfèrent à tous les étudiants inscrits dans les universités et écoles normales supérieures et à environ 40% des effectifs inscrits dans les "technical institutes".
1970:	Universités et écoles normales supérieures seulement.

Table/Tableau 6.3 Distribution of graduates by field of study
Répartition des diplômes par branches d'études

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex Sexe	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux-arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
AUSTRALIA	1964	MF	14535	2013	6900	116	275	629	1237	1605	1143	619	-
		F	6140	803	4515	31	29	87	247	15	385	28	
	1965	MF	25345	5833	9055	606	445	1818	2368	2564	1916	740	-
		F	9470	1820	5797	156	57	*320	476	43	772	29	-
	1966	MF	25070	4462	9110	656	540	2160	2640	2674	2055	773	-
		F	10561	2270	6305	172	80	*350	549	22	777	38	-
	1967	MF	27705	5364	10345	620	563	2323	3179	2569	1952	790	-
	1969	MF	32744	5653	12652	797	734	2751	3809	2959	2184	863	302
		F	14056	2915	8559	247	67	456	799	9	852	52	100
	1970	MF	32015	5443	12260	902	769	3091	3865	3129	2179	889	305
		F	13540	2722	8170	258	87	511	747	8	868	69	100
GUAM	1965	MF	27	8	12	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
		F	16	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	MF	127	9	78	2	-	20	12	-	-	-	6
		F	73	2	60	1	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
	1970	MF	178	4	97	5	-	46	7	-	-	-	19
		F	100	3	72	1	-	13	2	-	-	-	9
NEW ZEALAND[1]	1963	MF	1756	578	30	77	111	93	411	164	259	214	13
		F	535	257	11	33	3	9	125	-	82	12	3
	1964	MF	2068	986	93	156	143	236	579	202	186	254	33
		F	700	431	41	34	5	49	110	1	17	9	3
	1965	MF	3176	1107	69	114	149	276	660	225	173	367	56
		F	791	517	29	21	2	66	139	-	9	7	1
	1966	MF	3567	1270	65	105	181	344	691	276	206	354	57
		F	884	570	35	32	12	59	129	1	17	20	9
	1967	MF	4040	1480	62	129	178	350	811	281	218	448	63
		F	1082	713	30	26	10	71	185	-	20	20	3
	1968	MF	4672	1605	133	150	200	456	961	336	252	502	89
		F	1254	800	60	41	7	94	189	3	26	22	6
	1969	MF	5176	1798	172	145	277	511	960	365	275	608	79
		F	1381	858	90	41	16	105	195	3	37	21	9

NOTE

1. Universities only.

1. Universités seulement.

Table/Tableau 6.4 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma
Répartition des diplômés selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Total number of graduates Nombre total des diplômés			Female graduates Diplômés du sexe féminin		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
AUSTRALIA[1]	1961	-	13522	1013	-	5870	270
	1965	-	21045	2298	-	8762	708
	1966	-	22614	2656	-	9713	848
	1968	-	26520	3185	-	...	...
	1969	-	29155	3591	-	12723	1333
	1970	-	28940	3875	-	12085	1435
GUAM	1965	-	27	-	-	16	-
	1966	4	42	-	2	22	-
	1967	-	81	3	-	35	1
	1968	21	88	23	20	46	1
	1969	3	79	45	-	56	17
	1970	18	97	63	9	58	33
NEW ZEALAND[2]	1960	236	1391	329	38	632	65
	1965	385	2121	670	78	584	129
	1966	364	2404	799	77	640	187
	1967	454	2706	880	88	795	201
	1968	472	3150	1050	86	966	202
	1969	563	3552	1061	90	1070	221

NOTES

1. Data referring to diplomas at level B include a certain number of diplomas at level A.

2. Universities only.

1. Les données concernant les diplômes de niveau B comprennent un certain nombre de diplômes de niveau A.

2. Universités seulement.

Table/Tableau 6.5 Distribution of graduates by level of degree or diploma and by field of study
Répartition des diplômes selon le niveau du diplôme obtenu et par branches d'études

A – Diplomas not equivalent to a first university degree/Diplômes n'équivalant pas à un premier grade universitaire
B – First university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Premiers grades universitaires ou diplômes équivalents
C – Post-graduate university degrees or equivalent qualifications/Grades universitaires supérieurs ou diplômes équivalents

Country Pays	Year Année	Sex/Sexe	Level/Niveau	Total	Humanities Lettres	Education	Fine arts Beaux arts	Law Droit	Social sciences Sciences sociales	Natural sciences Sciences exactes et naturelles	Engineering Sciences de l'ingénieur	Medical sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture	Not specified Non spécifié
AUSTRALIA[1]	1961	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	13522	1939	6386	109	275	618	1028	1512	1076	581	-
			C	1013	76	514	5	-	11	209	93	69	38	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	5870	794	4289	31	29	87	220	15	378	27	-
			C	270	9	226	-	-	-	27	-	7	1	-
	1965	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	21045	3616	7926	542	435	1746	1980	2335	1806	661	-
			C	2298	217	1129	62	10	72	388	229	112	79	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	8762	1748	5242	149	56	314	430	61	758	24	-
			C	708	72	555	5	1	6	48	2	14	5	-
	1970	MF	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	28940	5035	10267	829	741	2889	3176	2870	2062	766	305
			C	3875	408	1953	78	28	202	687	259	137	123	-
		F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			B	12085	2535	7054	247	84	487	655	8	856	61	100
			C	1455	187	1116	11	3	24	92	-	16	8	-
GUAM	1970	MF	A	18	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	18
			B	97	2	52	2	-	36	4	-	-	-	1
			C	63	2	45	3	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
		F	A	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
			B	58	2	43	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
			C	33	1	29	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
NEW ZEALAND[2]	1960	MF	A	236	-	-	45	-	17	-	29	-	145	-
			B	1391	446	20	28	107	68	327	123	243	29	-
			C	329	132	16	6	6	8	84	12	16	40	13
		F	A	38	-	-	26	-	4	-	-	-	8	-
			B	437	213	9	7	3	1	115	-	80	6	-
			C	65	44	2	-	-	4	10	-	2	-	3
	1965	MF	A	385	-	-	69	-	69	-	10	-	237	-
			B	2121	822	29	40	135	170	507	197	147	74	-
			C	670	285	40	5	14	37	155	18	26	36	56
		F	A	78	-	-	15	-	57	-	-	-	6	-
			B	584	421	17	6	2	9	119	-	9	1	-
			C	129	96	12	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	1
	1969	MF	A	563	-	-	51	-	71	-	32	-	409	-
			B	3552	1359	112	67	261	361	732	311	194	155	-
			C	1061	439	60	27	16	79	214	22	81	66	79
		F	A	90	-	-	22	-	55	-	-	-	13	-
			B	1070	709	80	17	15	35	166	3	32	7	-
			C	221	149	10	2	1	15	29	-	5	1	9

NOTES

1. Data referring to diplomas at level B include a certain number of diplomas at level A.
2. Universities only.

1. Les données concernant les diplômes de niveau B comprennent un certain nombre de diplômes de niveau A.
2. Universités seulement.